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THE TIMES

The by-election of the century: Ronald Butt, page 16

Iran President dismissed from military command

From Tony Allaway, Tehran, June 10

President Bani-Sadr of Iran was tonight dismissed as Commander-in-chief of the Iranian forces fighting in the Gulf war.

The decision by Ayatollah Khomeini, the national leader, was announced late in the evening. According to the official Pars news agency the ayatollah's office issued a terse statement addressing the military joint staffs.

It said: "The ayatollah has told the joint staffs that by this statement they are informed that Mr Bani-Sadr is dismissed *from the post of* Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces".

It gave no reason for the dismissal and no mention was made of Mr Bani-Sadr's position as President, although rumours that he would resign this post as a result were quick to sweep the capital.

When the announcement was made Mr Bani-Sadr was believed to be inspecting the western war front in Kermanshah.

In the last few days his position and authority have come under unrelenting and increasing pressure from his fundamentalist opponents. Tonight's decision was not entirely unexpected.

The President's opponents were aware of his belief that the military strongly supported him in the internal political struggle. But a statement issued by the joints staffs today, and made a great play of by the state media, pledged full loyalty to Ayatollah Khomeni and Iran's Islamic constitution.

Political observers in Tehran had interpreted this as a prelude to tonight's sacking, although they had not expected *it to be so swift.*

Another indication that something was afoot in this regard came yesterday with a brief announcement that Ayatollah Khomeni had met the chief of Iran's military intelligence.

According to sources close to the President's office, Mr Bani-Sadr had today placed the armed forces on full alert, although this as said to have been done to keep troops loyal to the President off the streets and thus avoid clashes with Muslim extremists.

One eye witness reported yesterday *seeing* a busload of troops passing through the city centre shouting slogans in support of the President.

At a press conference today Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, the Supreme Court judge, reaffirmed that legal investigations of the President's conduct which stated "some time ago", would continue.

"Anywhere he disregards any article of the constitution he should be (prosecuted) by the Supreme Court and there is no exception in this regard", he said.

Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, widely regarded as the most likely successor to Ayatollah Khomeini, went further in a telegram broadcast by the radio. "We consider anybody *weakening our Government and* revolutionary organizations as guilty of treason. The time for compromise or political dealing . . . is passed", he said.

Other political events announced today read like the scores in a one-sided football match:

The resignation was announced of Mr Ali Reza Nowbari, a close ally of the President, as governor of the Central Bank. Mr Nowbari, a key element in the final negotiations concerning the American hostages, had been widely criticized for working against the Government.

The move provoked little surprise, after the recent approval by Parliament of a Bill transferring the power of appointment from the President to the Government.

Today, Parliament passed a Bill requiring the President to sign legislation it approves within five days or face having it enacted despite him.

Ayatollah Muhammad Mahdavi-Kani, the Interior Minister, in a television interview, said that the nationwide chain of offices opened to rally political support for the President was considered illegal.

Guns blaze as eight burst from Belfast jail

From Richard Ford
Belfast

Eight suspected IRA remand prisoners burst out of the Crumlin Road jail in Belfast yesterday in a hail of gunfire. Roadblocks were set up immediately throughout Northern Ireland.

The men ran to freedom after a fierce gun battle outside the prison yesterday afternoon. First, they overpowered unarmed prison officers. Then some of them disguised themselves in the officers' uniforms.

Three fired handguns as they broke out of the jail at visiting time.

Prison officers in the yard outside tried to stop the fleeing men, but were injured in the fighting. One was coshed over the head and another's hand was injured. Both were treated in hospital.

Outside the prison policemen and the escapers fired at each other as the men ran to two waiting cars. Extra decoy cars sped off at the same time, causing maximum confusion.

The policemen on duty restricted their fire for fear of hitting those escapers dressed in prison officers uniforms.

One of the fleeing men left a briefcase outside the prison. A prison efifcer carried it into the prison yard where an Army bomb disposal man made two controlled explosions before saying it was safe.

That caused even more confusion. The escapers, who broke out at 4.12 pm, were also helped by the busy traffic in the city.

Later, shots were fired at a *car in north Belfast which was* suspected to have been used in the escape. Two other cars, also believed to have been used by the gang, were found in the Unity Flats area of the city riddled with bullet holes. One car had its back window shattered.

None of the men, however, was thought to have been hit in all the shooting.

The escape was made at about the time prisoners were being brought back into the jail from the court across the road. They come along a tunnel, escorted by unarmed prison officers, which passes under Crumlin Road.

At first it was thought the men had been in court and had overpowered the prison officers as they came into the prison, but later reports suggested that they had not been in court yesterday and that the escape began in interview rooms where prisoners can see visitors.

A witness said: "I heard a whole lot of noise going on inside the yard. The next thing I heard was someone shouting "get down, get down". There *was a scuffle and a lot of shouting.* I heard the gates being banged and the next thing there was a whole lot of shooting going on."

In a brief statement, the Northern Ireland Office *said* there had been an escape from the prison by eight men and that three of them had produced handguns. "During the course of this two prison officers were injured. The circumstances are being investigated.

The police named the escapers as: Paul Patrick Magee, aged 32, of Andersontown; Robert Joseph Campbell, aged 28, of Ballymurphy; Michael Anthony McKee, aged 25, of New Barnsley; Angelo Fusco, aged 24, of Andersontown; Anthony Gerrard Sloan, aged 26, of Twinbrook; Gerrard Sloan, aged 28, of Twinbrook; Joseph Patrick Docherty, aged 26, of North Queen Street, all Belfast; and Michael James Ryan, aged 25, of South Derry.

hey face charges relating to firearms and murder. ATll were to have been sentenced tomorrow.

Ulster politicians called for an inquiry into security at the prison. Mr James Molyneaux, *leader of the Ulster Unionists,* said he believed the escape had been an inside job.

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, will make a statement about the escape after question time in the Commons today



Maria Mehmedagi, who died in hospital after being severely battered. Her family doctor thought a hospital conference on her condition was a waste of time.

The errors that allowed a baby girl to be battered to death

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Maria Mehmedagi, aged 11 months, died from severe battering after social workers, doctors and police failed to act on their suspicions of child abuse, according to the report of an independent inquiry, published yesterday. Obvious danger signals were missed and there were serious failures of communication from the start.

St Thomas's Hospital, London, failed to inform the family doctor or the health visitor that *the baby had been born by* Caesarean section and that her mother had discharged herself early against medical advice. Both factors, the report says, are accepted as common in child abuse cases.

Two doctors at King's College Hospital, where the baby had an operation for a stomach blockage at four weeks, suspected child abuse but did not inform the family doctor, community health or social services. Nor did the hospital inform anyone that her mother failed to keep appointments after the operation.

The family doctor did not *pass* on his own suspicions and the two hospitals involved did not communicate with each other. Community nurses in two *London boroughs failed to com*municate with each other when the girl was placed in foster care.

Once positive action had begun, the social services department failed to bring in the police juvenile bureau at an early stage or to give proper information to social work assistants dealing with the case.

The social worker did not give, nor the probation officer seek, information necessary to provide the court with a proper social inquiry report, and vital information from the foster mother and social work assistants was not passed on. Nor was the evidence available properly emphasized to the case conference that decided to send the baby home.

Finally, the CID did not give the juvenile bureau sufficient information on their involvement or views on the case which were strongly against her being returned home.

The result of those failures was that all the professional workers approached the case from the wrong perspective and assumed she should be returned home without considering other options.

The report notes that of 23 social factors listed as possible danger signals in a local child abuse booklet, at least a dozen were apparent in this case. It *calls for adequate and regular* training for everyone likely to be involved so that they can recognize signs of child abuse and take the appropriate action.

The case was complicated by a prolonged strike by social workers which severely limited the resources available to protect the baby. Had it not taken place her chances of survival would have been enhanced, the report says.

The report implies that the child's life might have been even shorter but for the persistence of a health visitor stan*ding in for a colleague who was* on leave. On her own initiative, she visited the family and found the baby bruised on her face, head and shoulder.

The health visitor rang the family doctor, who refused to visit but suggested that the baby be brought to his evening surgery. The health visitor then rang a senior clinical medical officer, who also declined to take action.

Finally the health visitor got in touch with a partner of the family doctor, who responded immediately, visited the home, and arranged for the baby to be admitted to hospital the same day.

She was admitted to St Thomas' Hospital on January 17, 1978, aged seven weeks, and *found to have* a fractured collar bone, irreversible damage to the tissues around her left

Continued on back page, col 3

Kania survives party challenge

From Richard Davy and Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, June 10

The Polish leadership tonight survived the most serious challenge it has yet faced. After two days of confused and often bitter debate in which the party leaders came under attack, the Central Committee decided not to expose the Politburo to a vote.

Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party *secretary, had himself earlier* suggested that the committee vote on each Politburo member and remove anyone who did not get at least 50 per cent approval.

However, during a brief interval in the proceedings the Regional secretaries told Mr Kania that they were against his idea. Mr Kania then asekd the Central Committee to decide. Seventeen were in favour of a vot, 54 were against and the other 72 abstained.

The leadership was saved largely by pressure from the grass roots organizations of the party and the regional secretaries, many of whom are new men. Messages and resolutions of support for the leadership had been pouring in from all over the country.

Left to itself, the Central Committee would probably have voted against Mr Kania, but most of its members no longer represent anyone and do not expect to be chosen as delegates to the party congress in July.

Over the past two days it became clear that it would be perilous for such an unrepresentative body to oust the leadership. The rest of the party in its present mood would not have accepted their replacements.

According to unconfirmed re*ports, Mr Stefan Olszowski, one* of Mr Kania's main rivals, soon realized this and made it clear that he was not a candidate. People would have regarded him as having been brought to power by Soviet pressure and this would have deprived him of any genuine authority.

Nevertheless the crisis which began last Friday with a tough warning letter from the Soviet Central Committee, has been a severe shock to the party.

It is assumed that the leadership, having survived the challenge, will now have to introduce firmer policies. There will be restraints on the press and efforts to gain more control over the election campaign for the party congress so that fewer of what the Russians call the "*healthy forces*" are swept out of power.

It is also hoped that the Soviet letter may have a sobering effect on the country. This evening it was for the first time read to the Poles on television.

Mr Kania was attacked personally today by Mr Tadeusz Grabski, who accused him of indecision and lack of clarity.

Mr Grabski said the role of the party had been weakened because the Politburo had not been acting as a coherent body for several months.

Many decisions, he claimed, were coming from outside. He disagreed with the decision to recognize the Rural Solidarity union and listed other decisions which he had not been informed of in advance.

Mr Grabski singled out Mr Josef Klasa, the Central Committee member in charge of the media as a special target. He said that on three occasions he had asked for the dismissal of Mr Klasa, who enjoys a reputation of being an ardent champion of liberalization.

But Mr Grabski's personal attack *on* Mr Kania was strongly rejected by another member of the Politburo, Mr Kazimierz Barcikowski.

He applauded Mr Kania's report on the state of the party *in the light of the letter of* warning from the Soviet Central Committee.

Mr Barcikowski said the programme outlined by Mr Kania was not one of surrender but *one of fight. The strength of* the party was in its unity and the grave social and economic conditions the Government was facing would not be affected by personnel changes.

Brezhnev letter text, page 6

Dead couple's son arrested at Olympic star's home

The student son of a retired naval officer, Lieutenant-Commander Gilbert Alder, and Mrs Ann Alder, who was charged yesterday with their murders, was arrested at the home of Duncan Goodhew the *Olympic gold medallist swimmer.*

The swimmer and his mother and step-father, Air Vice-Marshal William Crawford-Crompton, are friends of the *Alder family. It is believed that* after the discovery of the bodies of his parents, Andrew Nicholas Alder, aged 21, and his sister Elizabeth, aged 19, stayed at Mr Goodhew's home at Yapton, West Sussex.

Mr Athole Still, Mr Goodhew's manager, said: "Duncan and his family were very close to the Alders. Duncan and Andrew had known each other for a long time".

Mr Goodhew was not at his parents' home at the time of the arrest, but returned there on Tuesday to comfort his mother.

Mr Alder, who is studying biology at Hatfield Polytechnic, Hertfordshire, and who lives nearby at Lowbell Lane, London Colney, appeared before magistrates at Chichester, West Sussex, yesterday. He was remanded in custody for six days.

There was no application for bail *and reporting restrictions* were not lifted.

Lieutenant-Commander Alder, aged 56, and his wife, aged 46, were found dead from gunshot wounds at their home in the West Sussex village of Oving on Sunday.

After the hearing Mr Ian Peterkin, the Alder family solicitor, said that Mr Alder's sister, Elizabeth, aged 19, and their maternal grandmother had asked him to make the following statement on their behalf:

"The last two days have been a harrowing experience for us. The developments of today have increased our grief and sorrow. The thoughts and help of our friends at this time are very much appreciated. In all the circumstances we feel it would not be right or proper for us to make any further comment."

Owen woos rejected Labour moderates

By Our Political Correspondent

With many more "moderate" Labour MPs facing the prospect of de-selection by their left-dominated constituency general management committees, Dr *David Owen, MP for Devonport* and one of the joint leaders of the Social Democratic Party, last night pleaded with them to make up their minds swiftly to join the new party.

Some Labour MPs who face the threat of de-selection have already indicated that they will stand as independent or Parliamentary Labour candidates in their present constituencies.

Dr Owen told an SDP meeting at Hayes: "We cannot agree to give a clear run to those who do not stand as official Labour Party candidates who feel unable to join the Social Democrats.

"We have no intention of allowing some new amorphous political grouping to grow up between the Social Democratic *Party and the Labour Party* and they will be challenged by either a Social Democrat or a Liberal candidate, whichever is most likely to win."

The time was coming when "those good *social* democrats who remain in the Labour Party", and there were a number of them, must make the choice. "They must make it on the basis of principle, not expediency, on policies, not *personalities," he said.*

He said it must be clearly understood that the SDP was not a "mark II Labour Party". It was a new, left-of-centre party with its own philosophy and principles.

At Westminster, present indications are that only a few of the Labour moderates under threat are likely to switch over to the SDP if their constituency parties throw them out, though their attitude could change after the party conference in the autumn.

One of the main worries is that if they are deselected and they fail to get adopted for another seat, they will lose their "redundancy payment" in respect of past years of service in the House of Commons.

Only if they stand and are defeated can they get the payment. That is why so many of them say that, if they are rejected by their local party, they will stand as Independent Labour or Parliamentary Labour candidates.

French wealth tax to create jobs

The French Cabinet agreed that higher taxes on the rich would be used to create more jobs and provide better pensions. The tax package to finance the programme will be presented next *month* to the new National Assembly Page 5

Maze pact claim by Haughey

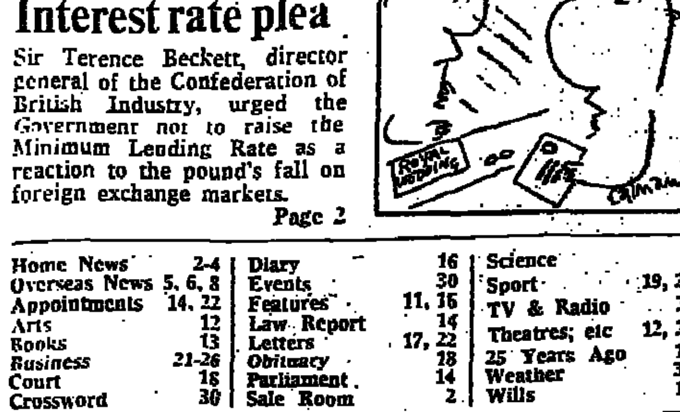
On the final day of electioneering in the Irish Republic, Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister, introduced a mildly anti-British note by declaring that an "agreed settlement" between terrorists and the prison authorities ended the 53-day fast by seven men at the Maze shortly before Christmas Page 2

Paroled abroad

Prisoners released on parole are being allowed to work abroad, against Parole Board guidelines, because of lack of jobs in Britain. The board's chairman says: "*If a man is* to be employed rather than unemployed, we think that is a good thing" Page 3

Interest rate plea

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, urged the Government not to raise the Minimum Lending Rate as a reaction to the pound's fall on foreign exchange markets. Page 2



Air strike flattened the Iraqi plant in seconds

By Our Foreign Staff

The remains of the Iraqi nuclear plant hit by last Sunday's Israeli air strike will have to be pulled down and the plant totally rebuilt, an eyewitness of the raid said yesterday.

M Jacques Rimbaud, an employee of a French import-export firm working at Tamuz, the *site* of the plant, said in *Paris,* the accuracy of the attack was astonishing.

"The main building has completely collapsed, the atomic reactor was hit and the nuclear shelter has disappeared.", he said. One bomb apparently failed to explode and was preventing repair work.

M Rimbaud said he was not at the *site* when the aircraft attacked, but in Baghdad, nearby, "I clearly saw four planes make two passes over the plant and drop what I thought were four bombs. I don't think the raid lasted more than 10 seconds."

M Rimbauld, who arrived at Orly airport on a flight from Baghdad, said that as the Israeli aircraft made their final pass, Iraqi ground batteries opened up and continued firing for 15 minutes. "There were tracer bullets and anti-aircraft missiles were also fired", he said.

M Rimbaud also said that so far as he knew, there was no danger of contamination. The timing of the attack was well chosen because nearly all the French technicians had finished work and *left.*

Another witness, M Jean-Francois Masciola, an electrician, said that although the site was surrounded by military defences and anti-aircraft emplacements, the Iraqis were apparently caught unawares.

M Damien Chaussepied, a French technician, was killed during the attack and M Rimbaud said he thought that all the French working at Tamuz—about 150 in all—would return *to France soon.*

A fellow passenger of the Frenchmen on the flight into Paris was Brigadier General Abdu Jawad Najeed Amin, of Iraq, who is a technology *expert. He declined to comment* on the raid.

In Cairo President Sadat of Egypt today received a message from Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, in which he outlined his reasons for ordering the air strike.

International aftermath, page 6

Coe record

Sebastian Coe, of Britain, broke his word 800 metres record with a time of 1 minute 41.72 seconds at an athletics meeting in Florence. His previous record time was 1 minute 42.33 seconds, set in Oslo in 1979.

Racism 'sets back West Indians'

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Suggestions that the West Indian family background and culture are in part to blame for the poor *performance* of West Indian children in school have been dropped from the report of the committee of inquiry into the education of ethnic *minorities,* which the Government hopes to publish next Wednesday.

Early drafts of *the* committee's report suggested that two *broad issues, racism and* home background, lay at the heart of the apparent underachievement of West Indian pupils.

In the final report, however racism, with "*negative teacher* attitudes" and an inappropriate curriculum, is the only principal causal factor put forward

The committee, three of whose members resigned after the *Government dismissed its* chairman, Mr Anthony Rampton, meets today

The Government is to announce within the next two weeks the names of seven new members

Why do young blacks fail? page 11

Duke's views on jobless anger MPs

By a Staff Reporter

A remark about unemployment made yesterday by the Duke of Edinburgh during a radio interview on his sixtieth birthday has led to 20 Labour MPs signing a Commons motion protesting at "ill-informed" comments.

Interviewed by Jimmy Young on BBC Radio 2 about the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme, the *Duke said*: "A *few* years ago everybody was saying we must have much more leisure, everybody is working too much. Now that everybody has got so much leisure—it may be involuntary, but they have got it —they are complaining they are unemployed.

"People do not seem to be able to make up their mind what they want, *do they?*"

The Labour MP's motion said the Duke was "a mouthpiece of the Tory Government" and that he had embarrassed the Queen. Mr David Stoddart, MP for Swindon, and the principal sponsor of the motion, said: "It is quite amazing and quite insensitive to the real needs of the unemployed."

A Buckingham Palace spokeswoman explained: "These were off-the-cuff remarks made during an interview about the award scheme. Prince Philip realizes that he expressed himself badly and regrets any unintended *implications* which could be read into his remarks."

Mr Christopher Liddell, a district secretary for the Transport and General Workers' Union in Coventry, said there was a great difference between leisure time and not having the ability to enjoy leisure because of worry where the next meal was coming from.

Wishing the Duke a happy birthday he added: "Mind your own bloody business".

Another point made by the Duke during the interview was that he felt that lack of vocational qualifications on leaving school meant. Britain had a higher youth unemployment rate than Germany or France.

"I think we have gone a bit too academic", he said, adding that the people who were suffering were *those not so* academically gifted. "They are not allowed to show that they are gifted in another way".

He said: "I think one of the difficulties is that so many young people come out of school really unable to earn a living because in a sense the process of education somehow or other is not related to the sort of realism of life later on."

He added that, generally speaking, anyone who is qualified gets a job.

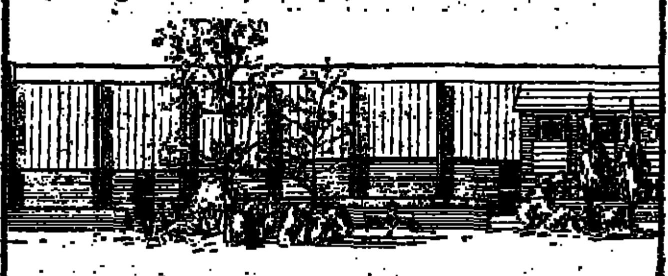
Asked if there was insufficient vocational training, the Duke said, "That is it, roughly, yes. It has got to be together. You have got to have vocational and academic. I think we have gone a bit too academic."

When Mr Young mentioned the idea of a national service scheme for young people and suggested the Duke was not entirely in favour of national military service, the Duke replied: "I do not think we *want to get confused in this* particular issue. I think you can have national military service for particular purposes, largely, I think, for defence purposes.

"I do not think you want to use military service as a social expedient or whatever you like to call it."

Asked what pleased him most about the award scheme during its 25 years, the Duke said a number of people had taken up jobs as a result of their experience.

In a break in the programme the Duke expressed a preference for a record by Ella Fitzgerald and Louis Armstrong. Mr Young played "Stompin' at the Savoy".



Thatcher told by Murray to honour agreement

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, made a personal appeal to the Prime Minister yesterday to reverse Cabinet policy on the Civil Service pay dispute.

In a letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher he urged her to restore public confidence in "the vital importance of honouring agreements" by taking urgent practical steps to respect and abide by the terms of the undertakings previously given to civil servants.

The text of the letter was released as relations within the Civil Service deteriorated yet further.

There is a risk that flights into and out of Prestwick airport, Scotland, could be affected today by a 12-hour official stoppage of 25 maintenance engineers who man the air traffic control centre there; if it breaks down there will be no one available to repair it

In his letter, Mr Murray expressed grave concern over recent developments in the dispute and asked her to reconsider urgently the Government's rigid stance over negotiations with the Civil Service unions.

"My concern is not prompted by any wish to single out civil servants for special or discriminatory treatment in any way", he wrote. "Indeed, my anxiety is in large measure stimulated by the far reaching and damaging effects which your government's actions could have on the conduct of industrial relations more generally."

He recalled that for 30 years there had been widespread recognition of the need to supplement bargaining in the Civil Service with agreed, independent mechanisms for fair comparisons with the private sector.

The Government's actions in scrapping those mechanisms and refusing arbitration, if not rapidly reversed, "will cause long-term damage to industrial and indeed more generally".

The Civil Service Department in a letter to the unions said: "As a civil servant cannot be absent without authority and at the same time on annual leave, all annual leave authorized for staff who strike is immediately cancelled."

In Hull, about 110 staff at four employment offices walked out on strike in protest at the threatentd suspension of civil servants for refusing to operate emergency procedures to ensure that the unemployed get their benefit.

☐ Learner drivers whose first provisional licenses are being held up by the Civil Service dispute will be able to drive without them from about the end of July

Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport last night tabled a special clause to his Transport Bill which will allow about 200,000 people to start to drive, so long as they have posted their application forms.

Town hall staffs will strike against Heseltine cuts

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, Blackpool

The biggest union representing town hall staff set course yesterday for a confrontation with the Government over cuts being demanded in local council spending.

The National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) pledged to take industrial action against councils who agreed to the £450m spending cuts demanded last week by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Delegates at the union's conference in Blackpool yesterday unanimously agreed an emergency motion calling on the traditionally non-political union to join forces with Labour groups on councils and with other unions in the fight against the Government's cuts.

Mr Heseltine announced last week that unless "profligate" councils were prepared to cut their spending he would consider introducing legislation to enforce reductions.

The industrial action is likely to take the form of one-day strikes similar to the stoppage earlier this week by 2,000 white collar staff at the Lothian Regional Council in Scotland which has been ordered by the Government to cut its spending by £53m.

Delegates were told by Mr William Gill, for the union executive, that the call for industrial action would be the leadership's "number one priority" in the coming weeks. He said the Government was making "vicious attacks on the public services and insidious erosions of local government powers."

Yesterday's decision means that the union's 780,000 members are committed to "a more active involvement in the political campaign against the Government's present strategy". The conference also called on the union leadership to coordinate the campaign with the TUC, Labour Party and local Labour groups to oppose the cuts.

Mr James White, of the union's Scottish district council, said the cuts being demanded of the Lothian council would lead to a loss of more than 4,000 jobs because under Scottish law the council was not able to raise a supplementary rate.



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

On the penultimate day of the general election campaign, on Tuesday, Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic touring Carrigaline, co Cork.

Haughey version of Maze fast pact

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, said yesterday that an agreed settlement between prisoners at the Maze prison and the Northern Ireland prison authorities ended the 53-day fast by seven men shortly before Christmas.

His claim is in sharp contrast to the British Government's insistence that there was no deal. "It ended on the basis of certain statements made by the prison authorities to the prisoners", Mr Haughey said. There had been an agreed settlement.

His remarks came on the last day of electioneering before the republic's general election

He made his comments almost as an aside at his final election press conference; they seemed accidental rather than calculated.

Nevertheless, his claim has introduced, however mildly, the first anti-British flavour into the three-week campaign by the three main parties. He went on to say that the republic's Government had played an important part in settling the fast. "After that settlement most people were optimistic about the situation, but unfortunately it went backwards again."

He made a clear reference to the informal prison regime adopted at Portlaoise prison in the republic, where IRA men have a large measure of freedom to run their own lives. His obvious message was that something similar ought to be operated at the Maze.

"We have a satisfactory, flexible approach", he said. "We have pointed out to the British, on a number of occasions what we do here. There are changes that could be made to make the system more acceptable and more humanitarian."

Mr Haughey's remarks about an agreed settlement reflect the consistent claims of the prisoners that there was a verbal understanding about the introduction of a more liberal prison regime at the Maze. The British Government's standpoint is that the prisoners were told merely what facilities and privileges were already available to conforming inmates.

The H-blocks affair has not been an important election issue.

The first results of the election will be known tomorrow, but it may be early on Saturday before a definite picture emerges. The opinion polls indicate a close finish.

Leading article, page 17

Race plane lands in field

A twin-engined Cessna 310 competing in the Paris-New York-Paris transatlantic air rally ran out of fuel yesterday and was forced to land in a pasture in the Aran islands just off the Galway coast of Ireland.

M Bruno Keppeler and M Jean-Pierre Reber, the Swiss pilots, were unhurt.

An air and sea search was continuing yesterday for another two competitors in the race, M Jacques Masserot and M Olivier Recoing, whose Piper Comanche was spotted by radar over the Hebrides.

Organizers lost radio contact with the single-engined aircraft on Tuesday after it left Gander, Newfoundland, for the return

The men on board are both understood to be French airline pilots, and the aircraft is known to be equipped with a liferaft. The race started last Sunday.

The Barra lifeboat has been launched, and all shipping in the area alerted.

Warrington seat lures 50 Tories

By Philip Webster Political Staff

More than 50 prospective candidates have applied to fight the Warrington by-election for the Conservatives. The local Conservative association is to meet tonight to draw up a short list of applicants. A candidate will be adopted on Wednesday.

Mr Roy Jenkins is expected to be confirmed as the Social Democrat candidate tonight when he meets the local party in Warrington. The Labour candidate is to be chosen on June 21 from a list that could contain 60 names.

The Conservative Party said yesterday that it intended to fight a vigorous campaign.

Sir Thomas Williams, QC, who has been Warrington's MP since 1961, had a majority for Labour of more than 10,000 over his Conservative challenger at the last general election. He has been appointed a circuit court judge.

☐ The social democrats named their first two official election candidates yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Mr David Shand, aged 38, a local government officer, will fight a by-election for a seat on Sedgefield District Council, County Durham, on July 2. Mr James Meads, aged 53, a shipyard shop steward, is contesting a vacany in the Walkergate ward on Newcastle City Council on July 16.

GRIMSBY MP RESELECTED

Mr Austin Mitchell the Labour MP for Grimsby, who claimed he was on a left-wing "hit list", has been chosen to fight the seat at the next General Election. He was supported by all branches of the local party.

Mr Eric Ogden and Mr John Sever, who were among 150 MPs who signed a document drafted by Mr Mitchell expressing concern at changes in the party's constitution, failed to be reselected by their constituency parties after their names were listed in a left-wing journal.

Normal work pledge ends Times dispute

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The closure threat facing Times Newspapers was lifted yesterday after local representatives of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades agreed to work normally on *The Sunday Times* this weekend.

Mr Rupert Murdoch, owner of the papers, had made it clear that he would shut both *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* if publishing room members of the union repeated disruptive action, which cost 400,000 copies of *The Sunday Times* last weekend.

Sogat branch and chapel (office branch) officers agreed yesterday to withdraw their threat to hold a mandatory chapel meeting from 6 pm on Saturday after an 80-minute meeting with Times management at Grays Inn Road yesterday afternoon.

More than 300 Sogat members walked out in the early hours of Sunday in pursuit of a differential pay claim, with the result that most of the main print for London and the South East was not distributed.

Talks on the claim between management and both local and national union officials are to reopen next week under the terms of a joint statement agreed yesterday which commits the Sogat chapel to observing the company's agreed disputes procedure.

The Sogat grievance arose as a result of an offer made to members of the National Society of Operative Printers Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) on *The Sunday Times*. It was intended to resolve a long standing claim over differentials with machine room members of the National Graphical Association.

The offer, which is expected to be put to Natsopa members later this week, provides for 36 brake hands, including nine who work in *The Sunday Times* publishing room, 87.5 per cent of the NGA machine minders' rate of £106.31 for a shift. A further 313 machine room members of Natsopa would receive 80 per cent

Sogat chapel officials reacted to the offer, which they claimed should not have been made without consultations with their own union, by claiming increases similar to those of £5.61 offered to the brake hands.

The joint agreement signed yesterday by unions and management says: "The union guarantees that full normal working and full compliance with the Procedures for the Avoidance of Disputes Agreement will now prevail."

Mr Gerald Long, managing director of Times Newspapers, said last night that he was "extremely pleased" that good sense had prevailed. He added: "We do not see it as a victory but if we had not got a sensible agreement it would have been a defeat for everybody."

MP pledges to move Ulster writ

By George Clark Political Correspondent

If the Government delays the by-election in Fermanagh and South Tyrone beyond the normal three-month period after the death of Robert Sands, the IRA hunger-striker, Mr Dafydd Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Merioneth, will move in the House of Commons for the writ to be issued.

He has made that clear in a statement to his constituency committee at Dolgellau in which he replies to what he calls the ill informed and deliberately misleading criticisms made against his attack on the Government for its handling of the hunger-strike issue.

Even though the Government may use its majority to vote down his motion, Mr Thomas said he would continue with his intended course of action. "I believe that it would be a very dangerous precedent for democracy if the Government were to try to stop an election taking place, or stop a candidate being elected, because the Government did not agree with the result."

Mr Ieuan Wyn Jones, the chairman of Plaid Cymru, said, however, that he had written to Mr Thomas urging him not to carry out his intention.

Mr Jones added that his disagreement with Mr Thomas was only on the question of tactics.

Mr Thomas said at Westminster yesterday that the fact that the democratic system was being brought into question in this way "shows how the whole of our politics has been affected by the violence

In government quarters yesterday it was confirmed that Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, intends to bring in a short Bill, for passage during the present session of Parliament, which will disqualify a convicted criminal who is serving a term of more than a year from membership of the Commons.

☐ The Shadow Cabinet will not support the proposed Bill disqualifying convicted criminals from membership of the Commons (Philip Webster writes).



The Prince of Wales was given a set of the new royal wedding stamps yesterday, including this 25p stamp with its portrait by Lord Snowdon, when he opened a head post office in Bradford.

'Listener' dispute is settled

The Listener and the *Radio Times*, which have not been published for the past two weeks because of industrial action by journalists, will be back on the news-stands soon.

The BBC said last night that it and the National Union of Journalists had met the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service yesterday and agreed a new offer. The union will recommend its members to return to work. The dispute has been about gradings.

The 55 journalists employed on the two magazines and on the staff magazine *Ariel* as well as on BBC educational publications say they have been negotiating for more pay for seven months. They say they receive an average salary of £5,000 compared with £9,000 on the rival *TV Times*.

CLOSED SHOP MOVE BY MPs

Conservative backbenchers have written to the Prime Minister urging her to resist the pressure of other parliamentary business and to include a new measure on curbing the closed shop in the Government's programme for the next session (Our Political Staff writes).

A motion put down by Mr Gerrard Neale, MP for Cornwall North, and backed by Sir Angus Maude, Mr Reg Prentice and Mr Marcus Fox, all former ministers, has prompted confidence among MPs that this will come next session.

WILDLIFE BILL CLIMBDOWN

The Government has withdrawn its proposed amendments to the section of the Wildlife and Countryside Bill dealing with marine nature reserves (Our Planning Reporter writes).

The amendments would have removed controls on commercial fishing, dredging and the dumping of waste; reduced the seaward extension of reserves from territorial limits to 1,000 metres offshore; and excluded intertidal zones.

NORWICH KEEPS TWO MPs

Norwich City Council yesterday won its fight to keep two MPs. The Boundary Commission agreed to the proposals to retain two Norwich seats, and created a new mid-Norfolk constituency.

Norwich will maintain its MPs for Norwich North and South and the extra seat will give the county six MPs instead of five.

CORRECTION

The report on June 5 of a speech by Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, in which he said he was a believer in public expenditure, should have made clear that he was thereafter quoting an extract from a speech by the late Anthony Crosland, then a Labour Cabinet Minister.

Sale room

Monroe's pink bra goes back to US

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's had an outstanding success with the sale of a pink mesh brassiere yesterday: estimated at £10-£30, the hammer fell at £520. The demand was generated by nostalgia for its former owner, Miss Marilyn Monroe, the film star. Included with the bra was a beaded and siver metal bag and a pair of white evening gloves. The lot was bought by Mr Stanley Marsh III, of Toad Hall, Amarillo, Texas, as a present for his wife.

Sotheby's had also underestimated the Monroe-appeal on a diagonally-pleated, cream chiffon evening dress; estimated at £200 to £300, it sold for £950 to Philip Green who runs the Discount Dress Shop in Conduit Street, London.

The dress was made in the 1960s for Miss Monroe by Mme de Rachelle who ran a theatrical dressmaking business in Greek Street, Soho. She had consigned both the dress and the fra for sale; history—or at least Sotheby's catalogue—does not relate how she came by the bra. Perhaps Miss Monroe left it behind after a fitting.

The sale of costume and textiles at Sotheby's Belgravia, totalled £45,309 with 12 per cent unsold. The Victoria and Albert Museum paid the top price in the sale at £1,300 (estimate £800-£1,000) for a very finely embroidered, pale blue silk kimono dated to the early nineteenth century, and the Netherlands Museum of Costume in the Hague paid £1,050 (estimate £500-£700) for a Fortuny "Delphos" dress trimmed with Venetian beads made by the famous couturier around 1914.

Sotheby's in Bond Street were selling modern British pictures and sculpture, achieving a total of £382,088 with 11 per cent unsold. The present enthusiasm for Munnings's horse pictures was again underlined with a top price of £30,000 (estimate £20,000-£30,000) for "The Steeplechase Start", paid by Richard Green, the London dealer.

Green also purchased a romantic portrait of *Nelly Gray*, a beautiful gipsy, in a rich red, silk dress at £15,000 (estimate £14,000-£18,000) on behalf of the Munnings Museum in Dedham, Essex.

Another notable price was the £19,000 (estimate £10,000-£15,000) paid by Anthony D'Offay for Charles Ginner's "Flask Walk, Hamstead", an auction record for the artist. A Ginner study of "A munitions filling factory at Bedford" of 1916 made a surprise £8,000 (estimate £1,000-£1,500).

In general, pictures of quality ran beyond estimate and lesser works attracted little or no bidding, irrespective of the artist. Stanley Spencer's notable "At Bourne End, 1927" made £8,000 (estimate £3,000-£4,000).

At Christie's Venetian books from the collection of John A. Saks, a former director of the famous Saks, Fifth Avenue, dress shop, brought £63,665 with 6 per cent unsold. They had been sent to London for sale on account of their obvious European interest. Nevertheless, the top price was paid by Breslauer, of New York, at £9,000 (estimate £1,800-£2,400) for the 1745 illustrated edition of Tasso's *Gerusalemme Liberata*.

Christie's silver sale made £159,190 with 18 per cent unsold.

SUTCLIFFE CONTEMPT RULED OUT

By a Staff Reporter

Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, said yesterday that he was not prepared to take legal action against any newspaper, television or radio station for contempt of court over reporting the arrest of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper.

Legal proceedings were not necessary to remind editors of their responsibilities. There was a public debate after Mr Sutcliffe's arrest and interest in the Contempt of Court Bill had also led to a better understanding of the need to restrict discussion of crimes.

Sir Michael was replying to Mr Edward Gardner, Conservative MP for South Fylde.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 35; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mk 5.50; France Fr 5.00; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 1.35; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1300; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS3.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

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Petrol prices vary by 40p a gallon

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

A survey of petrol prices in Britain this week reveals a difference of as much as 40p for a gallon of four star. Prices ranged from 143p a gallon in some city centres to 186p on the island of Colonsay in the Western Isles.

Motorists in the midlands appear to enjoying some of the cheapest petrol, with prices of 143p a gallon common in towns like Leicester, Nottingham and Northampton. In the Manchester area, where price cutting is fierce, petrol is available at 144p.

The cost of sending petrol by sea in 50 gallon drums from Penzance means that motorists on the Isle of Scilly have to pay 185p. Petrol also has to be shipped in drums to Colonsay, where it is sold at an hotel. There are only 35 cars on the island.

Rural filling stations tend to charge higher prices than town sites, partly because they have less competition but also because of their relatively greater overheads. Rural stations also bear higher transport costs.

Higher than average prices are also charged on motorway service areas.

Typical suburban London prices are between 149p and 150p but on the edge of the capital it is possible to buy four star for 146p. At the other extreme, filling stations in central London and the City are charging as much as 160p.

The typical price in Birmingham is 146p and in the rural West Midlands about 152p. In Bristol, four star costs between 147p and 152p a gallon, while in Cornwall motorists are paying 151p in Bodmin.

The average price in Manchester is 149p to 152p and motorway service areas in the North-west are charging about 165p. In Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen prices are from 150p to 154p but in rural areas of Scotland a typical range is 160p to 165p.

Prices are even higher on the Scottish islands: 172p on the Isle of Skye and 174p on Orkney and Shetland.

CRASH MAN JAILED

A man who caused a car crash that killed his former mistress and her lover was cleared of murder at Northampton Crown Court yesterday. John McClements, of Radley, Oxfordshire, was jailed for 12 months for the manslaughter of Mrs Jennifer Phipps and Mr John Bazeley.

Prisoners on parole go abroad for work

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Prisoners released on parole are being granted permission to work abroad because of lack of jobs in Britain The absence of proper supervision of the successful applicants who go infringes criteria used by the Parole Board and published yesterday in its annual report.

The report says: "The supervision of a parolee by a probation officer during the parole period is an essential *part of the scheme*".

Asked which people are given permission, Lord Harris of Greenwich, the board's chairman, told *The Times*: "We look at the circumstances of each case: how he has responded to supervision, whether he is a good risk, whether there is a genuine job offer. We are in the business of rehabilitation. If a man is to be employed rather *than* unemployed, we think that is a good thing to be."

Lord Harris could not say how many prisoners on parole had been allowed to work abroad but they were "no more than a handful". They are believed to be mainly in Western Europe.

The report speaks of "an *increase in the number of* requests from people on parole to travel abroad in order to take up offers of work". The board recognizes that "to grant permission inevitably interferes with the supervisory aspect of parole".

The report says that where the board thinks the risk to be acceptable, "it is right to take account of the licensee's prospects of rehabilitation. On balance, it is likely that unsupervised employment would be more conducive to this end than supervised unemployment, but the board will continue to consider each case solely on its merits."

Without supervision, however, the board cannot know if the prisoner infringes the terms of his licence and should be recalled to prison. Mr Roy Jenkins, then Home Secretary, assured the Commons in December, 1966, that the power to revoke a licence would be "exercised on the basis of reports reaching the Home Secretary about the prisoner's behaviour, and, in particular, from the supervising probation officer."

While permission is being given to some prisoners to take what the report calls "unsupervised employment" abroad, others, not so lucky, who remain in Britain risk being recalled to prison if they are "out of touch". It was the biggest single reason last year for recall of prisoners serving determinate sentences.

Out of 445 recalled, 214 were for being out of touch and in some cases for other breaches of licence conditions; and of those, 69 had committed further offences while at large.

The report says that the number of prisoners granted parole in 1980 rose to a level achieved only in 1977, and there had been no rise in the rate of recall to prison: 8.7 per cent of prisoners with a determinate sentence finally recommended for parole.

In 1980 the 5,077 prisoners *granted parole represented* 50.4 per cent of the cases considered.

The report says that ministers have been invited to consider options designed to effect the earlier referral to the board of higher risk, longer sentence cases.

If the Government implements its idea of an early release scheme for prisoners serving shorter sentences, that could reduce the board's work, leaving extra time to consider *more difficult* cases.

Report of the Parole Board, 1980 (Stationery Office, £4).

☐ Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Office, announced in the Commons yesterday that the extension of the rougher regimes pilot project to Foston Hall junior detention centre, Derbyshire (for 14 to 16-year-olds) and Haslar senior detention centre, near Gosport, Hampshire (for 17 to 20-year-olds) will be introduced in September).

King and Thatcher condemn raid

By David Spanier, Richard Owen and Craig Seton

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia had substantive discussions on the Middle East with Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday during his state visit to Britain.

The talks, which lasted an hour, took as their starting point the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear plant and its serious consequences

The Israeli action is seen by the Saudis as the greatest possible outrage, as King Khalid made clear. The Prime Minister had already made her views known in the Commons and was able to assure the King of Britain's strong condenmnation.

Further discussions may be held today betwee nLord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Prince Sultan, the Saudi Defence Minister, who both attended yesterday's meeting. Prince Saud, the Saudi Foreign Minister, *is understood to be in* Baghdad for the gathering of Arab foreign ministers.

With Britain taking over the presidency of the European Economic Community next month, the Saudis are concerned that Britain should give a strong lead *in pursuing* European *diplomatic efforts in the Middle* East. But until the repercussions of the Israeli attack have been fully registered in the United Nations and the Middle East, the Europeans may be forced to mark time.

Lord Carrington has been a principal supporter of the European role, as the Saudis appreciate, and is anxious to make a contribution. The EEC is due to take stock of its Middle East efforts at the end of June.

The Downing Street talks were followed by a lunch for about 60 people given in King Khalid's honour by Mrs Thatcher. Among the guests were bankers and industralists, representatives from Asprey's, the fewellers, the British Falcon Club, the Jockey Club and National Stud and other walks of life likely to be of interest

The menu was avocado and lobster salad, followed by chicken breast with honey and almonds, and bombe *alaska* with black cherries. Red and white wine was served to the British guests, and fruit juice or smatina (sour milk) to the Saudis.

Last night the King attended a reception and banquet at Guildhall where the Lord Mayor of *London*, Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, *said it was a source* of great pride that the "great institutions, banks and business houses" of London had been able to take part in Saudi Arabia's thriving economic development.

King Khalid in his reply referred to the visit of his predecessor, King Faisal, to London in 1967 and said that his own visit to what he called "your great metropolis" was yet another step towards reinforcing the strong relationship between Saudi Arabia and Great Britain.

This morning he will leave Buckingham Palace by helicopter and fly to the National Stud at Newmarket for a short visit before lunching at the Jockey Club there.

The Saudis are becoming increasingly interested in horse-racing and thoroughbreds. The King will be shown the four stallions in residence, Mill Reef, Grundy, Blakeney and Star Appeal, three of them Derby winners

Two hours after the luncheon, the King will return to Buckingham Palace and tonight he will give a banquet at Claridges. *Tomorrow he will* leave Heathrow in his personal Boeing *747*.

Court Circular, page 18



Bridging the gap: Police bringing a patient to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary yesterday when ambulancemen in the city went on the first of their 24-hour lightning strikes.

Scarman appeals for cooperation

By Lucy Hodges

Lord Scarman, chairman of the Brixton riot inquiry, which starts on Monday, appealed fo. cooperation yesterday. A call from the Brixton Defence Campaign for people to boycott the inquiry would help neither Brixton nor the nation, he said.

There are signs, however, that the call is having some effect. Last night Lambeth Community Relations Council was reconsidering its decision to give evidence.

In a statement published yesterday Lord Scarman said it was not a police inquiry but an inquiry into policing and the immunity against prosecution given to those appearing before the inquiry was as wide *as any immunity granted* in similar inquiries.

"I have not known it lead to victimization or to be inadequate as a protection for those who give evidence", he said.

"I also intend that evidence given at hearings of the inquiry will avoid the identification of individuals. Moreover, hearsay evidence will be allowed, so that it will be possible for leaders of the community to give evidence on behalf of others without the risk of the latter being identified."

Third, the issue of identification did not arise in phase two of the inquiry, on the underlying causes of the riot, because Lord Scarman said he intended to conduct that phase on the basis of written statements. He added that he would also meet people from different sections of the Brixton

This is the first time Lord Scarman has talked about informal meetings and they are *likely to be welcomed. It has* community informally been made clear that the inquiry would not hear from Brixton's youths, some of whom were involved in the riot, unless he made such a move.

The youths say they are frightened that if they are identified they will be beaten up by the police.

Lord Scarman also answers critics who have asked what good can come out of the inquiry. He says the inquiry is independent, and there will be no whitewash "but only a conscientious search for the truth and a solution".

The inquiry would give Brixton a chance to be heard nationally and to point the way to the solution

Lord Scarman said the response from the public so far had been heartening. More than 150 people and organizations have offered to give evidence.

The Brixton Defence Campaign is a body which aims to represent the Brixton community and which last week prepared a long statement on why the inquiry should be boycotted.

Rampton nurse cleared

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

Harry Dexter, a Rampton nurse, who was said to have struck a brain-damaged patient, was cleared by a jury at Nottingham Crown Court yesterday. Mr Dexter, aged 59, was acquitted of a charge of ill-treating Mr Richard Winnik, aged 27, who is mentally ill and an epileptic.

Mr David Wilcox, for the prosecution, said that Mr Dexter hit Mr Winnik on the ear in the hospital's teaching unit on February 5, 1979, because he had been cheeky to a remedial teacher.

Mr Dexter said he caught the patient by the collar and told him not to be silly. "It was only a trivial incident," he said.

Mr Dexter is the third nurse to be acquitted by courts since a police investigation at the high-security hospital.

NURSES TOLD 6% IS THE LIMIT

Nurses' leaders were told yesterday that no extra money is available to improve their 6 per cent pay offer.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said higher pay awards for public sector workers, however deserving, could not be paid without cutting essential services. The nursing organizations are to ask their members if they wish to continue negotiating within the 6 per cent cash limit.

Body was hidden under floor

From Our Correspondent Sheffield

Terence Rogerson, aged 26, rebelled against the dominance of Mrs Emily Ball, a widow, aged 72, and killed her.

He hid her body under floorboards at her home, covered it with concrete and pretended she was still alive, continuing to collect her pension.

Mr Rogerson, a South Yorkshire County Council highways surveyor, of Macauley Crescent, Armthorpe, Doncaster, pleaded guilty yesterday to murdering Mrs Ball of Dore Lane, Bentley, Doncaster.

Mr Justice Mustill at Sheffield Crown Court sentenced him to life imprisonment.

Mr Franz Muller, QC, for the Crown, said Mrs Ball was killed in her bedroom last July and buried at the bottom of the stairs.

"Mrs Ball seems to have taken a liking to Mr Rogerson and he visited the house nearly every day, doing odd jobs", Mr Muller said. He let people believe he was her grandson.

He tried to suppress the foul smell of the body with fly spray, but neighbours noted the odour and told the police, who went to the house last November.

Mr Rogerson told police she was getting at him and he hit her with a hammer.

Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for the defence, said Mr Rogerson was "a likable, pleasant young man, who panicked".

Rates rising faster than income tax

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent

An analysis of local authority rate yields in the last five years shows that rates have risen slightly faster than income tax but only two-thirds as much as value-added tax yields.

The figures are included in rating statistics published yesterday by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

Between 1974-75 and 1979-80, the yield from rates increased from £3,245m to £6,837m, income tax from £10,271m to £20,599m, and VAT from £2,506m to £8,179m.

The accompanying table indicates that while the rate yield has increased by 111 per cent, income tax yield is up by 101 per cent and VAT by 226 per cent over the five-year period.

The statistics show that while domestic ratepayers bear 48.9 per cent of the rate burden throughout England and Wales, the figure for householders in inner London is only 25.9 per cent, compared with 55.7 per cent in outer London, 49.4 per cent in the metropolitan districts, 54.3 per cent in English shire districts and 47.3 per cent in Wales.

The final percentage paid by householders is slightly smaller in each case because of domestic rate relief

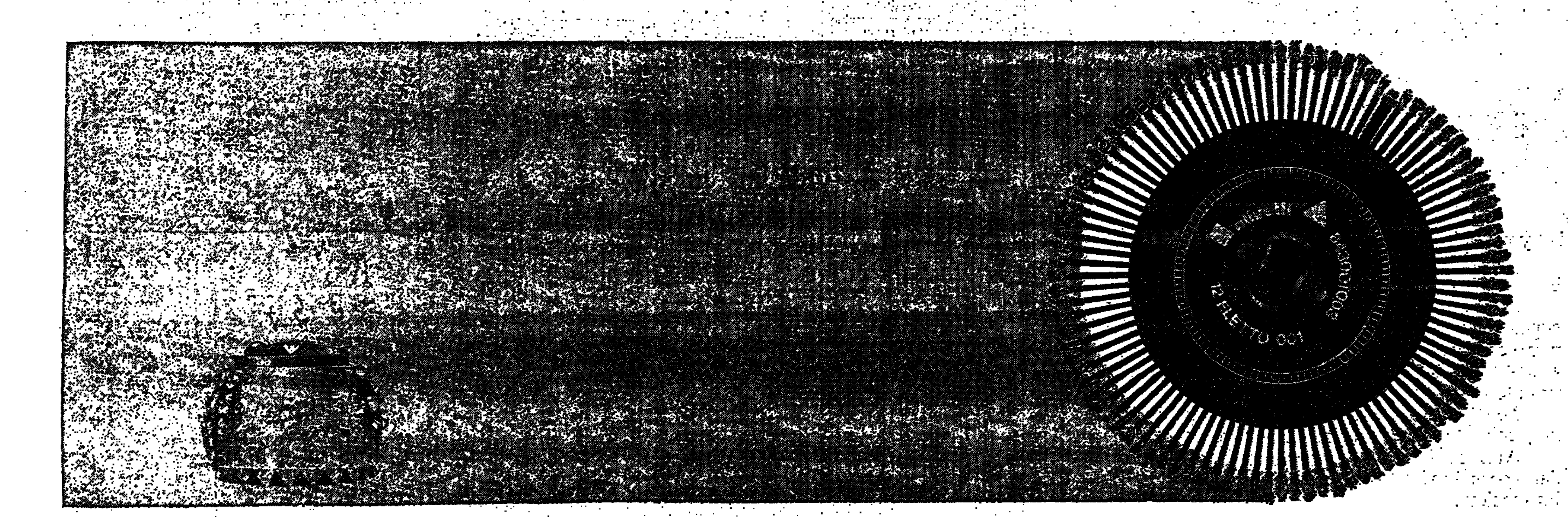
Industrial users in inner London pay only 3.1 per cent, and the main burden here is on offices, which provide 37.5 per cent, compared with an overall average of 8.5 per cent. Industry overall pays 10.7 per cent—10.4 per cent in outer London, 14.5 per cent in the metropolitan districts, 11.4 per cent in the shire districts and 15.1 per cent in Wales.

The total number of here*ditaments in England and Wales* at April 1, 1980, was 22.1m. Local authorities sent out 4.1m reminders to pay, and issued just over 1m summonses for non-payment, of which 496,717 led to court hearings and 287,437 led to distress warrants being passed to bailiffs.

On average rates cost 1.6 per cent of the total yield to collect, (*Rate Collection Statistics, 1979-80 Actuals*. Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, 1 Buckingham Place, London SW1E 6HS; £10.)

INCREASE IN TAXES

	Rates	Income tax	VAT
1974-75	100	100	100
1975-76	130	146	138
1976-77	142	166	150
1977-78	161	170	169
1978-79	180	183	193
1979-80	211	201	326



Whitelaw attacks political control of police

From Arthur Osman, Eastbourne

The stage is set for a clash at Eastbourne today between chief constables and Labour councillors anxious to tighten controls on police work. Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, yesterday gave a firm warning about political interference with the police.

Mr Whitelaw told the joint conference of the Association of Chief Police Officers, the Association of County Councils and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities: "I think most people in this country would agree that it is highly desirable that the enforcement of the criminal law should not be subject to political control or influence.

"As Home Secretary I cannot give direction to chief constables on operational matters and neither can police authorities. As practical politicians most of us would not want this power.

"I do not believe the majority of people in this country would welcome or would tolerate the situation in which local or national politicians could direct the police operations or influence decisions on who should be prosecuted for a criminal offence. And, let us be clear, the kind of powers over the police which are being sought in some quarters would make this possible.

"The present constitutional arrangements for the police service are designed to minimize the risk of political control or interference of this kind."

Mr Whitelaw recalled that last year he called for police authorities to see themselves not just as providers of resources but as a means whereby the chief constable could give account of his policing policy to the community's elected representatives.

"I know many police authorities are already developing this role with some success and I welcome wholeheartedly the spirit of cooperation in which they are working with their chief constables", he said.

Referring to his role as police authority for the Metropolitan Police, he said: "I expect the commissioner to tell me of developments which are likely to be of public intrest or which have implications for the force's expenditure, establishment or its relationship with the public. I regard it as part of my function to warn him about anything which is or seems likely to give rise to public criticism.

"I believe the basic framework for providing the police service is sound. This does not mean it works perfectlv evedywhere all the time; that would be too much to expect of any human institution."

Mr Whitelaw said the Brixton disturbances had placed a heavy burden on the police which they faced with bravery and professionalism. Such disorder could not be condoned. He did not want to try to spell out the causes and lessons of Brixton; that was Lord Scarman's task.

The primary task was to prevent violence such as that at Brixton: "But at the same time people rightly expect that if such violence does break out the police should be able to respond to it adequately and swiftly".

The work being done on victim support schemes was welcome in helping people to cope with their distress, he said.

"But it is not helpful when I hear, as I am afraid I often have heard, that the police have told people who have been burgled that there is nothing they can do."

Stern seeks release from £100m bankruptcy

William George Stern, aged 45, who has been described as the world's biggest bankrupt with debts of more than £100m applied for discharge at London Bankruptcy Court yesterday.



Mr Stern: Home in trust.

Mr John O'Reilly, the Official Receiver, said Mr Stern went bankrupt in 1978 with debts estimated at £104m. Extra claims had come in and the bedts were now estimated at £118,690,524. Mr Stern, of West Heath Avenue, Golders Green, London, was said to have assets of £211,982. Mr O'Reilly said on that basis a nominal dividend could be expected by creditors.

The Receiver said Mr Stern was born in Hungary. He left there in 1944 when the Nazis marched in, and until 1953 lived in Switzerland. He moved to America and became a naturalized American citizen in 1956.

Mr Etern came to London in 1960 after his marriage three years before. He then worked for his wife's stepfather in the Freshwater Group of companies. He became joint managing director of the group but left in 1971 to set up his own property development group of nearly 200 associated companies which became known as the Wilstar Group.

The Receiver said Mr Stern gave personal guarantees totalling more than £100m to firms which lent his group money. At that time his personal assets, other than his interest in the Wilstar Group, did not exceed £200,000. Mr Stern had said the people from whom he was borrowing money knew he did not have the assets to back up his guarantees, but had sought them to insure his commitment to the companies being lent money.

Mr Stern suffered from liquidity problems, and although attempts were made both by his family to avoid bankruptcy, he was eventually declared bankrupt in May, 1978.

The court heard that Mr Stern's home in Golders Green, worth more than £300,000, and the paintings, antiques and luxurious furnishings in it, are owned by a trust set up by his father. Mr Stern had been a self-employed consultant since the bankruptcy. He earned £12,679 in 1979, £14,728 in 1980, and he estimated he would earn £12,500 this year. His family had also helped with cash gifts of £12,000 in both 1979 and 1980 and £17,000 this year.

Mr O'Reilly revealed that the mortgage on Mr Stern's home of £5,500 a year was paid by a family trust. His household and other expenses come to about £23,400 for himself and six dependants.

Since being made bankrupt Mr Stern had paid £13,150 for creditors. He had offered to pay a further £10,000 a year for three years in support of his discharge application. His family in the United States were also prepared to pay £25,000 so that he could get his discharge.

Three of the largest creditors, the Crown Agents, Keyser Ullman and The First National Bank of Chicago, opposed the discharge. Another creditor, Barclays Bank, was also said to be opposing the discharge and the bank had written to say they regarded Mr Stern's offer to creditors as "derisory".

The hearing was adjourned to July 22.

Suspended sentence for National Theatre actor

Norman Beaton, the black actor, was given a six-month suspended prison sentence at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for dishonestly obtaining an airline ticket.

Mr Beaton, aged 46, who is the star of the BBC Television series *Empire Road* and who is also appearing at the National Theatre, was in addition fined £1,000 and ordered to pay £500 compensation to a travel firm.

On Tuesday, the jury cleared Mr Beaton, of Woodfield Road, King's Heath, Birmingham, of conspiracy to defraud in connexion with a cancelled tour of Britain in 1978 by Ray Charles, the jazz singer.

But he was convicted of dishonestly obtaining a first-class air ticket from Los Angeles to London which was intended to bring Mr Charles's agent to Britain to sign contracts.

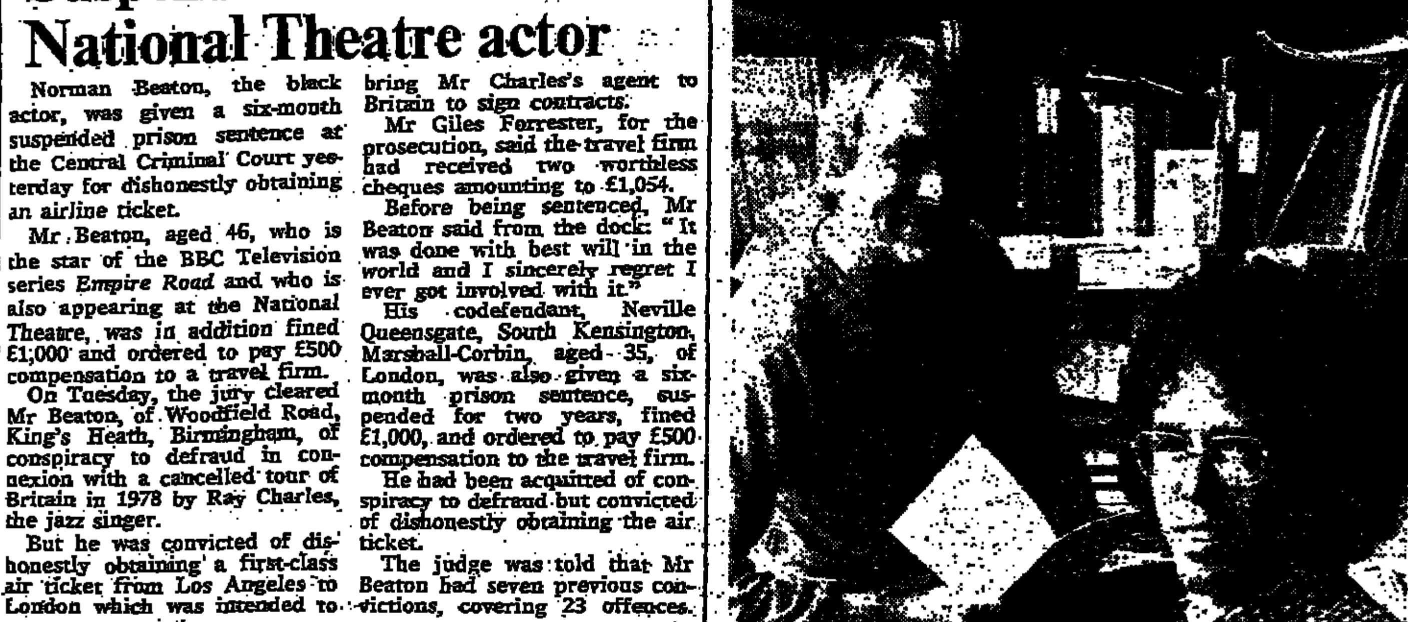
Mr Giles Forrester, for the prosecution, said the travel firm had received two worthless cheques amounting to £1,054.

Before being sentenced, Mr Beaton said from the dock: "It was done with best will in the world and I sincerely regret I ever got involved with it."

His codefendant, Neville Queensgate, South Kensington, Marshall-Corbin, aged 35, of London, was also given a six-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, fined £1,000, and ordered to pay £500 compensation to the travel firm.

He had been acquitted of conspiracy to defraud but convicted of dishonestly obtaining the air ticket.

The judge was told that Mr Beaton had seven previous convictions, covering 23 offences.



Shutdown of gas industry threatened

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor, Brighton

Union leaders threatened yesterday to shut down the gas industry over a political storm about the proposed "privatization" of high street gat showrooms. Nearly 50,000 jobs are at risk, it was claimed.

Mr John Edmonds, national industrial officer of the General and Municipal Workers Union, warned the Government that if it implemented a report by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on the gas industry, industrial action would follow.

"We have enormous power and on an issue like this we will use it," he said.

A Cabinet committee met in Whitehall yesterday to consider the report, which says that the Gas Corporation's dominant position in the retail market for cookers, fires and water heaters is, on balance, against the public interest.

Ministers are studying its two recommendations, which are that British Gas should either be banned from seling dlomestic appliances or face drastic restrictions on sales.

Mr Edmonds told delegates to the GMWU policy conference: "The gas industry faces an enormous threat which could cost us one third of the jobs in the industry, and many more outside".

The corporation sold 1,500,000 appliances every year and the industry believed that private retailers would not be able to match that sales record.

"If gas showrooms are banned from selling, British factories which make gas appliances will have to close," he said.

"That is not just my view, it is what the unions and the managers in the factories tell me."

If a sales ban was imposed the corporation's sales, transport, stores and fitting workforce would be decimated. "We estimate that 30,000 jobs would be lost in British Gas, plus 15,000 in appliance and component factories.

Women are falling behind men in pay race

By a Staff Reporter

Women work for appallingly low rates of pay and their earnings relative to men's have stagnated or even deteriorated slightly, the Low Pay Unit says in a briefing paper published yesterday.

Of almost four million adults classified as low paid, 65 per cent were women, it says.

On in eight of adult working men are low paid but more than half, 54.5 per cent, of all adult working women are low paid, that is, working a full week with overtime on the basis of £75 for 40 hours, or £1.90 an hour.

The units' briefing paper is published to coincide with the debates yesterday in the Lords on racial and sexual discrimination and today in the Commons on the effects of Government policies on the right, status and opportunities of women.

The unit says that the implementation of the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts five years ago did have a "once and for all" impact on women's pay, but the initial impetus for change had evaporated. "Indeed, women's earnings have since declined."

There is an even greater difficulty of low pay among young workers, especially young girls.

The main obstacle to greater progress under the Equal Pay Act, it concludes, is the wording of the Act. It obliges employers to give equal pay for equal work. But often women are in jobs for which there is no male equivalent.

It calls for the Equal Pay Act to be amended to oblige employers to pay equal pay for work of equal value and for the Sex Discrimination Act to be amended to oblige employers to discriminate positively in favour of women when faced with two otherwise equal applicants for a job.

Women and Low Pay (Low Pay Unit, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG).

Women at work, page 11

IN BRIEF

Coffee morning at murder spot

In in an attempt to find the killer of Mario Crofts, aged 14, whose body was discovered on Hampshire, the police will serve cofee at the murder scene this cast their minds back.

A woman police officer will reenact the girl's last known movements as she set out from her home in Basingbourne Close, Fleet, on her way to orchestra practice at Farnborough, five miles away.

More repairs to M5

The concrete section of the M5 around Taunton, Somerset, is being repaired again because water has undermined the foundations. The same trouble led to six months' reconstruction work costing £1.5m less than a year ago.

County bans cane

The cane was officially banned in Nottinghamshire children's homes yesterday by the new Labour-controlled county council. The council's Conservatives failed to get corporal punishment retained so that the views of head teachers could be assessed.

Forged banknotes

Shopkeepers, public house managers and club owners have been warned to look for forged £10 notes circulating in the Toxteth district of Liverpool. Five have been found in the past four days.

Body fingerprinted

Fingerprints yesterday identified the mutilated body found beside a railway line in Nottinghamshire, as Mr oJhn Cummings, aged 23, a part-time soldier, of Delaval Road, Forest Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He had been travelling by train to an Army camp.

Fire at hospital

Patients had to be moved from part of Rotherham District General Hospital early yesterday after fire swept through a television room. It is thought the fire was caused by a discarded cigarette.

Nudists rejected

After several months of indecision, councillors in Great Yarmouth have rejected a request from the Central Council of British Naturism for a nudist beach at the Norfolk resort.

CID chief suspended

Det Chief Inspector John Draycon, head of the CID at Towcester, Northants, has been suspended on full pay pending an internal inquiry.



Photograph by Barry Beattie

Mr Bunyon (left) and Mr Peak in their office: Claim based on Bill of Rights.

British Army illegal, radicals say

By Peter Hennessy

The British Army has been living and working in a condition of illegality for more than 25 years, according to a paper published today by Mr Tony Bunyan and Mr Steve Peak, of State Research, the radical, "whistleblowing", London-based "think tank".

Their claim, based on the Bill of Rights, 1688, is denied by Ministry of Defence lawyers, who have seen a copy of State Research's June-July bulletin and its background paper entitled *The British Army: 25 Years of Illegality*.

The Bill of Rights, which has never been repealed, states: "The raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament is against law."

Between 1689 and 1881, Parliament authorized the existence of a standing army by passing an annual Mutiny Act. Between 1881 and 1954 its maintenance was sanctioned by an Army Act passed each year.

Mr Bunyan and Mr Peak assert that the Army Act, 1955, the Air Force Act, 1955, and the Naval Discipline Act, 1957, and successive Armed Forces Acts renewed quinquennially to cover discipline in the services, have failed to grant the explicit annual parliamentary authorization for the existence of a peacetime standing army required by the Bill of 1688.

An early day motion was tabled at the Commons yesterday entitled "Need for annual parliamentary approval of standing army". It stands under the name of Miss Jo Richardson, Labour MP for Barking, and carries the signatures of five other Labour members and Mr Dafydd Ellis Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP for Merioneth.

The Ministry of Defence's rebuttal of the Bunyan-Peak thesis rests on the fact that the Bill of Rights does not specify that such annual approval must be given in the form of an Act of Parliament. According to Whitehall, an order in council, approved by both Houses of Parliament each year and the yearly appropriation of supply to meet the defence estimates, will suffice.

The Ministry said: "The consent of Parliament each year to the size of the Army is given by parliamentary consent to Vote A submitted to the House in February each year. This provides for the maximum number of personnel to be maintained in service.

"The disciplinary provisions under which the Army is governed are authorized by annual resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

Mr Bunyan and Mr Peak do not accept the ministry's argument on the ground that the Bill of Rights, "by its very nature requires the positive consent of parliament through an Act and not its passive and unrecorded consent".

Hinting at the possibility of an individual citizen bringing a test case before the courts, they write: "What is clearly required in order to legalize the existence of the army inside the United Kingdom in peacetime is an Act of Parliament. Failing this the Government (and specifically the Secretary of State for Defence) and the monarch, the Queen, leave themselves open to immediate action in the courts.

State Research Bulletin No. 24, June-July 1981, 9 Poland Street, London W1 (annual subscription £5).

NCCL hails rejection of marches Bill clause

By Frances Gibb

MPs have rejected a controversial clause in the County of Kent Bill which would make it a criminal offence for organizers of marches not to give the police 72 hours' notice or as much notice as was reasonably practicable.

The committee of four MPs under the chairmanship of Mr Thomas McNally, Labour MP for Stockport, South, unanimously ruled that the clause should be dropped from the Bill in view of the possibility of national legislation on notice requirements stemming from the Green Paper on Public Order.

Their decision was hailed as a victory by the broad alliance of 12 local groups who, led bv the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCL), have opposed the Bill. They ranged from the Kent County Liberal Group and the Canerbury branch Labour Party to the Kent Graphical Society and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (Maidstone).

Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer with the NCCL, said it was the first time a local authority which sought to introduce such a clause had fought it through to a Commons committee and lost.

The Bill was obliged to go to an "opposed committee", at which counsel for both sides give evidence. It has already been passed by the Lords, and received its second reading in the Commons.

Mr Stephen Irwin, counsel for the NCCL and others, argued that the Kent police had failed to demonstrate the need for the notice requirement.

The clause would create a hotch-potch of local laws with different notice requirements in different counties.

Among evidence that influenced MPs in their decision was that of Mr Christopher Brown, a councillor, who said the new offence would discourage people from taking part in perfectly peaceful marches. Kent was not a "trouble and strife torn part of the country".

The Green Paper on Public Order recommends a five-day national notice requirement.

US VISA DELAYS TO BE CUT

By a Staff Reporter

British visitors to the United States should experience less congestion and delay when they apply for a visa as a result of a £500,000 improvement scheme at the American Embassy in London, announced yesterday.

The refit of the consular section, starting this month and due to finish next January, has been made necessary by the massive increase in the number of visa applications, which this year will pass one million for the first time. Only 67,000 were received when the embassy building was completed in 1961.

The chief features of the scheme will be a bigger waiting area, to prevent queueing in the street, more room for staff and separate entrances for tourists and immigrants. The floor is also being raised to lay cables for the new computerized records systems.

The embassy said there would be no disruption of visa processing. An official added: "The place has become increasingly tatty, with cables hanging down and carpet torn. It should be much pleasanter and more comfortable in future".

Attempt to stop Morris home sale

By a Staff Reporter

The Government is being asked to intervene in the proposed sale of a 50-year lease on Kelmscott House, the London home of William Morris, the pre-Raphaelite painter, designer and utopian socialist, to Faye Dunaway, the American actress.

The committee of the William Morris Society is already appealing to the Charity Commission to stop the proposed transaction over the Georgian building overlooking the Thames in Hammersmith, where Morris lived for 18 years. It says it is dictated by short-term financial considerations and will prevent members and the public from having sufficient access.

Today in the House of Lords, Lord Vaizey is to ask the Government to advise the Charity Commission that the decision to prefer "short-term financial advantage over the long-term interests of scholarship" is causing grave disquiet and will lead to litigation.

The trustees, who were appointed by the society when it was given the house in 1970, have made it clear that they have no intention of selling the freehold Kelmscott House; but they say that Miss Dunaway had made an exceptionally generous offer of £150,000 for a 50-year lease and was willing to spend a further £85,000 restoring the interior.

Furthermore, they say, she was also prepared to make one room permanently available to the society and give general access to the house for four days a year.

The society, which says it has someone prepared to buy the lease on its terms, plans to take the trustees to court

Move to delay fourth TV channel said to be false logic

By Kenneth Gosling

Backbench Conservative MPs who have signed an early day motion calling for the introduction of the fourth television channel to be deferred were left in no doubt yesterday that the Independent Broadcasting Authority will keep to the present timetable.

In an interview marking his first six months as chairman of the IBA, Lord Thomson of Monifieth said: "Plans are now well advanced to get it on the air in the autumn of 1982. Everything is bang on time and we are in the process of spending some £40m on the engineering side of things.

"I take the view that those MPs who signed the motion the other day seeking a delay in the channel are really putting forward a proposition that is on its own merits false economy.

"It is falsely based as an economic proposition in seeking to halt what is now beyond the point of postponement."

Lord Thomson said the argument was that the channel's introduction would lead to a fall in the amount of levy paid by the companies to the Exchequer, that the launching would in effect be subsidized by the taxpayer.

"This is false logic", he said. "The commitments are all made and the quicker we start getting a return on that money, the better for everyone concerned."

The Government had recognized during the preparatory period that there was bound to be a reduction in levy income; but the basis of all the planning, Lord Thomson said, was that there would be an increase by 1984.

Companies' revenue was holding up well in the recession and this year, allowing for inflation, would be about the same as last, when net profits totalled £14m on revenue of £375m.

Lord Thomson said that after the settlement of the new franchises his first priority had been to help make a success of the new channel. He hoped it would be genuinely different in character from the other three channels, not simply an imitation BBC 2.

It had the opportunity to do things in greater depth than was possible on the present independent channel and that would also enable Independent Television News to provide its coverage in more detail.

Lord Thomson said he would insist that Channel Four was not going to be an excuse for Channel One to stop doing serious and worthwhile things. Channel Four should also be putting on high quality entertainment as well.

He is also keen to see the independent radio network built up in the next few years to make it fully viable economically.

Yesterday the IBA advertised for applications to operate the Londonderry station which will open in 18 months.

Lord Thomson has visited Northern Ireland and plans more trips there. Commenting on Granada's decision to abandon its *World in Action* programme about IRA propaganda because the IBA objected to a 20-second sequence of a hunger-striker "lying in state", he said: "At that point in the programme it seemed to us to be a critical change.

"Instead of taking what the IRA had done and had already been reported, they crossed the line to engage themselves in making propaganda for the Irish National Liberation Army.

French Cabinet to use wealth tax to pay for jobs

From Ian Murray, Paris, June 10

Jobs and better pensions for the poor funded by higher taxation of the rich were agreed by the French Cabinet today.

The whole package of social measures already agreed by the Government is to cost 6,800m francs (about £618m). New taxation laws to be introduced before the new National Assembly next month are to raise 6,810m francs.

The measures were worked out in the course of what M Pierre Beregovoy, Secretary General of the Elyseé, described afterwards as a new style of Cabinet meeting in which ministers actually discussed the projects rather than rubber-stamped them.

It was also a wide-ranging meeting. Apart from agreement to create 54,290 more jobs in the public sector next month and to sort out the details of the new tax package, the Cabinet dealt with a list of promises made during the election campaign.

The much hated road tax for motor cycles is to go by December. Young farmers are to have their statutory grant doubled by the end of next year. Veterans are to receive a 5 per cent pension increase and there will be new jobs and credits in the education service.

In addition, the details of the traditional amnesty law which follows the election of a new President were agreed. More categories of offenders than ever before are to be included.

Poachers, abortionists, military discipline offenders and anyone else serving sentences of less than six months would be released. Minor driving offences would be ignored or pardoned. But drug pedlars and people who have defrauded the social security system would be among those excluded from any amnesty.

The Cabinet also discussed free time. A new public service office for social leisure and popular education is to be created from the beginning of next month and a study on the way a free holiday system for the under-privileged could be introduced is to be urgently completed.

After all this good news came the bad.

The price of petrol is to be increased by 15 centimes a litre (roughly 15p a gallon). This, according to the Cabinet statement, was necessary because the previous Government had failed to respect its own rules for putting up the price of petroleum products.

The new taxation measures will mainly affect the 108,000 people—less than 1 per cent of all French taxpayers—who last year paid more than 100,000 francs on their declared income. This would, for example, include a married man with two children earning 8,261 francs (£7.50) a week. This new, and temporary supertax, is expected to raise 4,210m francs.

To this will be added a windfall profit tax on last year's revenue by banks and oil companies which is meant to raise a further 2,600m francs. These new taxes are due to be agreed by one of the first laws to be tabled for the National Assembly's session immediately after the legislative elections.

The Government action was manifest at the end of the meeting as the various ministers sped off from the Elysée to prepare detailed statements.

M Jacques Delors, Minister for Finance and the Economy, was first away. M Laurent Fabius, Minister for the Budget, had already emphasized that this year's budgetary deficit was bound to be 51,600m francs rather than the forecast 24,900m even before the Socialists came to power.

M Maurice Faure, the Minister of Justice, was working out the amnesty law. It would mean that about 5,000 people could be freed, he estimated later, and 60 per cent of all those convicted by the Court of State Security would be released.

As far as Basque militants cerned a group decision would wanted by Spain were concerned a group decision would be taken after extradiction proceedings for the 12 involved.

Mme Cathrine Lalumiere, Junior Minister for the Public Sector, was working out how the 54,290 new jobs would be shared out. There would be 12,475 in education and 12,000 in the post office. There would be a total of 9,340 in social security jobs covering hospitals, old peoples' homes and centres for the handicapped. Cultural and social associations would recruit a further 2,250 and a further 5,000 posts would be created in local government.

Perhaps the busiest department was the Ministry of Free Time with a five-point programme covering adult education and the arts, holidays and the theatre, with three different studies and a committee to form. This ministry is seen as one of the most important by the new Government and tonight it organized its first event.

Appropriately enough the Cabinet meeting was held on the forty-fifth anniversary of the day when Leo Lagrange, the first Minister of Sport and Leisure in France, announced the law providing for a second week's paid holiday.



Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, in Hamburg with Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor.

Bonn gets car export pledge from Japanese

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, June 10

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, today upheld the principle of free trade in the face of growing protectionism in Europe towards Japanese imports.

At the same time Japan undertook not to increase its car exports to West Germany by more than 10 per cent a year, according to Herr Kurt Becker, a government spokesman.

In Tokyo Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the Economics Minister, described the Japanese assurance as a partial success of his mission there this week to try to persuade the Japanese voluntarily to limit their exports to Europe and relax their import barriers, or face restrictions here.

He had told them that it would become difficult for West Germany—a fervent advocate of free trade— to resist the tide of protectionism within the EEC.

Reports from Tokyo said the 10 per cent ceiling referred to this year, and the minister was merely given to understand there would be no dramatic change next year.

Last year Japan sold 250,000 cars in West Germany, 100,000 more than the year before, increasing its share of the market from 5.6 to 10.4 per cent. Imports increased another 31 per cent in the first four months of this year, and are expected to drop sharply soon, to keep within the 10 per cent limit.

The Japanese concession was announced as Mr Suzuki began talks with the Chancellor in Hamburg on the first day of his 12-day tour of Europe.

Mr Suzuki has said that his principal aim is to improve Japan's political relations with European countries and that trade problems are a matter for lesser officials and industry.

But he is likely to find that the matters foremost in the minds of his hosts in six capitals and in the EEC headquarters in Brussels are Japanese exports and the large imbalance of trade in Japan's favour.

The question of Japanese car imports has assumed great importance here since it appeared that the agreement to restrain car imports to the United States might result in a flood of Japanese cars on to the unrestricted West German market.

□ The agreement is less restrictive for the Japanese than the one they concluded recently with the United States, but political pressures in the United States for import restrains were greater than has been the case in West Germany and American car manufacturers are in a worse position than the German producers (Frank Vogl, United States Economics Correspondent, writes).

Almost one million Americans are out of work because of the United States car industry crisis. Last year Chrysler, General Motors and Ford together lost about $4,500m (£2,250m).

The West Germans have now taken advantage of the United States' deal with Tokyo to secure an agreement of their own, and the Japanese may have been willing to settle with Bonn.

Leading article, page 17

Coca-Cola moves into wine market

From Michael Leapman New York, June 10

American tipplers are already blessed with low-calorie beers, letting them get drunk but not fat. Now, more stylish weight-conscious sippers will from next week also be catered for, when the Coca-Cola Company introduces a diet wine.

Four years ago the multinational soft drinks company acquired the Taylor Wine Company of New York and quickly expanded into California. Since then, what was still a comparatively gentlemanly trade has turned into a world of cut-throat competition, with saturation television advertising and slick merchandizing techniques.

The result has been to expand the market for wine and especially to encourage its consumption as a drink on its own, not just with meals.

Its less-fattening quality is achieved by picking grapes when they are not quite ripe and so have a lower sugar content.

Production of the wine in California was made possible only last year when the state repealed a law requiring that all wine should be at least 10 per cent alcohol.

Coca-Cola also won a legal battle to use the word "light" on the label in conjunction with calorie information.

After all this effort to get the new product on the market, how does it taste? Test marketing does not begin until next week, and even then the stuff will not be sold in New York city.

US team resumes talks on Namibia

From Eric Marsden, Cape Town, June 10

Mr William Clark, the United States Deputy Secretary of State, arrived in Cape Town tonight at the head of a mission of three to discuss with South African leaders ways of bringing Namibia back on to the road to independence.

He was accompanied by Dr Chester Crocker, the newly confirmed Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr Elliot Abrams, the Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations.

Mr Clark, making his first important diplomatic mission overseas, was in guarded mood at the airport. He declined to make an opening statement and parried questions with polite headshakes, saying: "That is premature", or "That will have to wait until after our talks".

He said he had come to continue "the very fine discussions" that Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, had had in Washington last month. He was unwilling to go into elements of a Namibia settlement such as the possible supervisory role of United Nations troops (to which both the Namibian internal parties and the South African Government are opposed).

Mr Clark insisted that he and his colleagues were "not wedded to any specific concepts, but are here to discuss concepts point by point". Asked whether their planned visit to Windhoek on Friday was a recognition of the Namibian internal parties, he said: "We are there in recognition of their importance but that is a relative term and I do not give a value judgment on it". He was anxious to hear the parties' views.

Mitterrand fires his first shots in election campaign

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 10

Unlike his predecessor, who in 1978 and 1981, called on French voters to make "the right choice", M François Mitterrand is asking them for parliamentary means of carrying out the policy for which he was elected.

At Montelimar last night, in his first important speech since his election to the presidency, he insisted that there were only two possible policies for France.

"The one is that whose failure Frenchmen have just condemned. They will judge it, I believe, on June 14 and 21 in the same way as they did on May 10. The other is that which I propose and which I have begun to implement".

He attacked the argument of the Gaullists and Giscardians that the voters will not want to put all their eggs in the same basket on Sunday, and must return to Parliament a liberal majority to act as a break on the collectivization of French society.

"In these times of crisis and furore, France must speak with one voice", he said.

"She must be able to make her message of freedom and hope, of strength and tranquillity heard universally—for the sake of her own peace, and the peace of the world. I hope the country will give me the means to do so".

The choice of Montelimar in the Rhône valley was not accidental. This is a stronghold with a long Socialist tradition, deeply rooted in the cultivation of the vine.

M Maurice Pic, its mayor, is an old companion of M Mitterrand in the UDSR, that small key party of the fifties and sixties strategically placed at the left of centre, which boasted more ministers to its total membership than any other because it was an indispensable element of all the kaleidoscopic coalitions of the Fourth Republic.

M Henri Michel, one of the three Socialist deputies, is a personal friend of long standing, with whom the President has often stayed at Suze-la-Rousse.

M Mitterrand, in an informal talk with reporters at Solutre, in Burgundy, had said that he would not refrain from intervening in the parliamentary campaign. "But I shall certainly not do so outside the legal limits"—an allusion to the habit of M Giscard d'Estaing, and his two predecessors of addressing a final appeal to the voters just before polling day and after the official closing of the campaign.

The President also implicitly warned both the left of his own party and his opponents on the right that he felt bound only by his own campaign promises, and not by Socialist programmes or "projects" which M Jacques Chirac and the leaders of the outgoing majority are brandishing like a red scarecrow before the eyes of the voters.

The "quiet man" now installed in the Elysée also took the opportunity to demonstrate his firmness and sense of authority towards the United States, "which must understand there is no true solidarity which is not based on a just economic cooperation. How can they expect it of their allies when their monetary policy placed upon them an excessive burden?"

Towards Russia, to which he warned that "the Poles must settle their own problems by themselves. I solemnly repeat: the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of a country is a fundamental principle. Any breach of this rule would have serious consequences".

Jobless on EEC minds

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 10

Economics and labour or social affairs ministers of the Ten were gathering in Luxembourg today, in a forlorn attempt to convince their various electorates that they are sincerely trying to do something about unemployment.

The idea for the conference—referred to here as the Jumbo Council because of the number of its participants—first emanated from the Dutch, largely for electoral reasons, and was somewhat casually endorsed at last November's EEC summit meeting.

Since then this commitment has come to be regretted. At least part of the reason why it is being held now is the desire of the British to get it out of the way before they take over the EEC presidency from the Dutch on July 1.

It is certain that the outpouring of rhetoric and fine-sounding speeches will be in inverse proportion to the concrete results of the conference, which seems likely merely to advertise the inability or unwillingness of most governments to take the action necessary to create more jobs.

Not that anyone disputes the seriousness of the problem. According to the European Commission, there were six million unemployed in the EEC in 1978. This figure now stands at more than 8.5 million, is expected to reach 10 million by the end of the year and will probably rise to 12 million by 1985.

This grim prospect is the product both of recession and demographic trends

Dear comrades . . . Moscow warns Polish party

This is the text of the letter from the Soviet Central Committee to the Polish Central Committee which was sent last Friday and was debated by the Polish Central Committee yesterday and on Tuesday. The translation in parts is a little free.



Dear Comrades,

The Central Committee of the Soviet Union addresses itself to you in this letter feeling profound anxiety for the fate of socialism in Poland and for the freedom and independence of the country.

Our démarche is dictated by the interest which we have as party members in the work of the Polish United Workers' Party and for the sister nation of socialist Poland as a member of the Warsaw Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon).

Polish and Soviet communists have fought shoulder to shoulder in the battle against fascism and were together throughout all the years after the war. Our party and the people of the Soviet Union have helped their Polish comrades in the building of a new life. Therefore we cannot fail to be worried about the threat which now puts the revolutionary gains of the Polish nation in mortal danger.

We say openly that certain tendencies in the development of the People's Republic of Poland, particularly in the field of ideology and in the economic policies of the previous leadership, have been arousing our anxiety for many years. In full accordance with the spirit of relations which exist between the Polish and Soviet parties we spoke of this to Polish leaders during meetings at the highest level and during other encounters.

Unfortunately these friendly warnings, just like critical declarations from inside the Polish party, were not taken into consideration and were even ignored. As a consequence a profound crisis broke out in Poland which spread through the whole political life of the country.

The change in the leadership of the Polish party and its great efforts to overcome grave errors, deriving from the violation of principles which should regulate the construction of socialism, were intended to regain popular confidence, above all that of the working class in the party, and reinforce socialist democracy.

These efforts found our full understanding. From the very first days of the crisis we thought it important that the party should decisively oppose all attempts by the enemies of socialism to take advantage of difficulties to promote their long term aims. But this was not done.

Continuing concessions to anti-socialist forces and to their demands led the party to withdraw in the face of pressure from counter-revolution which relies on the support of foreign centres of imperialism and subversion.

At present the situation is not only dangerous but has also led the country into a critical situation. It is not possible to assess the situation any differently.

Enemies of socialist Poland are not hiding their intention. They are conducting a struggle for power and are already winning. They are taking control of one position after another.

Counter-revolution is using the extremist wing of Solidarity as a spearpoint of attack, making use of workers who joined this professional union, in order to carry out this criminal plot against people's power and authority.

A wave of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism is developing. Imperialist forces are making more and more audacious attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

Greedy hands of capitalism

The serious danger to socialist Poland also puts the very existence of the Polish state in danger. If the worst were to happen and the enemies of socialism were to assume power, if Poland were no more to benefit from the defence of socialist countries, the greedy hands of imperialism would immediately stretch out. Who would then be able to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and frontiers of the Polish state? Nobody.

You attended the meeting of the fraternal parties which took place in Moscow on December 1, 1980. On March 4, 1981, there were talks between the Soviet leadership and a delegation from the Polish party attending the twenty-sixth congress. On April 23 this year a Soviet delegation met the entire Polish leadership.

During these meetings and in other contacts we underlined our anxiety about the activity of counter-revolutionary forces in Poland. We have spoken of the need to surmount the confusion within the ranks of the Polish party, of the need for a decisive defence of people's power against enemy attacks.

In particular, attention was drawn to the fact that the enemy had gained domination over the mass media which are being used to destroy socialism and disintegrate the party. We drew attention to the fact that the battle for the party cannot be won as long as press, radio and television work not for the party but for the enemy.

We also put forward forcefully the need to reinforce in Poland the forces of public order and the Army and to strengthen their defensive capability against the ambitions of counter-revolutionary forces. To tolerate attempts to slander and disintegrate the security organs the militia and consequently the Army too means disarming the socialist state and abandoning it to the mercy of class enemies.

We wish to underline that in all these questions Comrades Kania and Jaruzelski and other Polish comrades expressed agreement with our point of view, but in fact, everything remained unchanged and there was no correction whatever to the policy of concession and compromise. One position after anotrer is being surrendered.

In spite of documents from the last plenum (in May) which stated that there was a threat of counter-revolution, not a single measure has up to now been taken to confront it and to expose its organizers.

Recently the situation inside the party has also become the subject of our particular preoccupation. Only a month is left before the Polish party congress, yet forces hostile to socialism are increasingly setting the tone of the election campaign.

Often candidates who openly express opportunistic points of view have entered the leadership of local party organizations and are counting on a number of delegates to conferences and to the congress itself. This cannot but provoke anxiety.

Activists with irreproachable reputations and morality are being pushed out by the multiple manipulations of enemies of the party, revisionists and opportunists.

The fact that among the delegates to the approaching congress there is an extremely small number of communists from working class circles is profoundly worrying.

Preparations for the congress are complicated by the so-called movement of horizontal structures which is an instrument for dismantling the party and which opportunists are using to promote people indispensable to them in turning the proceedings along the road they want.

Enormous aid from Russia

it cannot be excluded that during the congress itself an attempt could be made to strike a decisive blow against Marxist-Leninist forces in the party and in fact to liquidate it.

We want to say that particularly in the past few months the forces of counter-revolution are actively disseminating anti-Sovietism of all kinds, designed to obscure the achievements of our two parties and to resurrect once again nationalism and anti-Soviet sentiments in different strata of Polish society.

These slanderers and liars do not stop at anything. They maintain that the Soviet Union is plundering Poland, and this is said without bearing in mind the fact that the Soviet Union was and is providing enormous supplementary material aid to Poland in this difficult period.

It is said about a country which supplies principal branches of Polish industry with oil, gas, cotton and minerals at prices which are often one and a half to two times lower than world prices.

Respected comrades, in writing to you we not only have at heart our profound anxiety for the situation in sister Poland and for the conditions and prospects for Soviet-Polish cooperation but also the fact that other fraternal parties are anxious that anti-socialist and enemy forces are menacing the interests of our entire community, its cohesion and integrity and the security of its frontiers. Yes, our common security!

Imperialist reaction supports and stimulates counter-revolution in Poland. It does not hide its hopes that in this way it can swing the balance of forces in Europe in its favour. Imperialism is actively using the crisis to slander the socialist system, the principles and practice of socialism. It uses the crisis for new attacks against the international communist movement.

Historic responsibility therefore rests on the Polish party not only for the destiny of its own country, for its independence and progress, but also for the interests of the socialist community.

We believe that a possibility of avoiding a national catastrophe still exists. Inside the Polish party there are many honest and firm communists ready to fight for the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and for an independent Poland. There are also numerous persons in the working class who are devoted to the cause of socialism and have not been lured by the lies and machinations of enemies and who will follow the party and reflect its views.

It is now necessary to mobilize all healthy forces of society to confront the class enemy and fight the counter-revolution. This calls first of all for revolutionary will in the party and among its militants and leadership. Yes, its leadership!

Time is not waiting. The party must find in itself forces to reverse the course of events and to put things in order with good will before the congress.

Entire Soviet people with you

We would like to believe that the Central Committee of the Polish sister party will rise to its historic responsibilities. We wish to assure you, dear comrades, that in these difficult days, as always in the past, the Central Committee of the Soviet party and all Soviet comrades and the entire Soviet people are with you in your fight.

Our point of view was expressed with precision in the declaration of Comrade Brezhnev to the twenty-sixth congress: "We will not abandon fraternal, socialist Poland in its hour of need. We will stand by it."

Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party,
June 5, 1981.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

West's first task is its economy

Does history run in grooves? The feeling that we have seen it all before has never been stronger than it is today, with the Soviet Union leaning every day more openly towards another invasion—it would be the third one—of a "brotherly" country, in order to prevent—it would be the second time—the holding of a communist congress.

Right now, having pointed out from the end of April that the period of real danger had come for the Polish rebellion, I would rather be tempted to point out that there are many good reasons why the Russians should not invade: more than 30 million good reasons, as many as there are Poles in Poland, plus one in the Vatican. Does Mr Leonid Brezhnev want to risk, in his old age, a bloodbath in the heart of Europe? Does he really believe that by so doing he would strengthen Soviet power? Such doubts may still stop him.

Whatever happens in the next few weeks, events in Poland prove once again that the democratic West must prepare itself for a very long trial of strength with the Soviet Empire. General Sir John Hackett may be right in saying, as I heard him say at a recent conference, that "after all, the disintegration of the Soviet Empire from within is only a matter of time." I happen to agree with this view. But nobody knows whether we shall have to calculate time in years or generations.

Iceberg not thawing

Even acepting that Soviet power became a global threat only after the Second World War, our trial of strength, aimed at permitting us to outlast the last empire of history, has already gone on for one full generation. It could last for another.

It is a long time since anyone in the West spoke of doing something active to roll back Soviet power. During the last decade we acted on the belief that the warm breeze of détente would hasten the thawing and breaking up of the Soviet iceberg faster than any icy winds from the Cold War.

In fact, either in the Cold War or in détente, the crisis-cycle of the Soviet Empire has remained the same: every 12 years or so one satellite country runs for freedom and is brutally brought back into the communist fold by the Red Army, or, as in the case of Poland so far, by the threat to use it. This proves that the roots of the disease are deep inside the Soviet system. What we do is almost irrelevant.

Nor can we intervene in a crisis once it started, because we cannot risk an atomic war. We must wait for the cycle to run its full course, for the wheel to return, perhaps 12 years from now, to its present position. On one of these cycles, the disintegration of the Soviet Empire may finally take place, and when it happens the world shall tremble, in fear that the shock waves of such an event may not be contained within the frontiers of the empire itself: unless of course Vico's Law of Cycles is proved wrong and history takes another path.

In the meantime, we must prepare ourselves for a very prolonged test of our resistance and willpower. What can we do to make sure that we can outlast the last empire?

Strong political instincts

The prevailing view of the West today is that we must, first of all, strengthen our defence efforts, in the Nato area and outside it. This is certainly vital and urgent. But I found very convincing an alternative view, which I heard forcefully argued by Mr David Watt at another recent meeting, according to which "the most important thing for the alliance is to get our economic situation right, to get more growth".

Mr Watt's main point was that the defence effort itself cannot be sustained unless the American and European economies become stronger. One could add that more growth is equally indispensable in order to bring unemployment back within physiological levels and in order to strengthen our societies politically, so that they remain the superior civilization during the prolonged trial of strength.

President Reagan, with his strong political instincts, knows that his plans for the economic renascence of America are to him as important as his campaign for America's rearmament. But his present management of economic affairs, while offering hopes at home, is helping to plunge the rest of the free world into very serious trouble.

This is very wrong. The contradictions between the economic policies of the main Western powers must be solved before the July summit of the Seven, which had better deal this time mostly with economic affairs. Right now, "getting our economy right" may be the most important political task of the alliance, in answer to the unending turbulence of the world outside.

Reagan unlikely to stop arms for Israel

From David Cross, Washington, June 10

President Reagan met his defence and foreign policy advisers at the White House again today to discuss possible retaliatory action against Israel for using American-built aircraft in its raid on the Iraqi nuclear power plant.

The Administration has promised to decide within the next day or two whether to suspend military sales to Israel. Spokesmen for the State Department and White House, who have condemned last Sunday's raid, have said on several occasions that the Israelis may well have violated American restrictions on the use of military equipment.

However, although it is fairly clear that Israel broke American law by using F15 and F16 aircraft offensively rather than for defensive purposes, Administration officials have indicated that any punitive action will be symbolic at most. Washington could, for example, decide to delay temporarily the delivery to the Israelis of four new F16 fighter bombers due to be handed over on Friday.

Mr Reagan and his advisers were also considering their attitude to the forthcoming debate in the United Nations Security Council on last Sunday's raid. They will have to decide how far they should go in joining other Security Council members who are bound to condemn the Israeli attack.

After a late night meeting of the President and his advisers at the White House yesterday, a spokesman for Mr Reagan said no decision had yet been taken on how the Administration would react to the raid. "Any decisions will be made in the best interests of the United States", he said, adding that he did not expect today's gathering to come to any final conclusions.

On Capitol Hill members of the Senate and the House of Representatives have made it clear that they, too, do not expect the close relationship between Washington and Tel Aviv to be impaired in spite of the anger in Moscow and the whole of the Arab world.

In a television interview today Senator Alan Cranston, the assistant Democrat leader in the upper house, went so far as to assert that the raid was "plainly done in self-defence" by the Israelis. He added that the Administration should not rush to condemn Israel.

Similar though somewhat less effusive support for Israel has come from that country's many other supporters on Capitol Hill.

The sharpest criticism has come from moderate Republicans in the Senate, such as Senator Charles Percy, the chairman of the foreign relations committee, who has accused Israel of undercutting the mission of Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East.

Mr Habib returned to Beirut from Europe yesterday to continue his diplomatic shuttle between Israel and the Arabs to try to defuse the Lebanese missile crisis.

In an effort to keep everyone happy, Senator Howard Baker, the Republican leader of the upper house, has promised to arrange congressional hearings as early as next week once the Administration has completed its report on the raid.

Although this document may conclude that Israel possibly violated the United States Arms Export Control Act, it is unlikely to suggest any punitive action.

New York, June 10.—The Arab League called on the United States today to signal its support of an Arab campaign for sanctions against Israel by witholding delivery of four F16 jet aircraft scheduled for this week.

Mr Clovis Maksoud, the Arab League's permanent observer at the United Nations, told a press conference in New York that Arab states would ask the United Nations Security Council to adopt sanctions against Israel to deter it from its course of brinkmanship.

"We are eager . . . that the United States does not allow this Friday the delivery of four planes that were contracted (by Israel) at an earlier stage", Mr Maksoud said.

If Washington determines that Israel has contravened United States law by using American-made aircraft in bombing the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Mr Maksound went on, "the natural thing would be to stop the delivery of arms".

He added: "That would be the beginning of the unfolding of the sought-for deterrent."—AP.



No comment from Brigadier General Abdul Jawad Amin, Iraq's director of technology, cornered at the Paris Air Show

Air strike puts bite into election campaigning

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, June 10

After a brief delay for mutual admiration of Israel's military prowess, last Sunday's long-range air strike against Iraq's nuclear reactor has now emerged as a bitterly contested campaign issue between the ruling right-wing Government and the opposition Labour Party.

With less than three weeks to go until polling day Mr Shimon Peres, the Opposition leader accused Mr Menachen Begin, Prime Minister, of deliberately launching the attack as a vote-catching measure.

He claimed that a military operation was not necessary at this stage, adding that the government should have allowed President Mitterrand of France time to fulfil his campaign pledge not to supply Iraq with enriched uranium.

Mr Abba Eban, another prominent Labour Party figure and former Foreign Minister, accused Mr Begin of irresponsibility for inviting President Sadat of Egypt to a summit meeting in the Sinai on the eve of the raid.

This has rendered the Egyptians susceptible to accusations of collusion, he said and had accounted for their nervous reaction.

The delay in public Labour Party criticism of the raid is understood to have arisen from fears inside the party that such a move would appear unpatriotic. The change in tactics comes alongside indications that the spectacular raid has further boosted the Government's popularity.

In response to Labour's attack, Mr Begin today circulated politicians with a private letter sent to him on May 10 by Mr Peres, in which the Opposition leader is said to have clearly stated that he was against the proposed bombardment of the Iraqi plant.

The Prime Minister cited the letter as evidence that Mr Peres had recently been misleading Israeli voters by claiming that he had only posed the timing of Sunday's raid.

In one section of the letter—some of which was written in code because of its sensitivity—Mr Peres said that it was his duty as a citizen to advise against such a raid which had been designed as a preventive action and could paradoxically serve to exacerbate the situation.

The release of the letter infuriated and embarrassed Mr Peres, whose personal role in the campaign has been widely blamed for Labour's poor showing so far. He claimed that its release was further proof, along with the Iraqi raid, that Mr Begin was bent on pursuing electoral considerations

Mr Peres told a press conference tonight that he has spoken to President Mitterrand several times before his election, and had been told by the French leader that he would do all he could to neutralize the military potential of Iraq's reactor.

Every Israeli bomb scored direct hit on Iraqi reactor

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 10

Some 72 hours after the event a clearer picture is beginning to emerge about the probable tactics used by the Israeli Air Force to mount last Sunday's long-distance raid which destroyed Iraq's main nuclear reactor at a site 15 miles outside Baghdad.

Because of the strict military censorship enforced by Israel on operational details, much of the information about the way in which the attack was mounted has originated from Intelligence and other sources in America.

The Washington sources claim that about 15 American-built F15 and F16 jets were involved in the raid, which was the longest-range air operation ever carried out by Israeli fighter aircraft.

The jets were scrambled from Etzion, the air base situated in that part of the Sinai due to be handed back to Egypt next April. In order to avoid radar detection and possible missile attack, the jets are believed to have flown low over the barren empty quarter of Saudi Arabia for much of their journey.

The American sources believe that refuelling took place soon after take off, with the more modern F16s being used to bomb the Iraqi installation while the heavier, more powerful F15s flew air cover to guard against Iraqi interceptors.

In order to deflect suspicion from the Saudi Arabians, the Israeli pilots are understood to have identified themselves as members of the Jordanian Air Force and spoken in Arabic over their intercoms. It is not known whether they used special Jordanian air codes.

Outlining the difficulties posed by the operation, Major-General David Ivri, the chief of the Air Force, said: "We carried out very many exercises and training procedures over the course of very many months. . . . We had to provide answers to a number of basic problems including range, or the radius of the action, fuel, problems of communication with the target or intelligence control and monitoring in far-off areas."

Much of the initial work in identifying the layout of the reactor site, the work habits of the hundred or so foreign experts and the likelihood of Iraqi retaliation, was done by agents of the Mossad, Israel's effective and strictly secret equivalent of Britain's MI6.

It is also believed to have been information from Mossad sources which convinced Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, and the country's leading military planners that the Osirak reactor was within a maximum of three months from becoming operational.

The actual bombing was carried out with remarkable accuracy, using ordinary 2,000lb bombs and repaying hours of practice on scale models of the reactor. The Israelis have made it clear that their intention was to destroy the main 70 megawatt reactor, and not the muck smaller experimental reactor also located on the site.

A 60-minute colour video tape film of the raid has been studied by senior Israeli politicians, and discussions are still under way to determine whether any segment of it can be released for public viewing.

The supreme confidence expressed by Israel from the outset about the success of the mission was partly based on a blow-up of one of the frames which clearly showed the core of the Iraqi reactor crumbling and crashing into the cooling pool.

Mr Harry Cato, a Pentagon spokesman, said that American satellite photographs had shown extensive damage to the Iraqi installation, with every bomb scoring a direct hit.

Another American source explained: "There was not one crater around the place. Every bomb went where it was supposed to."

It is now known that the Israeli fighters encountered only sporadic anti-aircraft fire during the attack. Once it was completed, they took roughly the same route, back over the desert wastes of Saudi Arabia, covering on both journeys a distance of some 1,120 miles, all of it over hostile territory.

One potential threat to the tight secrecy surrounding the operation was the presence of Awacs aerial surveillance aircraft flying regular missions from Saudi Arabia. But it seems that this was avoided because the aircraft patrol only along the eastern part of Saudi territory, some 1,000 miles from the route taken by the Israeli raiders.

The success of Sunday's mission has inevitably led to speculation that some type of similarly spectacular action is being planned against the new Syrian missile sites in Lebanon. Asked yesterday to compare the problems that would be encountered in the two operations, General Ivri replied that to do so would be as difficult as "comparing a cucumber and a tomato".

The Israeli Air Force commander added: "The main thing is that this attack we have already completed successfully, whereas the other one is still ahead of us."

UN postpones debate until weekend

New York, June 10.—The 15 members of the United aNtions Security Council planned a private conference today to consider Iraq's complaint of Israeli aggression, but a spokesman said public debate would not open this week.

The members regarded the Israeli air strike last Sunday against an Iraqi nuclear plant as "a very serious matter," but there were "practical considerations" about the timing of their discussion of the incident, he said.

Earlier, Mr Clovis Maksoud, representative of the League of Arab statees, told reporters that a proposal to apply sanctions against Israel would be made to the Council.

Diplomatic sources said any such resolution was sure to be rejected, and they speculated that the United States would prevent the council from adopting a resolution that was not what Washington regarded as even-handed.

Thus, these sources said, the Council's outright condemnation of Israel, without reference to the policies of the Arab states, was unlikely.—Reuter.

☐ Weekend meeting: Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, said in Peking today that the Council was unlikely to meet before the weekend. (David Bonavia writes).

Arriving here from Tokyo, he said the council wanted to wait until the Arab League had met to discuss the new crisis.

While in China the Secretary General will have talks with Mr Huang Hua, the Foreign Minister.

Quarrels threaten Arab unity

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, June 10

Less than 24 hours before the Arab League is to debate a concerted response to the Israeli attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor, Arab states were today showing signs of dissension.

Libya sneered at Saudi Arabia's inability to prevent the Israeli jets flying over its territory, while Syria announced that the Israeli aircraft would have been shot down by missiles if they had flown over Syria.

This display of petulance augurs badly for any hopes that the Arabs can for once present a united stand in the face of an Israeli attack.

Demands for an economic boycott of the United States are likely to become bogged down in the quarrelling of Arab states who suspect that their neighbours are Baathist traitors or client kingdoms of the United States.

The Libyan radio and state-controlled newspapers have been criticizing Saudi Arabia for failing to realize that the Israelis were flying over their country. The Libyans wanted to know why the Airborne Warning and Command Systems (Awacs) aircraft delivered by the United States were unable to alert the Saudis to the presence of the intruding aircraft.

For several months now Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has been claiming that the mere existence of the Awacs aircraft is a blasphemy against the Islamic shrines of Saudi Arabia.

In Damascus, the Government newspaper *Al Baath* said an Israeli attack could not have been successfully undertaken against Syria. "Such an attack would not be a picnic", an editorial said, suggesting that that was what the Israelis experienced over Iraq.

"If enemy planes had overflown Syria in the way they did Baghdad, they would have been struck down by missiles."

Iraq today recounted the extent of international condemnation against Israel. The Iraqi news agency also gave considerable prominence to the statement by Mr Sigvard Eklunden, the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, quoting him as saying that it had inspected the Baghdad reactor and had found that Iraq had "made no nuclear activity which contradicts the (neuclear non-proliferation) treaty".

هكذا من الأصل



Crisis deepens as Forlani fails to form government

By Peter Nichols, Rome, June 10

A former newspaper editor has been asked to try and form a government in Italy because of the failure of Signor Arnaldo Forlani to do so.

If Senator *Giovanni* Spadolini, the Republican Party leader, suceeds, he will be the first politician in three and a half decades to break the Christian Democratic monopoly on the Premiership.

Senator Spadolini an historian who edited the Milan newspaper Corriere Della Sera goes to the palace tomorrow.

His summons by President Pertini came at the end of a day in which the Italian crisis grew progressively more serious.

Not only was Signor Forlani's own position weakened to the point that he could do nothing but withdraw from the scene, there was a worsening in developments surrounding the Masonic crisis which brought down the Forlani Government.

In Turin yesterday, Signor Walter Mandelli, deputy chairman of the Confederation of Industry, said: "No country in the state Italy is in has ever solved its problems without a dictatorship. I still want to believe that we shall manage to avoid it".

The Masonic scandal hardened today after publication of an interview given to the Rome newspaper *La Repubblica* by Signor Giuliano Turrone and Signor Gherardo Colombo the two Milan investigating magistrates who discovered the P2 lists.

These were found in the Arezzo villa of Signor Licio Gelli, organiser of the P2 group, who is now in hiding to avoid arrest on charges of espionage.

He was a Freemason and his P2 organization still had ties with official Freemasonry even though it was not a lodge in the usual sense of the term.

Signor Gelli has since been suspended by the Masonic leadership. The lists show that he had gathered around him 953 people including politicians and heads of the armed forces and secret services.

The defence of some of the men allegedly associated with him is that the lists were concocted by Signor Gelli or others with the specific aim of allowing them to fall into the hands of the investigators.

This defence has largely been swept away by what the two investigating magistrates say today.

They make clear that they carried out the search of Signor Gelli's villa without informing the local police chief or any other authorities. By acting in this way they were sure that Signor Gelli's informers in high places would have been unable to tell him in advance that his home was about to be searched.

They also say that the documents found in the villa certainly do not amount to the whole Gelli archive which they believe is kept abroad in Switzerland or Latin America.

The documents so far seized referred simply to current business—and it might be said that the lists given relatively small importance by the investigating judges have so far brought down one Government and are effectively preventing the formation of a new one.

Portraits of Franco still adorn Spanish ships

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, June 10

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Prime Minister, has had to remind senior naval officers that photographs or portraits of King Juan Carlos must be shown in a prominent place on their ships and not those of General Franco.

He was commenting in Barcelona last night on the large portrait of the late dictator on board the Spanish Navy's aircraft carrier Dedalo, the flagship of the fleet assembled off the Catalan capital during armed forces' week last month.

"In my view in all official buildings and ships of the Navy the King's portrait must occupy a principal place and appropriate measures will be taken where this is not so," Señor Calvo Sotelo told reporters who had raised the matter.

Already last autumn the Suárez Government issued instructions on similar lines after the paramilitary Civil Guard had ostentatiously continued to give pride of place to Franco's portrait. But these instructions were evidently ignored by some senior naval officers.

During armed forces' week in Barcelona there was also an incident involving the Navy, unreported by the Spanish national press. The new head of the state radio was accused of being a Socialist by a rear-admiral, the son of a former navy minister under Franco, who went on to boast of his sympathies for the former regime.

The Socialist Party has put down questions in Parliament for the Minister of the Interior about a military-style parade in which several hundred uniformed members of the youth wing of Fuerza Nueva, the neo-Falangist party, took part on Sunday in Valladolid, during its national congress.

As the uniformed youths marched past they were reviewed by Señor Blas Pinar, the extreme right-wing member of the Spanish Parliament. The martial music played included the "Hymn of the Infantas" reserved for the daughters of the King and for army generals.

The civil governor in the Castilian town, which has been selected by extreme right-wing forces for promoting their activities, has started proceedings to fine Fuerza Nueva. As the demonstrators dispersed, they provoked incidents with the local police.

Kabul gun battle in palace

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, June 10

Feuding between rival factions in Afghanistan's ruling party has erupted into a gun battle in the People's Palace, the presidential headquarters in Kabul, according to reports reaching Delhi today.

A diplomatic source said that nine days ago there was shooting between members of the Khalq faction and President Babrak Karmal's Parcham faction. One of the presidential bodyguards was killed, according to one report.

It is not known whether Mr Karmal was in the palace at the time. There are rumours in Kabul that he has visited Moscow recently and has been told to redouble his efforts to bring unity to the party.

Unity, however, will be difficult to achieve. The differences between the factions are deep and bitter and there have been numerous gun battles and murders, mostly in Kabul.

The diplomatic source said that Mr Karmal's parents were flown to the Soviet Union recently. There were also reports that the family of his brother, Baryalai, and of Mr Muhammad Rafi, the Defence Minister, had left for the Soviet Union. There is speculation here that Mr Karmal and others in the hierarchy fear that their families are in danger as the feuding intensifies.

Turk plea to Armenians

Ankara, June 10. — Turkey appealed today to Armenian communities throughout the world to protest against continuing attacks on Turkish diplomats abroad following last night's murder of a Turk in Geneva.

A Foreign Ministry statement said: "We expect Armenian communities all over the world not to remain silent about these continuing murders, whose perpetrators claim they are acting on the Armenians' behalf."

Mehmet Yerguz, a 37-year-old Turkish employee at the consulate in Geneva, was shot dead by a gunman in the street as he walked home. Police said the assailant, caught by passers-by, declared he was an Armenian.



Cindy Spicer, aged nine, of St Paul, Minnesota, the youngest heart transplant recipient in the world, skips happily out of the University of Minnesota Hospital, followed by her father. She received her new heart five weeks ago. Doctors described her condition as superb.

TAIWAN ARMS OPPOSED

Peking, June 10.—China today voiced strong opposition to continued United States arms sales to Taiwan in a statement issued only four days before the arrival in Peking of Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State.

According to the New China news agency, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Peking would rather receive no American arms than accept continued United States interference.

IN BRIEF

Greece thwarts putsch plot

Athens, June 10.—Mr Evangelos Averoff, the Greek Defence Minister, disclosed tonight that he had thwarted a putsch by retired Army officers on June 1, simply by ordering a military exercise in the Athens region earlier than scheduled.

He told Parliament that intelligence from three different, reliable sources indicated that a group of misguided retired officers had intimated they would stage an "action" at 2 am. Mr Averoff said their objectives were unclear. He would not ask for prosecution of those responsible. "What we must do", he said, "is keep an eye on them".

Shroud imprints

Chicago, June 10.—Computer analysis shows that imprints of coins on the Shroud of Turin were made by coins issued by Pontius Pilate about the time of Christ's crucifixion, the Rev Francis Filas, Professor of Theology at Loyola, reports.

Berlin arrests

Berlin, June 10. — Police detained 35 people during overnight street clashes with squatters here, a spokesman said today. Fighting broke out after police had searched houses occupied by squatters in the Kreuzberg district.

Sisters accused

Athens, June 10. — Two sisters, Litsa Tsangaraki, aged 23, and Katina, who is 20, wanted by police in connexion with the bombing of two Athens department stores last week, were charged today under Greece's anti-terrorism law.

Train victims found

Badla Ghat, India, June 10.—The bodies of 143 victims of last Saturday's train disaster have been recovered from the Bagmati river. Many others are still missing and officials estimate the final toll will be at least 800.

Lawmaker quits

Peking, June 10.—Mr Peng Zhen, one of China's foremost lawmakers and a high-ranking member of the Chinese Communist Party, has resigned as director of the legislative commission of the National People's Congress, Peking Radio said.

Strike at EEC

Brussels, June 10.—Most of the 8,500 staff of the European Commission went on strike today and are threatening to continue tomorrow because of a dispute with the EEC's Council of Ministers over pay.

Lost symphony

New York, June 10.—A long lost symphony written by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in 1765 when he was nine will be given its United States premiere at the Kennedy Centre in Washington on July 8.

Turks hang killer

Ankara, June 10. — Turkish authorities have hanged a convicted left-wing murderer. It was the sixth execution since last September's military coup, state radio reported.

Foot takes initiative on disarmament

From Paul Routledge, Brighton

Mr Michael Foot, the Opposition leader, has taken the initiative in moves towards East-West disarmament talks by writing directly to President Brezhnev.

His intervention, designed to accelerate progress towards a full-scale summit on arms control and reduction, was disclosed in a speech in Brighton yesterday to the policy conference of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Labour's leader also reaffirmed his commitment to Britain going it alone in giving up nuclear weapons if the two super powers cannot reach agreement on scaling down the arms race.

"We should mobilize all our strength on this great issue", Mr Foot insisted. "And I believe the way in which we can proceed forward will be a combination of trying to secure multilateral, international negotiations but in certain circumstances we should be prepared to take unilateral action to show we are in earnest.

"What we are fighting against is the wicked, evil fatalism of those who say that the nuclear arms race must be allowed to go on. The British Government, if it had any fitness to govern in this matter, would have replied long since to Mr Brezhnev.

"But because they have not, we in the Labour Party have replied and they will be receiving our letter in the next few days."

Mr Foot afterwards declined to be drawn on the contents of his letter beyond saying that it covered the areas raised by Mr Brezhnev in his approach to Western leaders for talks on cutbacks in military spending.

However, he added: "We want to get negotiations moving. When the Government talks about the end of the year we don't think that is fast enough. The Government doesn't show enough urgency".

The Labour leader further revealed that Mr Brezhnev had written to him and to the leaders of other West European socialist parties seeking their support in getting disarmament negotiations off the ground, and that these leaders from Belgium, Norway, Denmark and Holland met for joint discussions three weeks ago.

Mr Foot's approach to the Russians, was the outcome of these discussions. "The only defence policy for Britain and the world is a disarmament policy, starting with nuclear disarmament and I believe you have to start right away."

□ Moscow. President Brezhnev denies that the United States has begun talks with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and describes talk in Washington of such a development as "only words" (Michael Binyon writes).

"I can say quite definitely that in all the time since the present American Administration came to power, to this day, no real steps have been taken on either of the questions by the United States", the Soviet leader said at a Kremlin banquet last night.

He said the United States used all sorts of pretexts to delay the opening of discussions. But the Soviet Union was ready for them at any time.

In his speech, in honour of President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria, who is on a visit, Mr Brezhnev also proposed measures to turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and stability.

Reagan stand on tax cuts unsettles Democrats

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, June 10

President Reagan has sent his tax cut proposals to Congress, and the Democrats are in confusion over what to do about them.

The President wants to reduce personal income tax by a flat 25 per cent over the next three years, and he may well have the votes in the House of Representatives to pass the Bill. Republicans control the Senate and Mr Reagan will have no trouble there.

The Democrats have a majority of 52 in the House, and the President is well on the way to obtaining the support of the 27 he needs to carry the Bill. It has been submitted by Mr Barber Conable, senior Republican on the ways and means committee, which draws up tax legislation, and by Mr Kent Hance, a Democrat from Texas.

The President can thus claim that his is a bipartisan measure. When the budget resolution was presented on May 7, it passed 253 to 176, with over 60 Democrats defecting to the President's side. The margin will be closer this time, but Mr Reagan has high hopes of success.

He has already won a significant tactical victory, by allowing the Democrats to propose a compromise, and then rejecting it. Mr Reagan wants taxes cut by 5 per cent from October 1, and then by 10 per cent on July 1, 1982, and by a further 10 per cent on July 1, 1983.

The Democrats, who started off opposing tax cuts, thinking them inflationary, and then offering a one-year tax cut, proposed last week that taxes should be cut by 5 per cent this year and 10 per cent next as Mr Reagan wants, but that the third year should *be left* to wait on events.

They hoped that the President would accept the proposal and that they could therefore go before the electorate next year as responsible legislators, ready to relieve their voters' tax burdens but not to allow the budget deficit to increase.

Mr Reagan would have none of it, and the Democrats, who have already given up most of the ground, are left with a most precarious hold on the remainder.

Koch to stand again for mayor

From Michael Leapman
New York, June 10

Mr Edward Koch, whose first four-year term as Mayor of New York ends this year, officially declared himself a candidate for a second term today.

He seems certain to gain the nomination of both the Democratic and Republican parties in September's primaries, and would be the first candidate ever to contest the November election with the support of both.

He was elected in 1977 as a Democrat but has since then lost the support of the left wing of the Democratic Party by his increasing fiscal conservatism and by his apparent lack of enthusiasm for social programmes aimed at helping minority groups. For the same reasons, he has won increased support from Republicans and the right.

Today's announcement followed a spate of favourable publicity for the mayor. This week his picture appeared on the coveted cover of *Time* magazine. Today the *New York Post* endorsed his reelection in a glowing editorial, headlined: "Yes, he's doing great." A second term, the editorial said, was richly deserved.

It continued: "Under the leadership of this laughing, dedicated, extrovert mayor, New York has come out of the poorhouse and back to its rightful place as the world's most exciting city."

At the press conference announcing his bid for a second term, Mr Koch said he had brought discipline, stability and straight talk to the city's government, and emphasized that he had taken the budget back into balance.

CAMP DAVID SUMMIT SUCCESS

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 10

President López Portillo's state visit here over the weekend was a resounding success because the Mexican leader and Mr Reagan were both determined that the serious differences between them should not get in the way of good relations.

Mexico takes great exception to American policy in El Salvador and is worried about American policy towards Mexican immigration. There are differences between the two countries on oil supplies and they differ in their attitudes towards Cuba and the Caribbean. None of this mattered during President López's visit.

Mr Reagan made good relations with Mexico (and Canada) a centre-piece of his presidential campaign when he announced his candidature 18 months ago. He met President López shortly after his victory, and was to meet him again, in Mexico, when he was shot and wounded. President López's visit to Washington was arranged to replace that lost summit.

President Reagan took his guest to Camp David, for a bucolic weekend unlike the usual round of formal meetings and dinners that are the staple of most state visits. They therefore saw far more of each other than would normally be the case—and they went riding together.

Mr Reagan agreed to go to the North-South conference in Mexico in October, an event that the Mexicans consider of capital importance to their place in the world. In exchange, it was arranged that Dr Fidel Castro of Cuba would miss the meeting.

Leading article, page 17

Science report

Four more years of drought predicted

By the Staff of Nature

The long drought in sub-Saharan Africa, which has been causing immense hardship in countries from Senegal in the west to the Sudan in the east, may come to a temporary end in 1985, two French scientists who have been studying twentieth-century records of the flow of the river Senegal say.

Hugues Faure, a quaternary geologist at Marseille, and Jean-Yves Gac, of the French office for overseas research at Dakar, have pored over discharge measurements taken from 1903 to 1980 at two sampling points on the Senegal, and detected what they claim to be a cycle of drought in the region. Severe droughts return every three decades or so, they say. The droughts last eight to twelve years, interspersed with "humid" conditions lasting about eighteen years. The region should now return to average rainfall by 1985, followed by a humid period, the next drought coming around 2005, the researchers say.

Those remarkable predictions are the result of a remarkable curve: the flow of the river Senegal averaged over seven years, and plotted year by year.

That is to say, for example, that for 1950 Faure and Gac plotted the average flow of the Senegal from 1947 to 1953; for 1951, the average from 1948 to 1954; and so on. That "seven-year running mean" flow shows an amazingly smooth and repetitive variation during this century.

Data for the rivers Niger and Chari, which with the Senegal drain most of sub-Saharan Africa, seem to be similar, the researchers say, although *in all the rivers* there are wide fluctuations in flow from year to year around the seven-year mean.

The mean flow shows a steep drop into drought (where annual flows are only half of those in humid times) and a slower rise back to rains.

There have been two humid periods this century, from 1917 to 1937 and 1949 to 1959, and both have shown slight dips towards dryness in the middle of the period. The two complete cycles of drought and humidity this century, from 1913 to 1941 and 1941 to 1975, are almost *exactly* equivalent to each other, making this one of the most perfect examples of climatic repeatability yet. It is that that enables the two researchers to be so confident about their 1985 prediction.

Others, however, may *not* be quite so confident. The sub-Saharan *rains* depend on northward shifts in the boundary of the African monsoon, and such a neat *cyclicity has* never before been *detected in* monsoon movements. Moreover the source of the Senegal lies in highland regions enjoying quite high rainfall, so its flow does not directly reflect precipitation in the drought-afflicted regions.

There is also no understanding *of* the need for seven-year means, which happen to show the cycle *most clearly*. So while Faure and Gac's conclusions are sufficiently tantalizing to be worth further scrutiny, they *should not* be taken by the aid agencies as a signal to reduce support to the region over the next few years. Even scientists can be wrong sometimes.

Source: *Nature* vol 291 p 475 (11 June 81).

US death penalty Bill

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 10

In a move which is bound to provoke an outcry from civil rights organizations and liberal Congressmen, the Senate judiciary committee has voted to approve a Bill designed to resurrect federal death penalty provisions for crimes such as treason, espionage and presidential assassination.

Senator Strom Thurmond, a Republican from North Carolina, said the death penalty Bill was needed because of the great increase in crime in the country. He predicted it would win approval by the Senate but would run into tough opposition in the House of Representatives.

The Bill represents the most determined attempt to introduce a new death penalty law in Congress since 1972 when the Supreme Court invalidated all federal and state death penalty provisions

The Bill would not apply to the great majority of murders which occur in the United States because most of them are state rather than federal crimes.

Thai minister quits after accusations

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok, June 10

A senior cabinet minister recently accused in Parliament of involvement in what was called the irregular release of a foreign suspect in a drugs case, resigned from the Thai Government today.

Mr Prathuang Kiratibutr, who gave up his post as Minister of the Interior, the most powerful in the Government after the Prime Minister, has not publicly disclosed the reasons for his resignation.

Informed officials and politicians, however, believe the reason is the accusation made against him in connexion with the drugs case involving a young New Zealand tourist.

Mr Samak Sundaravej, a prominent MP and former Minister of the Interior, said in Parliament last month that Mr Prathuang had been responsible for the irregular release of the New Zealander, accused of drug trafficking. He challenged the minister to sue him for libel.

Mr Prathuang later denied that he had ordered the release of the New Zealander. He said that he had told the prosecutors to ensure the suspect was given justice.

The suspected man was released but his woman companion, also a New Zealander, was sent for trial and sentenced to 33 years and four months imprisonment.

SAUDI ARABIA helps the world's surgeons

Major General Rida Khalifa, FRCS Ed, head of the Medical Services Division of the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Defence has been authorised by His Majesty King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, Crown Prince Fahid bin Abdul Aziz, Deputy of the Council of Ministers, Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, Chief of the National Guard, 2nd Deputy of the Council of Ministers, and Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, Minister of Defence and Aviation and General Inspector, to make a modest donation of £350,000 to the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the U.K.'s oldest medical institution founded in 1505.

The donation is intended to further the goodwill set up over the years and to develop further ties between Ministry of Defence and Aviation hospitals in every aspect of healthcare including such areas as research and training.

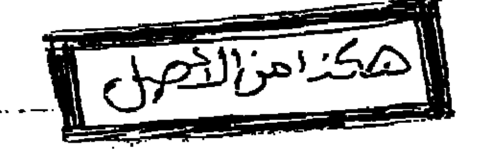
It is a natural inclination to look to the College for help because of its major contribution to the training of surgeons all over the world, an increasing number of whom are now coming from Saudi.

In practical terms, the donation is being used by the College for the restoration of the disused St. Michael's church, which will be converted into a symposium and exhibition hall situated within the square adjacent to the main College building. In general this whole square is being redeveloped for postgraduate education at a cost of £1.6 million and will also include a group of 112 graduate residences, and administration offices.

Eventually, this whole development phase is aimed at covering a wide area of medicine through to family practice. The result, it is hoped, will be the re-integration of medicine which in the past, because of rapid advances and increased specialisation, has been in danger of a lack of co-ordination.

In accepting the donation, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Professor John Gillingham, wishes to thank the Government of Saudi Arabia and believes that in doing so, it will help the College to play an even greater role in the education of surgeons, not only from Saudi Arabia, but from all over the world.

In recognition of the donation, the new symposium hall will be called "The King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia Symposium Hall".



Recruitment Opportunities

HEALTH COMMISSION OF VICTORIA AUSTRALIA

PSYCHIATRISTS

A number of positions are currently available or will become available for psychiatrists at the level of superintendents, consultants or junior specialists in the Mental Health Division of the Health Commission.

The Health Commission was formed to integrate all of Victoria's Health Services and appointees would be participating in a new stage of medical care with the development of psychiatric facilities in a much closer relationship of general medical facilities and the community. There has been considerable progress in the regionalisation of psychiatric services, most regions having available in-patient, day care, outpatient and community based facilities as well as links with general health and welfare services.

Positions are available in a number of regional cities including Warrnambool, Mildura, Bendigo, Ballarat, Geelong, Dandenong and Traralgon. Some positions are also available in the Melbourne metropolitan area. These positions are in the Forensic Psychiatric Services, the Alcohol and Drug Services and in general psychiatry.

Applications should include name, date and place of birth and nationality, recent passport photograph, address for communication and telephone number, details of medical education, including special qualifications, details of previous employment, names and addresses of 3 referees and should be forwarded to :—

Dr. J. Bomford,
c/o Mr. Eric Snewin,
Senior Migration Officer,
Office of the Agent-General of Victoria,
Victoria House,
Melbourne Place,
Strand,
LONDON, W.2.

Any enquiries can also be directed to the above named. Dr. Bomford will be in London from 13th to 17th July, 1981 and will be expecting to interview interested applicants between those dates.

At most locations a house will be available on rental of 6% of gross salary plus A$234 a year. There can be reimbursement of 75% of the cost of removal of personal effects to a maximum of A$1,600 and of economy air fares for appointees and dependants. Such reimbursements will be subject to entering into an agreement to serve with the Health Commission for a three year period.

An applicant would be required to be fully registerable as a medical practitioner in the State of Victoria and have post-graduate qualifications in psychiatry as recommended by the National Specialist Qualification Advisory Committee of Australia and recognized by the Health Commission. Medical graduates of the United Kingdom, Eire, New Zealand and Australia are fully registerable provided they have completed the medical course of no less than five years in the country.

Applicants seeking appointment as a consultant psychiatrist would also require to have had a minimum of 3 years' adequate experience in psychiatry after having obtained an appropriate post-graduate qualification.

Applicants seeking appointment as a psychiatrist superintendent should in addition be able to claim experience or indicate potential suitable for the administration of a modern psychiatric hospital in co-operation with a manager.

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Application forms and further details are available from

The Clerk to the Police Authority,
Municipal Buildings,
Middlesbrough, Cleveland
(0642) 248155 ext. 2015

by whom completed applications should be received by not later than 30th June, 1981.

C. J. A. Hargreaves, Clerk to the Police Authority

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As the volume of work is increasing another person is now required to assist with all aspects of financial enquiries handled in the Unit.

The work is essentially financial in character and it is desirable that the postholder has had some training in accountancy, economics or business studies. Frequent contact with people in the private sector is necessary and some relevant experience would be helpful. The ability to communicate effectively in writing and orally is essential. For further information please contact Peter Appleyard (Assistant County Treasurer) or Michael Hobson (Group Economic Services Officer) on Barnsley (0226) 86141 Extension 697 or 554.

For an application form and details please write or telephone Chief Executive (Personnel), County Hall, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S70 2TN, (0226) 86141 ext. 266, quoting ref. no. T45. Closing date 25th June 1981.

South Yorkshire County Council
SETTING THE PACE



THE TIMES

The Times Health Supplement, a weekly newspaper for the health service, is to be launched in October. The new newspaper will cover every aspect of health policy and management.

Some vacancies remain on the editorial staff of this newspaper. Applications are invited from those whose knowledge and experience makes them suitable for a senior editorial position.

Applicants should write in confidence but immediately, with a curriculum vitae and examples of recent work, to Jill Turner, The Editor, Times Health Supplement, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

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The General Secretary,
British Council of Churches,
2 Eaton Gate, London SW1W 9BL.

Closing date for completed application forms to be submitted: 28th August, 1981.

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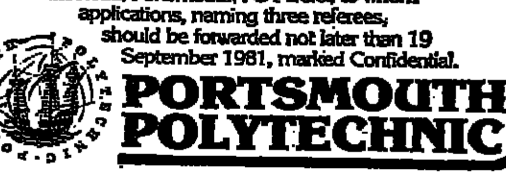
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Further particulars are obtainable from the Clerk to the Governors, Portsmouth Polytechnic, Ravelin House, Museum Road, Portsmouth, PO1 2QQ, to whom applications, naming three referees, should be forwarded not later than 19 September 1981, marked Confidential.



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The problems of under-achievement in two areas where equality still seems a distant prospect

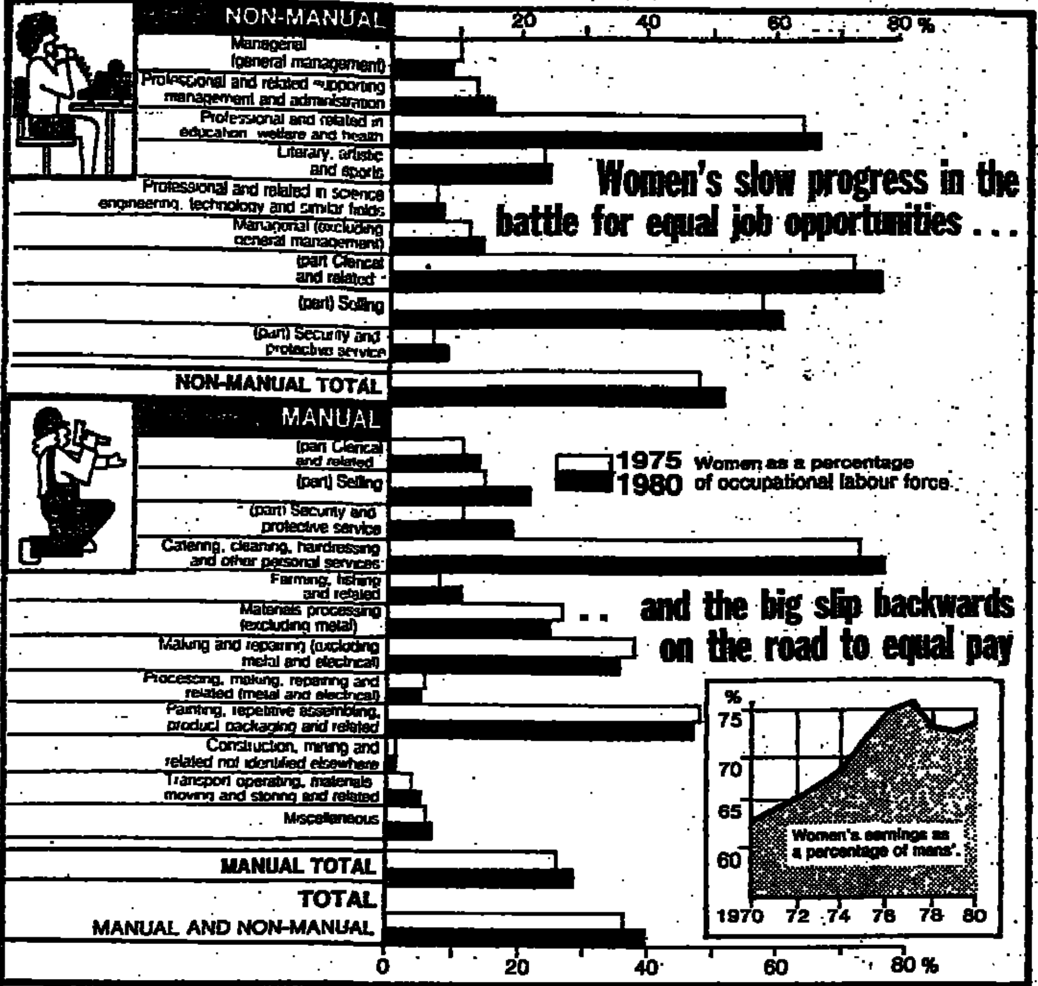
Women at work: the five wasted years

Today the House of Commons will debate women. It is perhaps appropriate that what has been one of the bleakest periods for women—described by the Equal Opportunities Commission this week as the most unhelpful and least propitious five years in the entire post-war era—should be discussed in a forum where women comprise only three per cent—the lowest percentage of any European Parliament.

Women are unquestionably suffering more than men from unemployment and the debate offers a chance for the Labour Party to fire another broadside at Government economic policy. But it also coincides with the Equal Opportunities Commission's fifth year of existence and will focus attention on what women have, or have not, achieved since the Equal Pay Act 1970 and Sex Discrimination Act 1975.

Jo Richardson, Labour MP for Barking, is unequivocal in her verdict: "we have definitely gone backwards", she says. Women's earnings, after creeping up towards men's, have dropped and levelled out at around 73 per cent. Women have borne a disproportionate share of unemployment; joblessness among women has risen from 22 per cent to 29 per cent of the registered unemployed in five years, and that does not include an estimated one million unregistered women.

And although women now make up 40 per cent of the work force, 55 per cent of female manual workers are in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services, compared with 47 per cent five years ago and 55 per cent of non-manual workers in clerical and related jobs (58 per cent in 1975). Only one in 12 managers are women, compared with one in ten in 1975.



Rising unemployment has also meant a severe curtailment in job opportunities for women because the part-time jobs tend to go first, and these are traditionally filled by women. At the same time, inflation has increased the pressures on women to find work to help the household income.

Again it is the women who are the hardest hit by the public sector cuts. Cuts in social services for the young, old and sick, such as nurseries, home-helps and day care centres, have forced women back into the home once more, to fill the gap left by the scaled-down welfare state.

Acts need to be strengthened

Much blame can be laid at the door of the Government's economic policies, which have compounded the adverse effects of the recession. But the slow rate of progress over the past few years also calls for a fundamental questioning of the equality legislation itself.

The two Acts have been on trial for several years now and a kind of watershed has been reached: no further progress can be made under them, the Equal Opportunities Commission bluntly states, without their being toughened and it has put before the Government a list of amendments to that effect.

And, despite the usual fears that strengthening the laws will further entrench attitudes, there is a strong lobby of support among the Labour Party, TUC as well as right-wing and conservative women's groups. Without more teeth and a wider scope, the laws will be increasingly seen as irrelevant and useless, they say.

The EOC it attacked for being spineless and slow to seize the initiative; women want to see it acting more like a pressure group when it has all the weaknesses of a Government body. But nonetheless, it has achieved some victories. Two cases on aspects of equal pay have been won at the European Court of Justice, Luxembourg, and three others are pending, two on state retirement benefits.

It is severely hampered, however, by defects in the two Acts. The EEC Commission is even taking the Government to court over the Equal Pay Act because it does not fulfil European law; under the act, there must be equal pay for "broadly similar work"; little help when men are hardly ever doing similar work. Women tend to be in the *lower grade jobs and men in* the higher grades. Under the EEC directive however there should be equal pay for work of equal value, which would allow comparison between different jobs.

Another glaring omission is that the Act does not deal with "indirect" discrimination; where jobs or promotion depend on factors such as length of service, which clearly militates against women who have left work to have a family and then returned.

As for the Sex Discrimination Act, very few cases have been won under this because of the difficulty of proof; a total of 24 per cent of the 405 taken to industrial tribunals compared with 33 per cent of the 703 won under the Equal Pay Act. As with race, an employer need only maintain that it was not a matter of sex, he simply preferred the other candidate, and nothing can be done.

On this, the EOC is pushing for the burden of proof to be shifted on to the employer, so that he will have to prove, perhaps by his notes of the interview, why he ruled out one candidate as against another. That could have the adverse effect however of ensuring no woman was ever even shortlisted unless an employer was certain she was the one for the job.

But legislation, irrespective of whether or not it is strengthened, is only a part of the battle. Apart from the inherent weaknesses of the Acts, they are so narrow that they fail to cover major areas of discrimination: in social services, an area rife with anomalies including two major benefits which are still discriminatory (invalid care allowance and non-contributory invalidity pension); in taxation, despite the improvements in the Government's Green Paper; in nationality law and immigration.

Attitudes the stumbling block

The biggest stumbling block in all this is still that of attitudes. In any profession or trade, women are still concentrated in the lowest ranks. Over 90 per cent of primary school teachers are women, but only 43 per cent of women are head teachers. In the Civil Service, there are no women permanent secretaries and only three per cent of deputy secretaries are women, while 80 per cent of the clerical assistants are women.

Although things have improved in schools and the tendency to insist that girls do cookery and boys woodwork has largely gone, traditional attitudes among pupils themselves, parents and teachers ensure that old patterns of training and employment persist.

Boys still outnumber girls at all levels of further and higher education and still predominate in the sciences, while girls predominate in the arts. In 1970, 2.1 per cent of engineering and technology students were girls, but in language, literature and related studies they comprised 57 per cent. In 1978, the figures were 5.5 per cent and 65 per cent respectively.

The same applies on the TOPS training schemes, with women overwhelmingly concentrated in colleges where they follow traditionally "female" courses such as shorthand and typing, although more are now taking skills and crafts courses.

So the depressing conclusion is that despite some breakthroughs—women have got such previously all-male jobs as air pilot, station master, deaconess and coastguard as well as the most obvious of all, Prime Minister—there is still a long way to go.

It is still almost impossible for women to combine a career and run a home. Creches are rare and most employers look askance at the idea of job sharing and flexible hours. If a woman leaves to have children, her career prospects are irredeemably blighted and she never catches up.

Within marriage, tax laws still ensure a woman is dependent on her husband and even if divorced, maintenance laws ensure a continuing financial bond.

The next five years are likely to see a shift away from change through legislation to change through influencing attitudes. The idea of statutory quotas, or enforcing firms to take a proportion of women, has little support, although the Labour Party and many women's groups back the idea of recommended targets. Change, it is recognized, must come about through the media, through education, and above all through women themselves. Teachers, journalists and advertizers are no less guilty of prejudice than anyone else. But at least there are now enough women among them to start the ball rolling.

Frances Gibb

Race or racism: why do black children fail to come up to the mark?

A hideously difficult—perhaps impossible—task faces the troubled committee of inquiry into the education of ethnic minorities which meets today for the first time under its new chairman, Lord Swann, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and former chairman of the BBC.

The committee has just two years in which to try to explain why children in certain racial groups do less well at school than those in other groups. Yet, despite decades of research, we still have no clear view as to why any category of child fails at school. It is a highly controversial area that the committee has entered, and to introduce the additional acutely sensitive issue of race turns it into a minefield.

It all proved too explosive and intractable for the committee under the chairmanship of Mr Anthony Rampton, and most of the fundamental issues such as the relationship, if any, between intelligence and race, and the effect of a child's home and cultural background on his educational development were either fudged or ducked completely in the committee's interim report on West Indian pupils, which is due to be published next week.

The committee which was set up in 1979 during the last months of the Labour Government had an uneasy beginning. Some of the West Indian members were at first reluctant to serve until they had received assurances that the inquiry was not going to be "just another whitewash"; and after they had agreed to serve, they were subjected to criticism in the West Indian community that they had "sold out" and were behaving like Uncle Toms.

That background is important in order to understand Mr Rampton's overriding concern to hold together the disparate elements of the 18-member committee, which included four West Indians and three Asians, and to produce a unanimous report which he believed was essential if it was to be acceptable to black and white communities, and if the credibility of the committee was to be preserved.

The result was a report full of compromises and inconsistencies which helped convince the Government that it should replace Mr Rampton by a bolder, perhaps less sensitive, chairman.

One of the main casualties of the compromises thrashed out during drafting was the importance attributed to the *influence of the West Indian* pupils' home and cultural background on their performance at school. The fourth draft, for example, suggested that two broad issues, the home background and racism, "together lie at the heart of the underachievement" of West Indian pupils.

In the final report, however, the conclusions contain no reference to home background. Most of the blame for the poor achievement of West Indian pupils is placed on racism, both unintentional and intentional, together with "negative teacher attitudes", and an inappropriate curriculum.

It leaves unexplained the striking difference in the performance of West Indian and Asian pupils. A survey carried out for the committee of school-leavers' examination results in six English urban education authorities showed, for example, that 20 per cent of Asians achieved an O level "pass" (grade C or higher) in mathematics or its CSE equivalent compared with only 5 per cent of West Indians; 13 per cent obtained one or more A levels compared with 2 per cent of West Indians; and one in 12 Asians went on to a degree course compared with one in 50 West Indians.

Photograph by Jonathan Player

Lord Swann, who today starts his controversial job of discovering why West Indian pupils do not do as well as other schoolchildren.

Commenting on those findings, the fourth draft stated: "If racism and its effects on the confidence of the black *child were the overriding reasons* for the underachievement of West Indian children, it should equally affect the achievement of Asian children in our schools, for Asian children are almost as much the target of racial prejudice. . . . The reason for the difference lies, we believe, partly in the different expectation of teachers, but mainly in the different character of the two immigrations, in the economic circumstances of the West Indian family and in the different cultural traditions of the Caribbean and Indian subcontinent."

It pointed out that an unusually high proportion of West Indian women went out to work. According to the 1971 census (latest figures available), 68 per cent of married West Indian women were in employment, compared with 37 per cent of Indians and a national average of 42 per cent. The incidence of one-parent families was 13 times higher among West Indians than among Asians (according to a 1976 survey); one in seven West Indian families had only one parent compared with one in 11 of all families in Britain.

West Indian children came disproportionately from families who found it difficult to provide them with sufficient "adult time" in which to talk, *play and read with their children*, with the result that "West Indian children under the age of five are probably the most vulnerable and deprived group in society. Although their parents wish to do all that is best for them, the cultural and social pressures they face places them and hence their children at an immediate disadvantage".

There is no mention of that in the final report. The West Indian members on the committee in particular took exception to the suggestion that West Indian parents were in some way inferior to other parents. They feared that by laying the blame at the door of the West Indian community itself, the committee would be playing into the hands of the "racist lobby" who would then argue that the West Indians must help themselves as there was nothing the white community could do.

The interim report retains *some of the factual* material on the West Indian family background though it omits the comparisons with Asian families. Like the fourth draft, it draws attention to the apparent lack of appreciation among West Indian parents of the crucial importance of the contribution they could make to their children's education progress.

But it draws none of the conclusions already referred to in the fourth draft, and omits the first two recommendations in the fourth draft which stated: "West Indian parents must appreciate the importance of the child's pre-school years and must seek to help their children take advantage of the opportunities offered by education; (and) the West Indian community should seek to find ways to help parents to understand the value of developing their child's communicative skills".

In the final report, the onus for improving the West Indian child's early experiences is placed entirely on local authorities who are exhorted to make better pre-school provision and do more to publicize their services.

The fourth draft was largely the work of Jim Rose, former chairman of Penguin Publishing and co-founder of the Runnymede Trust, who chaired the editorial committee on the interim report. He, together with two other white members has since resigned. All said they were unhappy about the sacking of Mr Rampton.

Mr Rampton and most of the remaining committee members claim that the omission of the home background factors from the final report's conclusions was not because of pressure from the West Indians, but because a majority of members felt that the committee had insufficient evidence about the correlation between West Indian pupils' home background and their school performance to justify saying anything definite about it. They had therefore agreed to defer that point for consideration in the committee's full report on all ethnic minorities.

If that were the case, however, perhaps they should have deferred comment, too, on the correlation between racism and school performance on which there is also little hard evidence. And they should not have assumed so easily that the low achievement of West Indian pupils necessarily equalled underachievement, as they had gathered no firm statistical evidence to prove that West Indians are in fact performing at a level below their capabilities.

Lord Swann starts with certain advantages: he has ample experience of chairing difficult committees, though little first-hand experience of race relations: he has been promised the resources to commission any necessary research which the committee under Mr Rampton's chairmanship were unable to obtain; and his name will help ensure that the committee's next report is heeded by the white community. However, he will not find it easy to produce a report as forthright as the Government appears to want without antagonizing large sections of the black community

Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Theatre

The traditional clown revealed in Beckett

Waiting for Godot

Round House

Claims for this play as a great vaudeville routine are apt to strike all but Beckett's admirers as cultural proselytizing, like recommending Stravinsky for his catchy tangos. There are not many productions that raise as many laughs as an average piece of stand-up comedy; but this version — launching the wonderful clown partnership of Max Wall and Trevor Peacock — certainly proves that Beckett can hold his own with Muir and Norden or any other gag-factory you care to mention.

On its first appearance last November at the Manchester Royal Exchange, Braham Murray's production sprang the initial surprise of presenting Mr Wall's Vladimir as the straight man to Mr Peacock's Estragon, the idiot who gets the laughs. *That is still the basis of their partnership* and it faithfully reflects the textual relationship. Vladimir is the one with a sense of duty, who never forgets why they are waiting or what happened the day before; while Estragon cannot keep an idea in his head for more than a minute, apart from his invariably thwarted plans of escape.

However, the original outlines are now luxuriantly swathed in fertile comic business, supplying link after link between Beckett and traditional clowning. When Vladimir hands his partner the carrot, he is sprayed with it three times as Estragon replies with his mouth full. The hat-changing routine has been elaborated into juggling and conjuring tricks. One phrase in French prompts a Gallic pantomime duet. The insult game becomes a formal duel at six paces, and amazing things happen with Gogo's boots.

The invention is all perfectly in harmony with the play and strengthens the sense of desolation that prompts the gags.

The partnership is a good example of the quantitative theory of acting: namely that the best performances are those that pack in the greatest number of experiences into the shortest time. In the case of Wall and Peacock there is always the lurking fear of silence; and when, for a moment, they do run out of material there is a panic-stricken pause, eyes bulging with terror, before words again come to the rescue.

Comic routines apart, the relationship is established in a beautiful series of recurring patterns: a flirtatious courtship dance before the daily hug, Mr Peacock's aghast reaction, hand for open mouth, at each reminder of why they are there; crescendos of laughter leading to Mr Wall's emergency prostate exits.

There are also two well considered performances of Lucky and Pozzo by Gary Waldhorn and Wolfe Morris, a monstrous carnivorous baby who weeps at the experiences that make the tramps laugh.

Irving Wardle



Trevor Peacock (left) and Max Wall in *Waiting for Godot*

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Runaways/Tomorrow Today

GSMD/Soho Poly

Twice the students of the Guildhall School of Music and Drama have arranged a treat that the impresarios of the London stage have overlooked. Elizabeth Swados is probably the finest talent of the New York musical stage to have appeared since Stephen Sondheim, but in London she is not even a shadow of her controversial New York self, with none of her work ever displayed. On Tuesday the Guildhall students gave the British première of her musical confrontation with runaway teenagers, *Runaways*.

The enterprise of the production is exceptional, being the free choice of the students and separate from their required labours. Having seen the company, and without naming names, the choice seems in keeping with some rather exceptional talents.

Runaways is a perfect showcase for young actors, dancers and singers, elevating the chorus line of musical theatre into something approaching the aggression of *West Side Story*, but made up from specific stories taken from life, from interviews with runaways made by Miss Swados. Her command of musical idiom is wide, as likely to embrace African or oriental rhythms as disco or Broadway sounds. In *Runaways* the songs are tailored to individual voices which reflect the racial diversity of New York, and the Guildhall students cope very well under the professional direction of Spencer Butler.

There is a lack of structure to the show which could easily displease arbiters of traditional taste, but there is no lack of coherence. Runaway children bind themselves together in a culture which includes prostitution, drug-taking and, in New York, the artistry of graffiti. Miss Swados binds them together with angry and witty musical lines, and poetically edited speeches. If the Guildhall show suffers, it is from a failure to confront the harshness of the material. Their taste is excellent.

A theatre which has always made way for young people and young writers is the Soho Poly. Even with the terribly sad and recent loss of Verity Bargate, it is still turning out aggressive and imaginative productions. Hanif Kureishi has become well known since the produciton of *The King and Me* at the Poly, but *Tomorrow Today* displays his deepening powers, focusing on the temptations to despair among young people, where crime seems moral against the prospect of nuclear war. He is fumbling to go beyond realism, but Mark Wingett and Neil Pearson give exciting performances founded in conviction.

Ned Chaillet

A group marooned in mediocrity

Moody Blues

Albert Hall

Taking the Moody Blues apart would, at this point, be a fruitless exercise. The tide of rock has long since left them marooned, along with their audience; it is extremely unlikely that they will ever again find themselves back in the mainstream, in a position to influence events or to increase their following.

They certainly pleased their existing fans on Tuesday night; after all, they performed favourites like "Nights in White Satin" and "The Balance", and that is enough for some. After observing them closely for two hours, however, I must say that they fall below the standards of musicianship and presentation expected from bands of their type and experience.

The general air of uninvolvement hardly helped. Was Justin Hayward, whose clear voice is their most attractive single feature, enjoying himself? His mind seemed to be elsewhere. Why did no one acknowledge the presence of Patrick Moraz, who pulled out every keyboard cliché in the pomp-rock thesaurus in a diligent attempt to animate the music? Does Ray Thomas's Brummy sarcasm really conceal a contempt for his work, as seemed probable?

By the end one had grown quite fond of John Lodge, the bassist, who was alone in his desire to convey some sort of warmth across the footlights. He had the evening's best song, too, in the lyrical "Talking Out of Turn". This comes from their new album, *Long Distance Voyager*, which was heavily featured, down to a trilogy by Thomas which begins with a song combining the mannerisms of Jacques Brel and Ken Dodd and ends with the ludicrous selfconsciousness of "Veteran Cosmic Rocker".

The final impression, gleaned from "I'm Just a Singer in a Rock and Roll Band", "Steppin' in a Slide Zone" and others, was of an utter lack of drive in the up-tempo songs, a deficiency compounded by the outstandingly poor sound quality.

Richard Williams

Dance

Friendly flexibility

David Gordon/ Pick Up Co.

Riverside

I cannot think when I saw a dancer with as much poise as Valda Setterfield. She looks as though she would be as much at home at a Buckingham Palace lunch or in a shipwreck: polite, friendly, resourceful and entirely assured. Also, she moves always like a dream. She is the star (if you can have one in so casually democratic a group) of the Pick Up Co. directed by her husband David Gordon, and his choreography subjects her to almost as many dangers as the contingencies already mentioned.

At one point, for instance, she and Margaret Hoeffel subject each other brusquely to a rather tough work-out while pursuing a relaxed, courteous conversation about their mothers. Words play an important part in Gordon's work, never as explanation, sometimes as distraction, often twisted quite otherwise than as you would expect.

He has even invented one whole number based on punning mime gestures to illustrate a story which all six performers tell at different speeds, like a group of amiable lunatics playing charades. Himself a burly, bearded, somehow very determined performer, Gordon offers his work as if it were all a joke, and because of that he can smuggle quite a lot of original ideas in without scaring his audience, since although it is always experimental it is also always entertaining.

There is little in the way of recognizable conventional dance in his programme at Riverside Studios (which runs until Sunday), but it is all based on using a varied dance training and a mind as flexible as the body. Dressed in casual dance gear, all black or white, without *scenery and almost without* music, the company give eight items as an overlapping collage with only one interval to make up a show which I found friendly, skilled and thoroughly enjoyable.

John Percival

■ Martine Van Hamel, Kevin McKenzie and Gary Christ will be among the dancers appearing with Ballet Stars of America during the American dance season at the Sadler's Wells Theatre. Among the works in their two programmes will be the world première of *Passeggiando*, choreographed by Christian Holder, works by Balanchine, Cranko and Tudor, and *Percussion IV* from Bob Fosse's musical *Dancin'*. The Ballet Stars will be appearing from July 6 to 11.

Arts agenda

Blow to hopes of high-quality States classical theatre

As Broadway applauds the Tony awards to the National Theatre's *Amadeus* and the Royal Shakespeare's *Piaf*, rather less attention is being paid to the collapse of an American project which hoped to produce work of a similar standard in New York. With David Jones, an associate diretor of the RSC, as artistic director, the BAM Theatre Company was launched in 1979 with the aim of providing "an American classical theatre of the highest quality". The company was planned for an initial three years, but the Brooklyn Academy of Music has decided that there just is not sufficient money to fund *the company for a third year*.

The first season won critical plaudits but the second provided fewer successes, and Jones says people seemed unable to appreciate the way in which a company developed gradually. "The whole New York atmosphere is of very instant success or failure." A lack of star names was also a hindrance. He still believes there is a need for such a company, and points to the upsurge in the subscription audience in the second season, but he doubts that the current political climate in America is conducive to such a heavily subsidized endeavour.

Jones will not return to Britain immediately although he is due back next year to direct two BBC television Shakespeares. He is currently in Los Angeles seeking to set up a production of a new work by a young American playwright, Richard Nelson, which applies the Rip Van Winkle myth to comtemporary America. The play was to have been the centrepiece of the third BAM season.

■ After the success of the British Film Institute's resurrection of *Napoleon*, which is now on tour in America, the BFI is planning to present another silent film classic with full orchestra at this year's London Film Festival. While there may not be another *Napoleon* awaiting rediscovery, the institute believes much of the excitement last year was because people saw a silent film as it was originally shown, with *a live orchestra. So it is* examining various films, with



While many will visit the Great Japan Exhibition, at the Royal Academy later this year, to see the paintings and sculpture, exhibits like this suit of armour seem likely to prove an equal attraction. Made of black lacquered iron, with leather plates, it dates from the late sixteenth century.

the possibility of commissioning a new score for the selected work.

Ideally it would like a film previously seen only in a poor print or a shortened version—one which can be revealed in a fashion close to its original glory. King Vidor's *The Crowd* is one film under consideration.

■ When Jack Rosenthal's musical *Bar Mitzvah Boy* proved a disaster in 1978, the author was determined to salvage something from the wreckage: the result was *Smash!* his first stage play which tells the story of the creation of a British musical, complete with characters not totally unrelated to *these involved in Bar Mitzvah Boy*.

Smash! started out in April on a Cambridge theatre Company tour, with backing from The West End producer Michael Codron. But, alas, *Smash!* seems no more likely to be a hit than its progenitor. It only gained moderate audiences during the first weeks of the tour and Codron decided against taking the show into the West End. So when the show ended its tour in Richmond upon Thames, the cast, including Maureen Lipman, Nigel Hawthorne and Stephen Moore, all split up.

Hope, however, springs eternal: the show went down very well in Richmond and the Cambridge Theatre Company says there is still a possibility of a West End production in the autumn; moreover, interest has been shown in a television version of the play.

■ Jack Rosenthal's work will, in any case, return to the stage this autumn with an adaptation of his television play *Spend, Spend, Spend*, about the pools winner Vivienne Nicholson, which opens the 1981-82 season at the Oldham Coliseum.

The Coliseum is continuing the success story which started when Kenneth Alan Taylor took over as artistic director in 1978. An earlier hit, Alan Bleasdale's *Having a Ball*, has just opened at the Lyric, Hammersmith, and the current show, *One Night Stand*, by Mike Harding, has gone down so well that it has been *extended* for another fortnight.

Harding's first play, *Fur Coats and No Knickers*, packed the theatre but was thought "too northern" for the West End, although it is about to go on a national tour. But there is great interest from London managements on *One Night Stand*, a comedy about a struggling pop group in the 1960s.

Later in the year the Coliseum will present the European première of a new work by Martin Sherman, whose play about homosexuals in a Nazi concentration camp, *Bent*, won international kudos. His latest piece, *Cracks*, is very different: it is an outrageous spoof of the typical Agatha Christie whodunnit.

Martin Huckerby

Concerts

Curiously obvious

LSO/Kleiber

Festival Hall

Replacing Karl Böhm on the rostrum in front of the London Symphony Orchestra on Tuesday, Carlos Kleiber made each item on his programme seem like a study in orchestral playing. In the slow introduction to Weber's *Freischutz* Overture the unanimity of the strings' attack and the tailing-off of their phrases really were remarkable, as were the steep rises and falls both of volume and intensity.

Again in this slow introduction, the entry of the horns created a most striking effect of atmosphere and of intense concentration. One relished, too, the jewel-like placements of solo woodwind phrases, and the whole was reminiscent of a freshly-cleaned oil painting. Yet some of the dramatic contrast seemed curiously obvious, and it was as if Mr Kleiber's sharp focus on detail resulted in something that was disconcertingly literal.

Schubert's Symphony No 3 was an unexpected choice, and there is not a lot to be said about this piece, except presumably by students of the development of the teenage composer's style. One does not want to sound ungrateful for such outstanding orchestral playing, every facet being meticulously shaped, yet the effect was somewhat unrelenting.

For the slow movement Schubert substituted a 2/4 Allegretto that was, again, most beautifully played but which should have been more relaxed. It includes one very jolly clarinet tune. All the contrasts in the peasant-dance-like Minuet were duly stressed and, if the finale was not too fast for its presto vivace marking, it seemed to me much too fast for its music.

Possibly this conductor adopts such rapid tempos in an attempt to recreate the impact the music may be thought to have had when it was new. Such tactics are hardly appropriate for early Schubert, yet might seem plausible for middle-period Beethoven. Mr Kleiber's reading of Symphony No. 7 fulfilled the expectations aroused by his famous recording, these being positive for the rest of the audience and strongly negative for me. It was, yet again, a very considerable feat of playing on the part of the London Symphony Orchestra. But the character of so much of the music was misrepresented.

Max Harrison

Elisabeth Söderström

Wigmore Hall

To the naked eye, the programme of Elisabeth Söderström's song recital on Tuesday, with Martin Isepp, looked like a scholarly historical and geographical exercise. Its first half dealt with Scandinavian song around the turn of this century; after the interval came Hungarian song, Liszt followed by this year's centenarian Bartok.

Devotees might have known that the pleasure principle dominates every recital by this charmingly informal, artistically self-demanding soprano. Two of Grieg's most captivating songs stood at the centre of the Scandinavian group: "Lauf der Welt," to a German poem by Uhland (she sang it in Norwegian), and "Last Spring."

She compared Stenhammar's dramatic setting of Josephson's "Flickan kom ifran", with the one by Sibelius known to many of us as "Black Roses," not superior but a glorious end to the first half. A group by Peterson-Berger found common ground with some of Delius's contemporary songs (eg, "Twilight Fancies"), as well as with Grieg.

There was, similarly, a point of contact to be made in all the others. Söderström introduced each of them with a précis, but forgot to name the poets, as important as composers in art-song.

Bartok's *Village Scenes*, commendably sung in flawless English, did not truly suit Söderström's voice, which sounded rich and expansive, but often slightly flat in the middle register, as sometimes in the first half. The character of each scene, not only in Bartok's set, was instantly and completely projected, verbal inflexions vivid and poignant.

William Mann

BBCWSO/Groves

Llandaff Cathedral/ Radio 3

In his Symphony No 10, given its first performance on Tuesday at the opening of the Llandaff Festival, for which it was commissioned, Daniel Jones achieves a strong clarification of style with a disciplined economy of expression. This is a logical culmination of a long development, the complexities of the early symphonies (the first appeared in 1944); the personally felt poignancy of the fourth (1954, in memory of Dylan Thomas) and the structural originality of the sixth (1964) now yielding to a terse argument.

The four movements take only 20 minutes but embody much of the composer's familiar method. This includes rhythms based on alternating metres (though less noticeably so), the reconciliation of opposites (dissonances which fall naturally within melodic lines), clearly stated tonality and a dramatic climax, but all refined into a concentrated pattern which holds the attention. The tension sags only momentarily in the last movement; elsewhere the pressures are insistent, and the third movement a passacaglia on an idea of Brucknerian gravity given out by the lower strings, is masterly.

The movements are headed "solemn", "menacing" (the expected Daniel Jones scherzo, but darker than its predecessors), "serious" and "agitated". A tolling bell and a commanding horn motif proclaim the symphony's serious intent at once, and return at the close to underline the unity which is one of the strongest features of a work of powerful impact.

A successful première was ensured by the commitment of the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra under Sir Charles Groves, an ardent Jones champion who has already recorded three of his symphonies. One hopes they will be joined by the newcomer, whose composer was most enthusiastically applauded.

Conductor and orchestra provided for Barbara Gorzynska's erratic account of the Mendelssohn Violin Concerto an accompaniment that almost amounted to a rescue act, and a richly-coloured performance of the *Dvorak Symphony No 7*.

Kenneth Loveland

Piano Extravaganza

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Sixteen gleaming pianos, generously loaned by Steinways, made an impressive sight together on the platform at the Park Lane Group's Grand Piano Extravaganza on Tuesday. It was a cheerfully outrageous way to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of this lively organization, which through its Young Artists and *Twentieth-century Music* Series, its opera company, and its own Park Lane Music Players so enhances our musical life.

Giving their services free, so that more of the evening's profit could benefit the Sunshine Fund of the Royal National Institute for the Blind, were 31 eminent pianists. Some, like Susan Bradshaw, John Ogdon, and John McCabe have gone on since their appearances with the Park Lane Group to establish enviable reputations as exponents of new music. Others are relative newcomers, like Keith Burston, who last January gave a magisterial performance of Stockhausen's *Klavierstück X* under PLG auspices.

This birthday party had nothing as *serious*. *Propriety* scarcely had a look in, certainly not in Mozart's Concerto for Three Pianos, in whose first movement the orchestral part was taken, for good measure, by yet another three. But authenticity was achieved, if not in a ten-piano arrangement of Joplin's "Maple Leaf Rag" or for that matter in Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever", here played by six solo and four orchestral pianos, then at least in James P. Johnson's rag "Carolina Shout", played by Keith Nichols and by him alone.

More seriously, Christopher Green-Armytage had been *chosen by draw to represent the* present generation of young artists. He gave to Chopin's C sharp minor Scherzo a mature combination of warmth and brilliance in a meticulous reading.

The revels, though, were to dominate. Poor Wagner was as little flattered by Fauré's hilarious joint enterprise with Messager, "Quadrille: Souvenirs de Bayreuth", for piano duet, as by Richard Blackford's musty arrangement of "The Ride of the Valkyries", for a mere eight pianos and a rather lonely-looking percussionist. But the finale, Czerny's arrangement of Rossini's *Semiramide* overture, here using all 16 instruments and conducted by Sir Colin Davis, was, for want of a better description, devastating.

Stephen Pettitt

American enthusiasm for early music

Boston has long been hospitable to early music, both because of the presence in the vicinity of numerous instrument-makers and because of the consequent growth of organizations which perform in the city, in Cambridge and in the suburbs. It was therefore entirely in keeping that an early music festival was presented there, a festival which included performances, lectures and symposia as well as exhibits of instrument makers from here, Europe and Japan. It is hoped that the festival will become a bi-annual event.

The Banchetto Musicale, a Boston-based early music group, in conjunction with the Boston Lyric Opera, presented Monteverdi's *L'incoronazione di Poppea*, in the Boston University Theatre, in an edition prepared by the Banchetto's founder and director, Martin Pearlman. The spare orchestral forces kept the focus on the singing, and the evening was presented (by both orchestra, under Pearlman, and singers) in a way which was never antiquarian, always alive and, in Pearlman's English translation, cogent and understandable. The drama of Busenello's libretto was ever to the fore, and if some of the singers (all from the Boston area) were less assured on stage, or working with an alien tradition, the evening was a vindication — if that is needed today, and it is — of the values of the great score in period clothes.

Jack Eddleman, the producer, sought to work in a tradition not his own, and at times the dichotomy was evident, notably in his staging of the Nero/Lucano scene as a drinking bout with intimations of an incipient orgy, which is very much the current vogue but not really indicated by the text. Yet Eddleman's restraint and taste worked to advantage, particularly in his handling of the final duet. Pearlman should be encouraged to stage further works of this and somewhat later periods.

A group comprising the Boston Camerata, the New York Cornet and Sacbut Ensemble and the Harvard-Radcliffe Collegium Musicum presented, in Jordan Hall of the New England Conservatory, a splendid tribute to Venice in its days of glory. The music of the Gabrielis, Monteverdi, Vecchi and assorted lesser luminaries resounded through that stately Victorian theatre. Much of the credit for the evening belonged to the organization and conducting of the Camerata's music director, Joel Cohen. Each section of the concert had its own identity and shape, so that a piece such as Monteverdi's *Chiome d'oro* was followed by his setting of the *Beatus Vir*, which uses the same theme to differing emotional ends. The careful rehearsal of all parts added to the enjoyment.

From the many exquisitely built viols, harpsichords and fortepianos I ventured across town to another century. Sarah Caldwell's Opera Company of Boston, now in its twenty-third season, has recently installed itself in the old Savoy Theatre, renamed The Opera House. This pile, built in the 1920s for vaudeville, is a quintessential Movie Palace (less the Mighty Wurlitzer), from where I was sitting in the front balcony just about every word of Verdi's *Otello* was audible.

The *Otello* was memorable less for Caldwell's production or for its singing than because she chose to present the variant third act ending (reconstructed by Alfredo Zedda) that Verdi wrote for the Paris première. Verdi felt that the majestic ensemble obscured, verbally if not visually, the important interplay between Iago and Otello and Iago and Rodrigo, and he thus at places thinned out the texture (and somewhat shortened the whole) in order to highlight the exchanges. On one hearing I felt the sacrifice in cumulative intensity was not worth the gain, but this could be because the traditional setting is fixed in my ears. Caldwell's production was, far more than typical with her, straightforward, and just a shade stodgy.

James McCracken's Otello is, by now, familiar in its brazen implacability, and if his upper voice retains that cutting volume he now has very little lower voice, and his conception lacks the intensity and drive it once possessed. John Reardon acted Iago well enough, as a virile younger man, but was vocally far too lightweight to provide the necessary opposition. Shirley Verrett's Desdemona offered the most accomplished singing. She has now settled into a unified dramatic soprano of size and thrust, with a solid low register, and, if the voice cannot encompass the kind of effortless spin and softness ideal for the role, her attention to characterization and to vocal expressiveness results in a Desdemona which, if too mature and knowing, none the less grants an affecting final act. Caldwell conducted well enough, but with little orchestral illumination.

Patrick J. Smith

His own worst enemy

Monty: The Making of a General, 1887-1942
By Nigel Hamilton
(Hamish Hamilton, £12)

Hagiography is the occupational disease of the official biographer, and there are good reasons why Mr. Hamilton might have succumbed. He was not born at the time of Alamein (with which this first volume ends: not, indeed, until 1944. Through lack of wartime experience — and the scepticism it generates — his judgment might well have been affected by his warm friendship with Montgomery and by the fact that his father, Sir Denis, was able because of his own relationship with the Field Marshal to acquire for the Thomson Organisation in 1962 the great mass of Monty's private papers. But not the least of Mr Hamilton's achievements in a remarkable book is the establishment of his own credibility. Throughout, it is evident that he is acutely aware of those flaws in his subject's character which puzzled or embittered his contemporaries and which have made him easy prey for later iconoclasts. I served under Montgomery most of the way from Alamein to the end in Germany, have written studies both of him and of Rommel, and have kept abreast of the relevant literature. I conclude that of all the books about him this is the most accurate, the most explicit, and by far the most illuminating.

It is very long. It is bursting with new material, and the narrative, though fluent and engaging, is sometimes prolix and repetitive. Mr. Hamilton's old head is on young shoulders, and his ardour to explain and exemplify contrasts uncomfortably, at times, with a maturity of mind which seems in total command of its theme and eminently sensible in its verdicts. No matter. The interested layman will be fascinated, and professional students will find here a mine of fresh information within which they can hack away happily for years. The irrepressible *enfant terrible* always wanted his hoarded papers to make a stir. He failed to cut off Rommel or to get to Arnhem, but this time he has attained his objective.

As Monty's biographer Mr. Hamilton faced two unavoidable problems: psychological explanation of a character so complicated and wayward that some (we learn) thought him mad, and technical analysis of a military commander's performance which, though outstanding, was less than his own voluble pretensions. The portrait of the man is all-important, since depreciation of Montgomery's generalship has too often been founded on the distaste or contempt generated by a personality that even the long-suffering Eisenhower could tolerate no more. Mr. Hamilton has to account for a man who was his own worst enemy.

Montgomery's latterday revelations about early maltreatment by his mother always seemed to be hysterically high-pitched. But Mr Hamilton's fully documented exposé of an extended love-hate relationship leaves no doubt that here is the heart of the matter. From the wound of rejection Monty derived both that lifelong quest for affection, often infantile in its naiveté, and also that ruthless determination to show that he too could "come good". The Bishop's wife martyred her son. It is moving to observe, in the revealing letters which he wrote to his mother during the first world war (and which have never been previously published), how even in Armageddon he is making a play for the love he was denied.

In the lost boyhood of Judas Christ was betrayed.

Montgomery's sense of loss, conscious or unconscious, was so crucial that we might, perhaps, now view with a larger charity all the perverse, petty, fatuous, self-advertising, and even vicious traits which his biographer recognises as clearly as did his enemies. Commanders are still human beings. Slim was blessed with a stable temperament: Mountbatten had a maelstrom within. Patton and Wingate were bent inside. Mr Hamilton has served Montgomery well by re-affirming the nature of his particular demon.

The passionate and monk-like commitment to professional perfection was, at least in part, an attempt to exorcise it. Much new light is thrown on that devouring exercise in self-education, and military colleges could well take Mr Hamilton's narrative as a text-book demonstration of "the making of a general". Alamein was climacteric: the consummation of a learning-process. Mr Hamilton has done his homework thoroughly: his immensely detailed account of what happened after Montgomery arrived in Egypt in 1942 is buttressed by fresh and telling quotations from the relevant War Diaries and other documents, and by interviews with key figures of irreproachable authority who seem to have decided that here, at last, was the time to speak out. Few battles have been more analysed than Alam Halfa and Alamein, but now, it appears, we shall all have to go back to square one.

Certainly those writers who, relying too much on second-hand evidence from sacked and second-rate generals, maintain that after Auchinleck's "victory" at the so-called "First Alamein" he had a specific and viable plan for defeating Rommel's next offensive — which Montgomery "stole" — or that Eighth Army was then in anything but disarray, with further retreat a known possibility, will have to think again. Mr Hamilton's accumulated testimonies are decisive: no one, for example, can deny the absolute authority of Field Marshal Lord Harding as it is now disclosed. It confirms what those of us who were in the desert at the time sensed after Monty took over: a sea-change was happening, and there was a different, invigorating tang in the air.

It is impossible to summarize the many new, and sometimes disquieting, insights into Alamein. Montgomery's positive attitude towards the Ultra intelligence, for example, will surprise those who claim that it was dismissive. The grave inadequacy of the senior armoured commanders was known, but it is stunning to discover that the withdrawal of our tank divisions from the battle-line was not, as is usually assumed, an effort to create a reserve force for further attacks, but an act of despair about their lethargy. There is much meat here for contentious historians.

Monty's faith was that his private papers would vindicate him. So far, this seems to be the case. And his biographer deserves praise for conducting a major operation according to the Field Marshal's basic principle. I went to see him in his last days. He was in bed, with a portrait of his father the Anglican Bishop on one side and a portrait of the Pope on the other. "Ah", I thought. "There you are, planning as usual the next battle with one thing in mind: Balance".

Ronald Lewin



O what can ail thee, knight at arms . . . In the long, hot summer of 1858 Edward Burne-Jones found himself much in the company of the formidable Sara Prinsep, Egeria of the salon that gathered in her home, Little Holland House. He was introduced by Rossetti, his master and hero. Mrs Prinsep did not think Rossetti a suitable influence on the delicate young painter, and moved Burne-Jones into the house for several months to be nursed and kept in the right company. About this time he made up The Little Holland House Album for Mrs Prinsep's youngest sister, Sophia, the youngest of the seven Pattle sisters who played such an important role in mid-Victorian cultural life. It transcribes eight romantic poems, each with graceful pen-and-ink drawings in illustration. They have never been published before, but now appear in facsimile with an introduction and notes by John Christian — the first publication of a new private press, The Dalrymple Press of Leuchie, North Berwick, in a limited edition at £38.

The Matriarch

The Queen Mother
By Elizabeth Longford
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)

Lady Longford is herself, of course, the literary world's surrogate Queen Mother. Matriarch of a large, noble and talented family (not without its own black sheep), she radiates the kind of very personal charm even the most cynical cannot resist; and long after the generation behind her has come to the fore, she continues to maintain her own standards of productivity and excellence.

If there is, therefore, some disappointment that this book does not approach the scale and thoughtfulness of her earlier biographies, there is meanwhile the consolation that no one can be better qualified to chronicle the life and times of Queen Elizabeth. In many of Lady Longford's more eccentric musings — "how strange" it was, she declares, that Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon should become Queen only 14 years after marrying the Duke of York — one senses the author turning the mirror upon herself.

This is not a year for expressing reservations about the Royal Family, nor has there ever been a year when there was any milage in attacking the Queen Mother. Godfrey Talbot's saccharine volume for *Country Life* three years ago plumbed the depths of royal sycophancy: Lady Longford, more appropriately, simply gives credit where it's due.

Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon *did not want to become* a Princess. She subscribed to the dictum of the late Princess Alice: "None but those trained from youth to such an ordeal can sustain it with amiability and composure". (Lady Diana Spencer, we should hastily note, has been trained to it from birth.) So, at first, she turned down the proposal of King George V's younger son.

When he begged her *into* acceptance, she became the making of the man. This shy, stammering, insecure figure, soon to become King George VI *malgré lui*, grew eventually into *the nation's rallying-point in its* darkest hours. His wife, during the war, anticipated Nancy Reagan by keeping a revolver by her bed; how typical of her not to use it, merely press the *bell, when a lunatic once* penetrated her Buckingham Palace bedroom.

Lady Longford, like all the Queen Mother's biographers, is unduly hard on those she calls "the undeserving Windsors", taking her subject's and Queen Mary's part in the events which propelled the Yorks towards the Throne. But she is shrewder than most in analysing the Queen Mother's truly classless appeal: the public persona that Cecil Beaton called "that great mother-figure and nannie to us all".

Her "majesty" was achieved, as the author rightly keeps reminding us, despite an unhelpfully small stature and a proneness to 'flu. But it is her second wind, which Lady Longford more delicately calls her "Indian summer", which is the true fascination. It is only since her husband's death that Queen Elizabeth has become, in the author's words, "the most popular Queen consort in our history".

It was Churchill, apparently, who "said something" — nobody will ever know what — to coax the widowed Queen back into public life, when to those around her she seemed bent on a Victorian retreat from society. In the ensuing years (as many, now, as those of her marriage) she has done quite as much as the Queen and her heir to render the monarchy as secure as at any time in its history.

In royal circles, indeed, *Prince Charles's* choice of a bride is regarded as something of a "victory" for the forces of the Queen Mother, who has been close to Lady Diana's family all her life, over those of the late Lord Mountbatten, who waged an undisguised campaign for his granddaughters' claims to become Princess of Wales. How extraordinarily prescient of George V, on his deathbed, to have declared: "I pray to God that my eldest son will never marry and have children, and that nothing will come between Bertie and Lilibet and the Throne."

Lord Weidenfeld seems to have become the leading publisher of royal biographies at a time when the field is unprecedentedly crowded. I must, as another who wears his colours, declare my interest; but Lady Longford's handsomely produced volume is a proud addition to the stable — a metaphor her subject, if she will pardon the expression, would be the first to approve.

Anthony Holden

Stands Scotland where it did?

The End of British Politics?
Scots and English Political Behaviour in the Seventies
By William L. Miller
(Oxford, £17.50)

Is Britain one nation, or two, or many nations? Have the social and *regional* differences *so* evident in the behaviour of the electorate in 1979 come to erode that sense of belonging to a single country which writers such as George Orwell noticed *even in the depths of the 1930's* depression? *The End of British Politics?* is concerned with one central aspect of this question: its aim is to outline the specifically Scottish dimension *of British politics, and to show* that the gap in attitudes between the English and Scottish voter is at least as great as that between different social classes. Indeed, Miller believes *that the Scottish dimension will* again come to threaten, as it did between 1974 and 1979, the very existence of Britain as a United Kingdom.

The Parliamentary Union of 1707 joined Scotland and England politically while leaving Scottish civil society untouched. Paradoxically, however, twentieth-century developments have served to narrow the social differences between English and Scots while drawing them apart politically. The expansion of government and its centralization in Westminster and Whitehall have sapped the vigour of Scottish local institutions; for in Scotland, as Walter Elliot noticed, nationalization meant de-nationalization — less accountability rather than more. *Belief in the virtues of central* planning became an essential *cement of political Union.* When that belief collapsed, it was natural for Scots to use their electoral strength to secure benefits from a seemingly insensitive London government; or *alternatively*, to threaten to opt out of the British political system entirely by voting for the SNP.

Through a painstaking analysis of electoral data, Miller proves quite conclusively the existence of a distinctively Scottish approach to politics, displayed not only in attitudes to nationwide United Kingdom problems such as housing and education, but also in specifically Scottish issues. Devolution, so the conventional wisdom tells us, is dead; yet Miller shows how widespread and stable the demand for Scottish self-government remains, a demand by no means to be equated with support for the SNP. *Miller's* data unfortunately do not go much beyond 1974, but between 1965 and *1974* support for devolution remained stable at around 63 per cent of the electorate despite wide swings in support for the Scottish Nationalists.

It is a pity that Miller is unable to analyse the evolution of Scottish opinion since 1979, for he cannot offer a conclusive verdict on whether the demand for Scottish self-government was deep and genuine, or merely an unthinking reflex to the importunities of the political interviewer. Indeed, it may well be that the weapons of the electoral survey, however technically sophisticated, are hardly subtle enough to detect those feelings central to a group's conception of its nationality. Miller's data would have led one to expect a far more substantial majority for devolution than in fact materialized in the referendum of 1979, that turning-*point of Scottish politics when* Scottish politics obstinately refused to turn. He attributes the defeat of devolution to essentially short-term factors — resentment at public sector *strikes, and the unpopularity of* the Callaghan government — but it is at least as plausible to explain the strong demand for devolution between 1965 and 1974, and the spectacular growth of the SNP in 1974 in terms of an increase in Scottish self-confidence now shattered by mounting unemployment and industrial closures.

Miller's belief is that Scottish and English political attitudes will continue to diverge, and he offers persuasive arguments in support of this view. Indeed, the repeal of the Scotland Act was itself a symptom of the gap in attitudes since a majority of Scots voters had endorsed it and Scottish MPs opposed its repeal by 41 votes to 19. George Younger, the Secretary of State for Scotland, enjoys the support of only 22 Conservative MPs in Scotland, and this makes him less a representative of Scotland to the Cabinet than a prefect imposed by an unpopular government upon an outlying region of the country.

The End of British Politics? is a powerful plea for recognition of, "the urgent need for constructive constitutional change" in Scotland, although Miller is realistic enough to appreciate that "the record of British governments in squandering the precious resources of peaceful times gives no ground for optimism."

Vernon Bogdanor

Naked at the Feast, the biography of Josephine Baker (Robson, £7.50), *reviewed on the Arts Page on* **Monday, is published on June 25.**

Alternative Raj

A Biographical Dictionary of the British Colonial Governor
Volume I: Africa
By Anthony H. M. Kirk-Greene
(Harvester, £40)

In death as in life, it is the Indian Empire which most *excites* the British when they contemplate their imperial experience, juniper fire and verandah tea, Cawnpore, Mrs Hawksbee, *The Far Pavilions* and all that. This old preoccu-*pation gives an extra freshness* now to books about the rest of the lost empire, and offers happy new fields of endeavour to scholars and artists ready to delve into other imperial myths.

A *pioneer* in this promising safari is Anthony Kirk-Greene of St Antony's College Oxford, himself a *quondam* District Officer, who has made a speciality of a kind of socio-politio-anthropological study of British administration in Africa. He calls it prosopography, and it consists of a minute examination of the kinds of men who ruled the 20 *odd African possessions seized* by the British at one time or another. *This* is a harder job than it may sound, for colonial documentation was unexpectedly patchy, colonies repeatedly changed *names and status*, titles varied from one possession to another, and some colonialists it seems were not above *slightly* fudging their entries in *Who's Who*.

Mr Kirk-Greene, though, is nothing if not a sticker, and his book is *striking* evidence of *his* perseverance, for it gives us in effect all known biographical and bibliographical details *about every* British Governor who served in Africa between the 1870s, when the Crown really became the Colonial Power, and the end of the empire in the 1960s. At £40 and 320 pages *it is* not a volume likely to find its way into many private libraries, but it will clearly be invaluable to all future students and celebrators of what might be called the *Alternative Raj*.

Its author boasts endearingly that from it you may discover the professions of gubernatorial fathers-in-law, or the frequency with which Governors married *widows, and indeed the book is* full of dead-pan entertainment. How marvellous that Edward Twining, one-time Director of Labour in Mauritius, should have become "Lord Twining of *Godalming* and Tanganyika"! How splendid that Charles Eliot Commissioner of the British East Africa Protectorate, should be such an expert on Buddhism, Finnish grammar, *and the life of the sea-slug!*

Mr Kirk-Greene is not *absolutely* infallible. He mis-titles Mr Philip Mason's most famous book, and he evidently does not realize that Brigade-Surgeon Valesius Gouldsbury, former Administrator of The Gambia died during home leave from St Lucia in 1897. But his book, to be followed by a second volume on Governors elsewhere in the *empire, is as* complete a sourcebook as almost anyone could wish — a treasury of characters for future novelists, a mountain of fuel for thesis-writers' computers and Associate Professors' eager seminars.

Jan Morris

Inside the insider

Destination Peace
Three Decades of Israeli Foreign Policy
By Gideon Rafael
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £14.95)

From the contemplative, faintly quizzical expression of Ambassador Rafael's photograph on the back cover you might suppose that this memoir was merely another diplomatic odyssey from one sedate post to another. You would be wrong. Mr Rafael's career in the Israeli Foreign Service began "in a ramshackle little house on the beach at Tel Aviv" in May, 1948, as the Arabs were about to attack, on "Opening Night at the Foreign Ministry" — the title of his first, admirably lighthearted, chapter. It ended — four wars later — in 1978, while peace negotiations with Egypt were still under way and with any ultimate settlement of Israel's frontiers or future still uncertain.

In the 30 years between, Ambassador Rafael himself regularly attended all the United Nations meetings from 1948 to 1967. He was in charge of Middle East and United Nations affairs at the Foreign Ministry from 1954 to 1957; Deputy Director from 1960 to 1965 and Director-General (Permanent Under-Secretary) from 1968 to 1972. No Israeli diplomat with the possible exception of Abba Eban has been more at the heart of Israel's crisis-ridden diplomacy from its earliest improvisations.

Since the author was certainly an insider of insiders his book, described in sub-titles as "Three Decades of Israeli Foreign Policy" and "A Per-*sonal Memoir" could be excit*-ing, but it would be naive to expect that, and the expectant reader will be disappointed.

Naturally there is plenty of action, but the calm half-amused expression in the back-page photograph is significant. Evidently he modelled himself upon Talleyrand's description, which he quotes, of the perfect Foreign Minister, who "must have the faculty of appearing open, while remaining impenetrable: of masking reserve with the manner of careless abandon . . .". In all that he writes he has an eye understandably to the uncertain future and a determination to further Israel's case.

Any student of Middle East history will be fascinated both by his evident admiration for Ben Gurion (whom on one occasion he happily meets in *pyjamas*) or Golda Meir — characters more hawkish than the doves of the Foreign Ministry among whom he ranked himself, intriguing also is his careful characterization of President Sadat or King Husain.

Every war and crisis in the 30 years is covered. Yet regrettably — perhaps significantly — there is no map at all. As the author says, this is not "an all-inclusive compilation of Israeli diplomacy". Yet, for all its charm, humour and genuine earnest purpose it will be for the general reader overlong, even though the eager detailed tale of exchanges on policy is well seasoned throughout with the lighter side of diplomatic life.

The Ambassador is, however, at his likable best at moments when he can declare his real feelings most openly, when, for instance, the Israeli flag is raised for the first time at the United Nations or when he visits the Old City of Jerusalem by taxi at night in a curfew after the Six Days War in 1967.

A. M. Rendel

Fiction

Noble House
By James Clavell
(Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95)

Trade Wind
By M. M. Kaye
(Allen Lane, £7.50)

Swan's Wing
By Ursula Synge
(Bodley Head, £4.95)

Six Problems for Don Isidro Parodi
By Jorge Luis Borges and Adolfo Bioy-Casares
(Allen Lane, £5.95)

Illusion stalks those of us who bracket our sequent toil with *novel-reading on the* Central Line. Escalator ads become dust jackets in disturbing *déjà vus*. Fellow travellers slump into stories. Force-fed with fiction, incipient dementia interpolates *dotty double* exposures: book titles more plausible than actual ones. If *Cheap Day Return* and *One Russell Hobbs Deserves Another* have not yet come up for review, it is only a matter of time.

Until the quiet men in white coats arrive it seems possible still to believe that neither thee, me, nor Auntie Mabel is daft enough to suppose that James *Clavell's 1,115 pages* and M. M. Kaye's 551 add up to more than a row of beans. These are blockbusters. It does not necessarily, nor indeed often, follow that blockbusters are *two cents'* worth of entertaining — never mind meritorious — fiction. I would not give *Swan's Wing*, still less Jorge Luis Borges' elegant extravaganza, for a wilderness of blockbusters.

Noble House comes fourth in an historical series set in Mr Clavell's less than mysterious, more gratuitously vulgar visions of the East: in this case Hong Kong. It is about money, kidnapping, money, espionage, fire, murder, landslide and money, with little bits of what you fancy on the side. Characters are printed out as if by computer. The action (trackless Colonial, international, and Chinese double-dealing) covers only a week.

Of Miss Kaye's sallies into the alleys of historical fiction it must in charity be said that *Trade Wind* was heavily edited for first publication in 1963. Set in slave-trading Zanzibar in the mid-nineteenth century, now reissued to the last rustling palm frond and zither twang of the original writing, it piggybacks upon enormous sales.

Her prose style must in charity be added to that for which Miss Barbara Cartland may be called to account, come crack of doom. There is a heroine called Hero, a narrative notable for lace handkerchiefs, lingering kisses, and curt laughs, and a quaintly colonial approach to *life's little difficulties*: abduction, armed revolt, a cholera epidemic that wipes out twenty thousand human lives — but not, dammit, twenty thousand words.

Ursula Synge needs no pinchbeck publicity. Happy children are the only heralds worth having: her books for younger readers are persuasive advertisement for *Swan's Wing*, her first novel for adults, which follows the fate of the eleventh prince in Hans Andersen's *The Wild Swans*. Here is a fable distinguished in execution as in theme.

It is a tale of two pilgrims. Lothar wanders, seeking relief for his affliction: a swan's wing in place of an arm. The story is told with a most admirable exactness of language, gravely, by Matthew, master maker of lasting glories in stone to adorn cathedrals soaring out of medieval faith: timeless guardians of such humility as we have left; as children guard our innocence. Matthew is himself *afflicted: tormented* by a need to carve more perfectly than the stone shadows of reality required of him. Wandering alone, then in company with Lothar and an innocent girl, he becomes reconciled with his talent through Lothar's release from enchantment. Miss Synge's spell charms away the "Time and fevers" of Auden's haunted "Lullaby". She brings blessings.

Jorge Luis Borges has been whacking the world over the head with prize-winning literary blessings — poems, essays, short stories — for most of his 82 years. Translations are woefully delayed; scrambled for by *aficionados* of excellence. *Don Isidro Parodi* first sparkled into print in Argentina in 1942.

This jailbird detective (barber of Buenos Aires, serving 21 years in the slammer for allegedly whacking the local butcher over the head) is, so to speak and as some of us say outta sight. The *Six Problems* are wonderfully convoluted, *wonderfully funny* whodunnits. In private pilgrimage to Cell 273 come six self-serving characters to confide, in reports which read like Pirandello scripts for the Marx Brothers, well-founded anxieties. Each is snatched from the jaws of the law by powers of deduction which make M Hercule Poirot's little grey cells seem downright dilapidated.

"But I *still* believe, sir, that a man has to shift for himself." Don Isidro has found prison a good place to learn about the world. Mr Borges is a Cerberus of sanity. His collaboration with Adolfo Bioy-Casares whirls with wit; Norman Thomas di Giovanni's AmerEnglish has a keen-edged satirical savvy. *There is* not an illusion in sight. A return ticket, please.

Gay Firth

Science fiction

God Emperor of Dune
By Frank Herbert
(Gollancz, £6.95)

The first three volumes of the Dune Saga reached a plateau of astonishment in world-making which made it one of contemporary SF's most remarkable *achievements*. This raises it all to a pinnacle of speculative fantasy, which is at least level with Asimov's great Foundation Trilogy; later consideration may reveal that this has outpaced the other. The reader *will find* himself overwhelmed by intellectual and emotional shock-waves for a long time after an ending which is unique in this kind of literature.

We are three thousand years on from the original sand-wracked planet of Arrakis: that sand has been gusted away by Mr Herbert's imagination, *which now sees the planet* ruled by Leto, seemingly immortal after a symbiotic union with the giant sandworm which makes him a vast tubular creature with only a human face to tell of origins. To many he is a tyrant worm, but his ways have purpose in moving humankind forward into new patterns of living.

The author uses the device of Arrakis and Leto as a philosophical tool to examine, dismantle, established ideas of religion, government, love, determinism, free will. These are *dissertations* layered with narrative which envision the essential spirit that requires Leto to be sacrificially destroyed before a new life-form assumes control: the worm i' the bud finds the *painful* bud of new life in itself.

Ideas are clothed in the flesh of real characterization, but no character is more tragic and true than Leto, the worm-man-god. A mountain-top of a book. *Until, of course, Frank Herbert* presents us with another to scale.

Revolt In 2100, by Robert A. Heinlein (NEL, £5.95). Young guardsman is studying "strategy and tactics, theology, mob psychology, basic miracles". It's the throwaway "basic miracles" which tells of the Old *Maestro's* narrative-mastery. That guardsman finds, through love and all that, that the religious dictator he serves is really evil and the rebellious Cabal is right. Well, we knew that all along, didn't we? What a story-teller, though!

The Cool War, by Frederik Pohl (Gollancz, £5.95). Unitarian minister *finds himself* recruited into an American spy force which inflicts tiny, irritating damage on the other side, just in the same way they're doing it to us: that's why he's giving away virus-laden marmosets in Europe. Mr Pohl's satire is always distanced and savage, but here he becomes too entangled in plot for his or our *good. Effective* way of establishing what kind of future it is, though, where Washington has "statues to the Watergate Martyrs".

Where Time Winds Blow, by Robert Holdstock (Faber, £6.95). On a planet where time shifts and a group of surgically adapted humans try to find reasons for their environment and themselves, Faulcon leads *to find answers*. Mr Holdstock is adept at suggesting those things glimpsed at the corner of the eye; a powerful imagination at work.

Silence Is Deadly, by Lloyd Biggle Jr (Millington, £5.95). On the planet of the deaf the one-eared man is . . . very much at the mercy of others. Well-paced narrative which accelerates to a *notable climax, in pursuit of a* death-ray, in a place where silence is not only golden but inevitable.

Skyship, by John Brosnan (Hamlyn, £1.65). A giant airship, more than two thousand feet long, has to prove itself as safe if it is to become future transport. And Michael Colino has to protect it from those who *would see it fail. Helter-skelter* stuff that would be a great read on the beach; it might even take your mind off the man kicking sand in your face.

Tom Hutchinson

Great expectations

The State of the Presidency
By Thomas E. Cronin
(Hutchinson, £8.95)

When President Johnson was in the White House he began a library on the Presidency, and had a standing order for every new book on the subject. Presumably his successors cancelled the order because such is the attraction of the institution for political scientists, politicians, and journalists that the collection would now be overflowing into the executive office building next door.

There are a number of reasons for this, apart from the importance of the office. For instance, *its powers* are supposed to be strictly defined in the Constitution, but since 1933 they have changed a good deal more than those of the Prime Minister, and are still changing under the present incumbent.

In fact, the office of Prime Minister has long been more presidential in that the occupant of No 10 has far more power, relatively speaking, than that normally assumed of the American Presidency. The use-*fulness of this* book is that it tries to explain why.

It also explores the semi-mysticism surrounding the office, the respect which few Prime Ministers have enjoyed since Britain ceased to be a deferential society. This emotional approach explains much; the high expectation on Inauguration Day, when the world seems new and everything possible, and the inevitable disappointment and occasional cynicism when the incumbent has proved to be just another President.

The state of the Presidency is more often than not the state of the nation, and Mr Cronin tries and in part at least succeeds in telling us why. Arguably his book is already outdated in that President Reagan with his preference for cabinet government is beginning to look like a Prime Minister. It will not work of course; the emotions, pressures, and checks and balances he is subject to are fairly constant, and Mr Cronin knows them rather better than some other President watchers.

Louis Heren

PARLIAMENT June 10 1981

Minister sees little need for extra rate levies

LOCAL FINANCE

Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, stated in the Commons that he was concerned at reports that a number of local authorities intended to levy supplementary rates this year, although he had had no official notification of their intention to do so.

He hoped that any such authorities would reduce their proposed expenditure in the course of revising their budgets, as the Government had requested, and that such reductions would remove the need to levy a supplementary rate.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on environment, criticized what he called a blackmail circular being sent by the Department of the Environment to local authorities threatening to send in auditors.

Mr King replied that it was a technical circular for borough treasurers about which there had been misunderstanding.

It is not (he said) some new draconian step by the Secretary of State.

In exchanges about the situation in London, Mr Alfred Dubs (Wandsworth, Battersea, South, Lab) said: Given the amount of money that London local authorities are losing in the current financial year through the Government's policies, will the minister accept personal responsibility for obliging some London boroughs to have a supplementary rate later this year?

Mr King: Whether there is any need for a supplementary rate later in the year will depend on the spending policies of each local authority.

The spending of local government at the moment is close to the all-time record in real terms. I do not believe it is impossible for local government to achieve the reduction in the targets we have set them.

If that is done, the reduction in the grant that each local authority suffers will be minimal and there will be no need for any significant amount of supplementary rates.

Mr Robin Squire (Havering, Hornchurch, C): I accept the desirability of local authorities complying with Government guidelines. As under previous Governments, London has suffered from a major shift of resources in one year and from the adoption of guidelines which in London perhaps more than anywhere else in 1978-79 have been considered pernicious.

Mr King: I recognise that London has lost some share of the grant.

Mr Gerald Kaufman (Manchester, Ardwick, Lab): Will he give some straight answers? Will he say whether paragraph nine of the draft Department of Environment circular to local authorities stands and whether he intends to call in auditors to check the inflation assumptions of local authorities?

On paragraph 10, will he tell us to which local authorities he is sending out this blackmailing circular threatening to deny them rate support grant unless they knuckle under to his orders to make returns by July 31?

Will he confirm that the rate support grant applications submitted are valid and stand? Can we have precise answers?

Mr King: I recognise Mr Kaufman's ability to try and extract the maximum amount of political capital out of what is a boring technical circular (Labour laughter).

On whether any grant will be paid if a form is not received, if he cares to study the operation under both Governments of the grant scheme, no grant can be paid to any authority unless it returns its application form. It is the standard way in which the grant has to be paid.

This House would be the first to complain if it was done otherwise. There is no more significance to that sentence than that. I am sorry I have to kill that issue.

On inflation assumptions, this is a matter under discussion with the local authority associations. There is a distinction between volume and inflation. It is necessary—not, as was suggested by one authority, that we are seeking to impose the Government's view on inflation—at the end of the year to see that a fair apportionment has been made between volume and inflation.

Anyone familiar with the normal method of Government financial management will know why that is the case.

This is a technical circular for treasurers, not some draconian step by the Secretary of State. certain people appear to have misunderstood, but if he checks with the associatoins he will find they are better informed.

Mr John Butcher (Coventry, South-West, C): Coventry has had a 37 per cent increased imposed on it with supplementary rate increases expected from the West Midlands County Council and Coventry District Council.

The citizens are looking to ministers for protection against this appalling set of circumstances.

Mr King: First responsibility for rate levels in the areas is for local authorities. I view his announcement with horror because of the impact it will have on industrial and commercial activity in those areas if that sort of rate level should be imposed.

For that reason, we have called for economies in local government expenditure, and it was for that reason that the late Mr Anthony Crosland said that such expenditure could not be afforded and we have to give the same message.

Mr Kaufman: Will Mr King stop misleading the House about the crucial issue of the circular?

Local authority associations do not regard it as a technical matter. There is a feeling of deep anxiety about the interference by the Government which this circular involves.

Will Mr King accept and confirm that one association, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, has requested withdrawal of paragraph 9 because it regards the sending of auditors into town halls as unacceptable. Has he withdrawn paragraph 9?

Mr King: I can confirm that this technical circular is under discussion between the associations. He will find, if he cares to check with the one association which was concerned, that the matter is better understood.

There was some misunderstanding about the inflation assumption. I have tried to clarify it, but it is a technical matter. We wish to avoid any misunderstanding.

It is a technical circular for treasurers, so that they are able to return the forms. We shall be anxious to ensure that it is as clear as possible.



King: Technical circular — Kaufman: Blackmail

Pollution control is reviewed

WASTE

Consignments of industrial waste imported in recent months indicated that some provisions of the Control of Pollution Act, including those covering temporary storage, may not be working as intended, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services said. Further provisions were therefore being reviewed. Inquiries had been made of the Dutch authorities, and he awaited their response.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield Heeley, Lab) who had asked what action the Department of the Environment intended to take to prevent the importation of poisonous wastes from neighbouring European countries, said: It is absurd that our so-called friends in Europe should be shipping over highly dangerous wastes into this country.

He should do something to deal with the riffraff fly-by-night companies trying to make money out of trying to pollute our environment, instead of constantly attacking local authorities whose job it is to keep it clean.

Mr King: That is an extremely misleading supplementary question to what is a serious matter. The vast bulk of wastes are not highly dangerous, but a nuisance. They should not be here. Some are not properly declared, but this is a matter on which I cannot comment further because of the possibilities of prosecution.

We are anxious to ensure that goods that come to this country are properly described. If they are described as goods in trade, that is what they should be and not waste.

HOUSE OF LORDS

Demands for end to sex and race discrimination

Women and the ethnic minorities occupied a disproportionate number of less skilled jobs in clerical and manufacturing work, Lady Seear (L) said when she opened a debate in the House of Lords on the need for effective action to combat the continuing prevalence in the United Kingdom of racial disadvantage and discrimination on grounds of race and sex.

She said the future employment prospects of the unskilled were going to be very bleak indeed. People who had no training had a poor prospect of employment in the years ahead. Women were overwhelmingly among the unskilled.

They needed to get far more women in the jobs in which they were not at present employed. Job segregation—women's jobs for women and men's jobs for men—still held over the wider area of employment.

If they continued to ignore the extent to which unemployment among black school-leavers was higher than among white school-leavers there were areas where there were concentrations of ethnic minorities in which there was the threat of serious social upheaval if action was not taken before it was too late.

She was not asking for drastic changes to be made but for a more vigorous implementation of the existing legislation on equal opportunities.

Lady Birk (Lab), for the Opposition, said equality of opportunity and equal pay were a lynch-pin of her party's policy and were still nothing like good enough. There was still a tendency to believe that women's wages were really pin-money.

It should be widely recognized that without the woman's contribution to the family income, four times as many families would be living below the supplementary benefit level.

The Bishop of Lichfield (Rt Rev Kenneth Skelton), in a maiden speech, said fear played a part in discrimination. It was aroused by discrimination and caused distorted reactions from a chip on the shoulder to a violent response. A combination of fear and a sense of power could produce an aggressive sort of anger.

There had to be a change of attitude. The law could provide a framework, but the responsibility lay with those in society who were in a position of leadership and had the opportunity to influence others.

Lady Trumpington (C) said the United Kingdom equality legislation was regarded as being the most progressive in the world and among the most helpful to women. But in many careers women had still to make their mark because the system was stacked against them.

The Equal Opportunities Commission had proposed an amendment to the Sex Discrimination Act to repeal a section of the Act which exempted all legislation passed before December 1975, which meant that vast areas were outside the scope of the Act.

The fact that her husband did not become Lord Trumpington when she became Lady Trumpington had led to much stimulating pillow-talk in her household. He had resisted her suggestion that he should change his name by deed-poll to Duke Ellington to out-gun her.

The situation where her son became the Honourable Adam Barker and her husband's name remained unchanged smacked of the ridiculous.

Lord Beloff, in a maiden speech, said that as a child of immigrants to this country he flet and knew what discrimination was about. He also felt and knew it was something with which they could deal.

There was an opportunity to bring about a society in which the minority and majority groups could live side by side. But it meant bringing about changes in attitudes which the law could stimulate but which it could not wholly control.

Lord Pitt of Hampstead (Lab) said he was sorry the Government had continually dragged its feet over the subject of equal opportunities. It needed to set an example to private industry.

Lord Jenkins of Putney (Lab), in a maiden speech, said the number of women in both Houses of Parliament was ludicrously inadequate to represent the interests of half the population.

The fact that we have a woman Prime Minister (he said) merely shows that when women are wrong they can be as wrong as anyone else. (Laughter.) It does nothing to correct the imbalance which disfigures our legislative chamber.

Lord Avebury (L) said stronger measures were needed to deal with the menace of Nazism, incitement, the use of public premises and the infiltration of the public service by people belonging to these groups where they could apply their loathsome doctrine.

Lady Lockwood (Lab) chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission, said there was a woman Prime Minister and this was a breakthrough, but with a Cabinet of 22 men. In the House of Commons there were only 19 women. Women were sadly missing from the plicy-making areas and this was one of the problems.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, for the Opposition, said he would like to pay a tribute to the toleration of the English people. They had had to adjust as well as the coloured immigrants. If they were to resolve this problem they must help the coloured community and the native community to live together and to understand each other.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said the Government had made clear that it was fully committed to a society where all individuals had equal rights in law and equal opportunities in practice. It was a sad fact, particularly in education, housing and employment, that the ethnic minorities fared less well than the majority of the population.

The reasons were not always clear and advances had often been slow and piecemeal. It was clear that members of the ethnic minorities had special needs and the Government must take account of this in formulating its policies and spending programmes.

The Manpower Services Commission was now setting up, in consultation with the Commission for Racial Equality, a number of experimental posts whose function would be to enable ethnic minority organizations to plan and organize schemes for young and long-term unemployed.

Lady Trumpington: Stimulating pillow-talk.

But spending programmes, legislation and the work of the Commission for Racial Equality were not enough. Good race relations depend overwhelmingly upon a positive effort by everyone in the country, and the Government had a part to play.

The Government was concerned by signs that racially motivated attacks on persons and property might be on the increase in certain areas and had taken the step of setting up a study into racialist activities.

The object of the study was a fact-finding operation to examine the activities of extreme groups which sought to stir up racial discrimination. Representatives of the Home Secretary were talking on the subject to local authorities, the police and ethnic minority representatives to discover whether additional measures were necessary to combat these attacks.

This was the speediest and most thorough way of going about it and give everybody a chance to have their say.

Only by cooperating with the police and reporting crime to them when it occurred could the country get on top of these problems.

The Government was committed to a policy of equal opportunity and treatment for women in employment and sought to encourage employers, workers and their unions to encourage practical schemes to that end.

The debate was concluded.

New peer

Lord Stodart of Leaston, formerly Mr Anthony Stodart, was introduced, he was Conservative MP for Edinburgh, West, from 1959 to 1974 and was Under Secretary of State at the Scottish Office and later Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Not so fast over water summonses

ENVIRONMENT

Some water authorities are now reviewing the speed with which they issue summonses against people who have not paid their bills, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, said during questions.

He told MPs that the Government had no plans to review the powers of water authorities, given to them under the Water Act 1973, to bill their customers directly.

Mr Gerrard Neale (North Cornwall, C): Would he consider reviewing the methods by which authorities bill under the existing system to see if he can curb the enthusiasm of authorities, like the South-West Authority, who have provd the capacity to send out eight demands to one householder arriving on the same day in respect of two properties where there is no water supplied and no drainage and in each envelope appeared an explanation, kindly inserted by the authority, explaining why water charges are so high. (Laughter.)

Mr King: I think a number of us have suffered the vagaries of the computer and the mechanised system of billing and these are problems that we face.

I thought Mr Neale was going to raise another problem that a number of MPs have raised about the speed with which some authorities have moved to issue summonses against people who have not paid their bills.

I have taken this matter up with water authorities and I think a number of them are reviewing their procedures.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab): Will the Government consider water not as a commodity, but as a service, and being a service ensure that the rate rebate provisions apply in the case of water as well as general rates?

Mr King: His Government was frequently pressed to take such action and steadfastly refused to do so. We think their judgment was right.

Mr John Wells (Maidstone, C): He has mentioned quick summonses. Will he please look urgently into the habits of some water authorities, particularly the Southern, of charging solicitors fees by way of court costs at apparently £12 a nob whereas if the man that issued the summons is just an ordinary chap like me who is not a solicitor the scale of fee would appear to £4 and the fellow just has to sign his name on a piece of paper. This is absurd.

Mr King: The whole situation is now under review.

Rules about spectators not applied

The problem of the disgraceful behaviour of English football supporters abroad might have been reduced if the strict regulations for segregating spectators and distributing tickets had been applied Mr Hector Monro, Minister for Sport, said during questions.

Mr John Carlisle (Luton, West, Lab) had asked Mr Monro to encourage the chairman of the Sport Council to discuss with his international counterparts soccer hooliganism, and to initiate an international conference whereby methods could be considered that would prevent the most disgraceful scenes recently witnessed in Basle which brought great shame to all Englishmen.

Mr Monro: I will talk to Dickie Jeeps (the chairman) about that when I see him next. The relatively few spectators who behaved so disgracefully in Switzerland deserve our utter condemnation. They let this country down, but at least things were better in Hungary.

Mr Denis Howell, Opposition spokesman on sport (Birmingham, Small Heath, Lab): When he next meets Mr Jeeps, will he draw his attention to the fact that it is not in the interest of British sport for the chairman to be acting as a campaign manager for South African sporting interests?

Would he also tell him that it is seriously jeopardizing the future of the Commonwealth Games and it will create the maximum embarrassment for the Prime Minister at the forthcoming Prime Ministers' conference when the Gleneagles agreement is bound to be discussed?

Would he tell him that South Africa has to convince world sport that it can be re-entered because it was world sport and not politicians which put South Africa out of international sport?

Mr Monro: We have absolute confidence in the chairman of the Sport Council. Mr Howell is overplaying his hand relative to Dickie Jeeps's interest in South Africa.

I take the point that it is world sport that banned South Africa from international competition, and the first step back can come from the International Athletics Federation, or FIFA.

Of course we are concerned about the Commonwealth Games in Australia next year. We have to watch all these matters carefully.

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Rutland and Stamford, C): Will he get Mr Jeeps to try to persuade football clubs to take responsibility for stewarding groups of supporters abroad, and see that the directors and managers of the clubs send people with them to make sure they carry on in an orderly fashion?

Mr Monro: Stemming from the decisions made by UEFA for strict regulations laid down about the playing of club matches in Europe, it is a sad fact that both UEFA and FIFA have not applied the regulations relative to segregation of spectators and the distribution of tickets.

If they were carried out, they might reduce the problem of spectators going to the Continent.

Rates system change more urgent

A change in the domestic rating system was becoming increasingly more urgent as rate levels went higher than could possibly be justified, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said.

But he added that it would be wrong for him, before publishing a consultation document on alternatives to domestic rates in the autumn, to put a time limit on the process of consultation.

Mr Heseltine (Henley, C), who commented that his office was stacked with alternatives to the present system, said he wished, however, to see adequate time given for such an important piece of proposed change.

Timing of legislation must be decided in the light of the consultation process.

Mr Andrew Bowden (Brighton, Kemptown, C): Is he really aware of the growing anger against the domestic rating system? It is unfair and the country is sick and tired of hearing about consultative documents and consultations.

His office should be stacked up with papers of recommendations, of consultations and goodness knows what else. He should take action next year without fail. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Heseltine: Very few people have a greater understanding than I do of the fury provoked by the domestic rating system.

Hotel and restaurant fiddling

SERVICE CHARGES

The present system of imposing service charges on hotel and restaurant bills offered scope for inspired fiddling and ripping off at every stage, Mr George Robertson (Hamilton, Lab) said when he was given leave to introduce the Hotels and Restaurants (Control of Services Charges) Bill, to regulate the administration of service charges in hotels and restaurants.

He said that the aim was to give a fair deal to customers paying such charges, believing that the money would go to the staff who gave them service; and to staff who provided that service, but had no legal entitlement to the service charge, nor any right to information about its allocation, timing, or even its existence.

There was a legal obligation on customers to pay the charge if it was shown on the menu or scale of room charges, but no such legal status was accorded to the distribution of accumulated service charges.

Instead of it being the property of staff, as most customers supposed, the money was massaged by managements and distributed on their behalf to staff, when tax and national insurance was charged, or paid into an independent tronc fund on which tax, but not national insurance, was paid. There was a different system for every hotel and restaurant.

It offered scope for inspired fiddling and ripping off at every stage.



Robertson: Customers ripped-off.

Customers could easily be ripped off because they had to pay the charge, irrespective of the standards of service. Even the customer in a Fawlty Towers type of hotel would pay 10 per cent or 12½ per cent when soup was spilled down them.

The customer had no guarantee that the money would go to the best staff, or to the staff at all.

For thousands of workers, the charge was part of their livelihood, providing a third or even half of their earnings

The money should be the legal property of the staff and they should have a right to know how it was paid and who made the decisions about it.

Old hands controlling troncs and paying out at the end of a season could deprive people of a share if they had left during the season. Wages in the industry could not be left to the whim of a hall porter in a four star hotel.

His Bill was a small step to bring sense of sanity into the service charge.

The Bill was read a first time.

Rights of parents of handicapped child

The Government accepted a new clause to the Ecu Education Bill to ive parents the right to be informed when area or district health authority formed the opinion that a child needed spetical education because of adisability.

The Bill, which was considered on report, deals with children with special educational needs.

Mr Lewis Cater-Jones (Eccles, Lab) moving the clause said it was a sad reflection on all MPs that only now was a very simple provision being put on the statute book which everyone would have thought should have been their for a long time.

The provision of informing parents was aimed at the arrogant people in the medical profession, who were in the minority, who did not accord that right to parents.

One thing was certain. If a child under five was born with a handicapand no attention was paid to that handicap until the child went to school, the child would experience a double handicap.

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed, L) said it was essential for handicapped children to get help as early as possible before school age as there was so much that could be done then.

Medical information should not be with-held from parents because of past medical customs and practices. Parents should be told the truth.

Mr Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru) said he and his wife had two severely mentally handicapped children. One was three and the other two when they found out. It was a traumatic experience.

In our own experience (he said) we found it necessary to set up a parents group so that others, we hope, benefited as we did. Any provision in legislation to encourage such groups could only be good and help parents.

Mr Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretaryof State for Education and Science (Brent, North, C) said that the health authority had to inform the parents if there was a handicap. It was not a duty for them to screen all children, but the Bill would make it a duty, if the child crossed the path of the authority, to see that the parent was informed, as well as the lcoal education authority.

The Bill put responsibility on the local education authority, having got that information, to do something about it. That did not exist previously.

The report stage was concluded and the Bill read the third time.

Amendments warning

The police, citizens and shopkeepers all had their own ideas as to what was indecent, Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab) said during the committee stage of the Indecent Displays (Control) Bill. He moved an amendment to redefine "indecent matter", for which a person publicly displaying it would be guilty, as "matter offensive to the public at large".

Indecency to most people had a sexual meaning, but there were some things that affronted members of the public just as much as that kind of indecency.

Lord Nugent of Guildford (C), the Bill's sponsor in the Lords, said that if they altered the Bill substantially it would probably be lost. There was not time to reopen major issues.

They were concerned with the freedom of the citizen to be able to walk down the street without being confronted by showcases and shopfronts full of disgusting material. There was an urgency about this.

Every day one read of more provincial towns where the local citizens were being seriously disturbed because sex shops were arriving and they did not seem to be able to check the proliferation.

Behind them were substantial financial interests who were proliferating these outlets because they were making large sums of money out of them.

Lord Houghton of Sowerby's suggested definition would not cover the apparatus of the sex shop. It was remarkable stuff, intriguing maybe for the young, but certainly indecent. The term "indecent material" was understood by the courts and by the public generally.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said he supported Lord Nugent of Guildford when he asked the House not to make a substantial amendment to a Bill of a narrow but extremely useful scope.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The committee stage was concluded.

House adjourned, 9.43 pm.

Tough regime extended

The Home Secretary intends to introduce the tougher regimes pilot project at Foston Hall junior detention centre in Derbyshire and Haslar senior detention centre in Hampshire on or soon after September 7, Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, announced in a written reply.

From that date (he went on) the centres will take only trainees who are sentenced initially to three months' detention. To prepare the way for this, revised committal areas for detention centres are to be introduced with effect from July 6.

The committal areas will also reflect the introduction of additional accommodation which Mr Whitelaw announced on March 23 for senior detention centre trainees at the Borstal and detention centre at Hollesley Bay in Suffolk and at Guys Marsh Borstal in Dorset and the conversion of the senior detention centre at Blantyre House in Kent to accommodate junior trainees.

This accommodation will be available to receive trainees from courts from July 6.

As a result of these changes there will be some significant alterations in the catchment areas from which detention centres accept committals. A circular will shortly be issued to courts

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on effects of Government policies on women. Select committees: Agriculture: Suppy estimates. Evidence from Ministry of Agriculture and Intervention Board (11.15.) Treasury and Civil Service: Efficiency and effectiveness of Civil Service. Evidence from Comproller and Auditor General (4.) County of Kent Bill (10.30.) Standing committees: Wildlife and Countryside Bill (10.30 and 4.30.) Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Bill (10.30.) Finance Bill (4.30) Lords (3): Transport Bill, committee. Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill and Insurance Companies Bill, third readings.

Law Report June 10 1981

Court of Appeal

Doctrine of unity rejected as a medieval fiction

Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd and Another v Green and Another (No 3)

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Fox and Sir George Baker

A husband and wife can be liable for the tort of conspiracy even though they are the only parties to the conspiracy.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by Mrs Beryl Rosalie Kemp, the second defendant, from the refusal of Mr Justice Oliver ([1979] Ch 496) to set aside an order for an inquiry as to damages for conspiracy made against her in an action undefended by her, her defence having been struck out.

The action had been commenced by Mr Thomas Geoffrey Green, and carried on after his death by the present plaintiffs, Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd, his executors, and Mrs Margaret Ann Green, against Mr Walter Stanley Green, his father, and Mr Robert Derek Green, the executor of his mother's estate. Mrs Kemp became a defendant to the action in 1973 as the executrix of Mr Walter Green.

Mr J. L. Munby (who was not instructed until 1978) for Mrs Kemp; Mr Jonathan Parker, QC, and Mr Malcolm Waters for the plaintiffs.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in March 1961 Walter Green agreed to grant his son Geoffrey an option to purchase Gravel Hill Farm, Thornton-le-Moor, Lincolnshire. The option was to remain effective for 10 years. The solicitors failed to register the option as an estate contract.

In August 1967 Walter Green defeated the option by conveying the farm to his wife Evelyne for £500 although it was worth £40,000.

In 1970 Geoffrey brought an action against Walter and Evelyne's estate claiming that the option had not been defeated, that it had been validly exercised by him and that he was entitled to specific performance of the agreement to sell the farm to him. Alternatively, Geoffrey claimed damages for conspiracy, and that was the claim under consideration in the appeal.

Meanwhile, Walter had died and his daughter, Mrs Kemp, the present appellant, was granted probate of his estate. As his executrix she was in the course of time made a defendant in the action. Eventually the House of Lords held in *Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd and Another v Green* (*The Times*, December 16, 1980, [1981] 2 WLR 28) that the conveyance to Evelyne was valid and defeated Geoffrey's option. That left outstanding Geoffrey's claim for damages for conspiracy against the executrix Mrs Kemp. Owing to the negligence of someone, Mrs Kemp failed to plead *plene administravit*.

[*Plene administravit* is a plea by an executor or administrator to an action brought against him as representing the deceased, on the ground that he has already fully administered the estate of the deceased, and that the assets come to his hands have been exhausted in the payment of debts.]

As Walter in anticipation of litigation had stripped himself of his assets, his estate was small and Mrs Kemp herself would have to pay any damages.

Accordingly, Mrs Kemp applied to strike out the claim for conspiracy on the ground that there was no such tort as conspiracy between husband and wife.

The point of principle put forward on behalf of Mrs Kemp was that the doctrine of unity between husband and wife was established in English law and must still be applied by the courts except in so far as it had been altered by statute. One of the ramifications of the doctrine was that husband and wife could not be conspirators.

The authorities showed clearly enough that medieval lawyers held that husband and wife were one person in law and that the husband was that one.

That was a fiction then and it was a fiction now. It had been so eroded and cut down by statute and had so long ceased to be true in fact that his Lordship would reject it.

Nowadays, both in law and in fact, husband and wife were two persons, not one. They could jointly or severally own property, enter into contracts or commit crimes.

The severance was in all respects so complete that his Lordship would say that the doctrine of unity and its ramifications should be discarded altogether except in so far as it was retained by judicial decision or by Act of Parliament.

So far as the criminal law was concerned a husband and wife could not be found guilty of conspiring together. That was now statutory: see section 2(2)(a) of the Criminal Law Act, 1977. But his Lordship would reject the submission that the tort of conspiracy should be treated in the same way.

The tort was a modern invention and consisted of concerted action taken by two or more persons pursuant to agreement between them with the dominant purpose of damaging another and actually damaging him. There was no good reason for applying the doctrine of unity to the modern tort.

If the allegations against Walter Green and his wife were correct they did a grievous wrong to Geoffrey. Both were now dead but Walter's estate at least could be made liable and Mrs Kemp's recourse would be against the lawyers who failed to plead *plene administravit*.

LORD JUSTICE FOX, concurring, said that at the end of a journey through some seven centuries of authorities it was evident that there was no English authority which directly determined that a husband and wife could not, by themselves, conspire together so as to be liable in tort for conspiracy.

The matter was, therefore, at large.

His Lordship did not think that the unity principle could simply be applied mechanically to the tort of conspiracy. No doubt the crime and the tort had to some extent a common origin, but the definition suggested a closeness which did not in fact exist. The essence of the crime was agreement — execution of the agreement was not necessary. In tort there must not merely be an agreement which must be made with the intention of damaging the plaintiff but damage must in addition be sustained.

SIR GEORGE BAKER, concurring, said that the law adapted and developed to the needs of living people whom it both governed and served. It must never be strangled by the dead hand of long discarded custom, belief, doctrine or principle.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Solicitors: Lee, Bolton & Lee; Sidney Torrance & Co for J. Levi & Co, Leeds.

Ex-wife's lump-sum claim postponed

Hardy v Hardy

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Dunn and Mr Justice Waterhouse

The Court of Appeal said that although there were many cases where it was convenient to deal with a wife's application under section 10 of the *Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973*, together with her applications for ancillary relief, there were some occasions where a distinction had to be drawn between the powers of the court under section 10 and under sections 23 or 24 if considerable injustice was not to be done to the wife.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by Mrs Margaret Irene Hardy from an order of Mr Justice Purchas affirming the order of Mr Registrar Guest who refused her application for a lump-sum application to be adjourned and the application for a lump sum dismissed. The wife's application for a lump sum was adjourned generally, and the cross-appeal of the husband, Mr John Andrew Hardy, against Mr Justice Purchas's increases in the orders for periodical payments was dismissed.

Section 10 provides: "(3) . . . the court shall not make the decree absolute unless it is satisfied . . . (*b*) that the financial provision made by the petitioner for the respondent is reasonable and fair or the best that can be made in the circumstances."

Mr Henry Martineau for the wife; Mr Alan Ward for the husband.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that it was a very unusual case. The parties were married in 1967 when the husband was 20 and the wife 26. There were two daughters, born in 1970 and 1975, who lived with the wife. Three weeks after the birth of the second child the husband left the wife.

The husband was the son of a well-known bookmaker, who was also a race horse trainer on a large scale and a rich man. The husband worked for his father as an assistant trainer receiving £70 per week, which was the minimum wage.

In due course the husband filed a divorce petition and in July 1980 a decree nisi was granted under section 1 (2)(*e*). The wife gave notice of her intention to apply to have her position considered under section 10.

The court had been told that the wife's solicitors believed the practice in Nottingham in dealing with section 10 applications was to treat them as if they were applications by the wife for periodical payments, and lump sum and/or property adjustment orders under sections 23 and 24. If that was the case the practice was manifestly wrong and required revision.

Evidence was filed which showed that although the husband had no capital assets he—and his brother—had very substantial expectations. The wife had moved to a rented house and was in receipt of social security. When the matter came before the registrar, Mr Martineau applied for the wife's application for a lump sum to be adjourned generally so that she could make the application when the husband had assets.

The registrar refused and went on to consider the application for a lump sum. Having satisfied himself that on the present evidence a lump sum was not justified he dismissed the application. He made a declaration that the financial provision by the husband for the wife was reasonable and fair.

The decree was made absolute and by the time the appeal came before Mr Justice Purchas the wife's protection had gone.

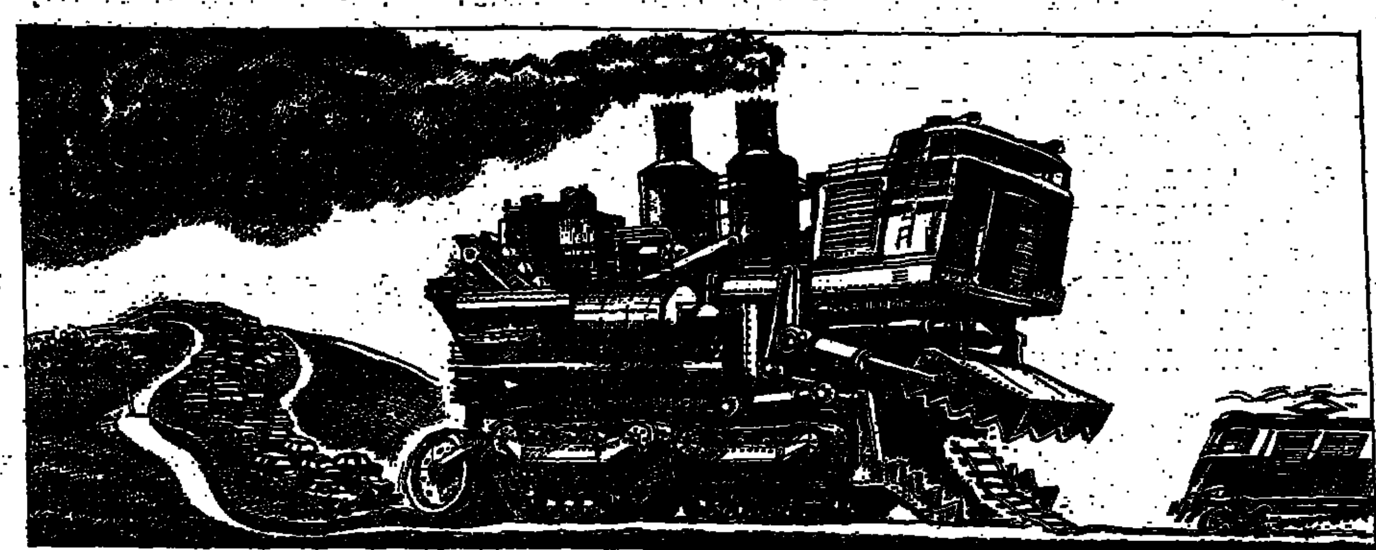
There were no circumstances which would justify the registrar or judge refusing the application for adjournment. It was essential in such a case that the wife's position should be protected.

Lord Justice Dunn delivered a concurring judgment and Mr Justice Waterhouse agreed.

Solicitors: Hancock & Willis for Hodgkinson & Tallents, Newark; Manches & Co.

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A concrete solution for the railways


John Cameron

by Alfred Sherman

The state-expenditure claque is filling the air with demands for extensive and expensive programmes of railway electrification. But the prior question should be whether railways should continue to operate in Britain at all.

In this country railways are an increasingly costly anachronism, and would be so even were it not for nationalization, consequent constituency importunities and trade union domination.

Since the end of the Second World War, British Rail has cost the public tens of billions at present-day prices. Though this debt is "written-off" BR's books, generations of taxpayers still bear it. BR's present overt subsidies, now close to three-quarters of a billion annually, plus the large, but substantially under-estimated budget for further electrification, and the accumulated cost of maintenance deferred to permit over-spending on wages and salaries and deferral of price-increases, are only a fraction of the real current loss. For rail is not only costly in manpower and energy, it is fantastically wasteful of a vital scarce resource: the right of way through town, suburb and countryside.

Britain has only 1,250 miles of motorway, and not much in the way of other segregated trunk roads. For the rest, traffic—private and public, passenger and freight—has to pass through residential streets and country lanes, with houses and shops bordering them, and sewers, cables and other ducts passing underneath.

The road and street network has to carry over 80 per cent of all passenger and freight mileage, the residual 20 per cent being divided equally between coastal shipping and rail. Yet rail possesses 11,000 miles of segregated right of way, made up of anything from multi-track lines with their sidings and marshalling yards—each capable of carrying an ultra-modern motorway and yet leaving a good deal of land over—down to two-track lines, which are capable of providing for at least an adequate two-lane highway for through freight services and express buses and coaches, which at present plough through our high streets.

The railway network is now being used to less than 5 per cent of feasible capacity, while out streets and their environs are turned into premonitions of hell. A high proportion of road accidents occur in built-up areas. Transferring part of the road traffic on to segregated track—several times the total length of our motorway system—would reduce accidents.

The contrast between road over-crowding and rail-bed under-utilization is particularly acute in our great conurbations, eg, the London metropolitan region. The vast network of suburban and connecting lines, particularly non-radials, was developed when rail and horse were complementary. By now, nearly all of the small freight services and depots have been closed, and many of the passenger services too, leaving many lines in the network with only a few trains *a week*.

As Professor Peter Hall of Reading demonstrated in detail, this network could be used—without even halting necessary train movements—to supplement the metropolitan regions's trunk road service so amply that practically all through and heavy traffic and public transport (coach, and bus too in many cases) could be taken off London and suburban streets.

Railways, however powered, became an anachronism with the development of the pneumatic tyre, which permits any loads to be carried on standard roads, given reasonable axle-loading. Road transport obviates double handling, inevitable with rail in all but very large bulk loads.

Many passenger rail journeys, particularly inter-city, begin and end by road, obliging many passengers to come to the centre from the periphery at both ends, multiplying congestion. By contrast, express-coaches (with WCs and comfortable springing) are both more adaptable to variable need, and can act as feeders at both ends of their main run.

So far, the main obstacle to inland transport's accommodation to the twentieth century has been rail vested interests, both management and unions, whose magnates' industrial and political powers and standard of luxury would disappear with the iron dinosaur.

But BR has been actively helped in resisting change by the Ministry of Transport (as almost all nationalized work-simulation and waste centres are by "their" departments).

It has exploited all its bureaucratic skills to this end. Indeed, many of the Ministry of Transport briefs against closures, against conversion and in favour of greater expenditure on electrification, appear to originate from British Rail's propaganda workshops, which do not stop at simple casuistry, but ride roughshod over ascertainable fact, as the Advertising Standards Commission, among others, has ruled, on several occasions.

For example, in spite of Ministry briefs, exact measurement shows that there are hardly any existing railways unsuitable for conversion into roads. In a few cases, bridges may cause difficulties, but almost none are insuperable. What little environmental disturbance might be created by conversion would be negligible compared with traffic's ravages in towns.

Contrary to BR claims, rail uses much more fuel per passenger or freight mile than coaches, and rather more than small cars, taking actual use figures, and not theoretical ones which assume all trains to be fully loaded, and all cars with one passenger.

Railway engines and coaches have to be robust, so they are heavy and move a great deal of their own weight per passenger, even when filled to near capacity. The great weight of trains entails long stopping distances, hence relatively low frequencies and a highly complicated costly system of signals, all vulnerable to union disruption.

Cars and coaches being lighter and better suited to braking, have much lower stopping distances; they entail little in the way of signals and thus can carry a far greater number of people on a given track, and provide their own feeder services. Roads cannot go on strike.

Electrification entails transforming fuel to heat, heat to motion, with substantial losses (symbolized by cooling-towers), motion to electricity, some of which is used up in transmission and transforming, and then electricity into traction. With losses at each stage, it is lucky to achieve 15 per cent efficiency.

Railway propaganda claims that electrification would save oil. But, the amount saved would equal one per cent of total consumption (transport accounts for 20 per cent of total British oil consumption) at a cost 10 times that of producing that quantity of oil from coal, and even greater than that of expanding NSO production by a comparable amount.

BR's total costings for electrification bear no relation to costs already generated in the recent Bedford line scheme. (Electrification also entails vast sums on signalling and new engines.) It will marginally improve speeds in a few commuter lines, used, by and large, by the better-off sections of the population.

True, it will provide some work for British industry. But it will do so, like the gift of ships to Poland, at the expense of taxpayers and other users of these resources, at the cost of re-equipment of the private sector of British industry, and of exports. (There is certainly no export market in railway electrification equipment, since those countries capable of using such equipment invariably manufacture it.)

When their rationalizations are disposed of, it remains evident that British Rail, for the sake of self-perpetuation—keeping Sydney Weighell turning—is not only wasting billions of taxpayers' money, but is depriving us of a priceless asset: the road-beds needed to provide urban and country roads to meet all our transport needs for decades to come without digging up a field or demolishing a house.

Can the nation not re-possess its property and put it to social use?

Ronald Butt

By-election of the century

The Social Democratic Party does not yet have either a leader or a basis of policy. The battle of Warrington could give it both. By grasping the opportunity from which Mrs Shirley Williams flinched, Mr Roy Jenkins has put himself in a position in which he will almost certainly become the SDP's leader if he wins, and quite probably even if he loses.

His great strength is that he enters this fight to capture a Labour stronghold at precisely the moment when the great question of the future alternative to Conservative government in Britain needs to be taken out of the backrooms and into the country. The time has come when it is no longer enough for the matter to be fought out in Labour Party and union (or even SDP) caucuses, or in attacks by Mr Benn on his colleagues and their philippics against him. The opinion of the voters needs to be asked, and Mr Jenkins is right to ask it in a Labour stronghold.

Warrington electors will have to answer the question which, sooner or later, and in some form or other, will confront Britain's electors as a whole. Will they have, as the alternative to the Conservatives, a Labour Party cast in an exclusively leftist mould (whether or not of Bennite allegiance) accountable primarily to the party machine rather than to the electors through Parliament? Or do they want a social democratic party more or less of the traditional Labour kind, evolving from the roots planted by Attlee and firmly based on Parliament?

It is Mr Jenkins's strength that he is prepared to fight where he is by no means certain of victory. In the end, the calibre of a politician is to be judged by his willingness to take risks when he judges the cause great enough, and Mr Jenkins takes the risk of being beaten. Yet Warrington is a seat that the Social Democrats may win, and striking a balance of the opinion polls so far, it could be a neck-and-neck finish between SDP and Labour.

Whether Mr Jenkins wins or loses he will have maximum political exposure as Labour's former deputy leader and a successful Chancellor of the Exchequer. If he wins he will be the only Social Democratic MP to have been elected under that flag — and who then can easily resist his claim to be leader? Not, certainly, Mrs Williams; nor, I think, Dr Owen or Mr William Rodgers.

Even if he loses, Mr Jenkins will still have the credentials of his risk-taking when the time comes for the choice of an SDP leader. But no less important is the scope that the Warrington campaign will give him to formulate the basics of social democratic policy and attitudes at his own discretion.

By the nature of things, he must largely construct his own platform; there is no party line for him to toe. He comes to this by-election, as a potential leader, more free to chart the direction of his party's policy than any other political leader in this century, and to take his personal vision of a social democratic future to the electors in the manner in which great nineteenth century leaders took their cause to the hustings.

The most fascinating question overhanging the campaign is whether he will launch the kind of centrist appeal that is characteristic of the Liberals who have for so long failed to make headway with it, or whether he sets his sights firmly on the moderate and patriotic vote of the left "half" of the nation which has traditionally supported the Labour Party but has little in common with the "new leftism" to which Labour is now prey.

Mr Jenkins's candidature will do more than anything so far to establish the identity of the SDP, but this is only half its significance. Its impact on the continuing turmoil in the Labour Party will be no less important. Far too late, the Labour moderates, in their fear of Mr Benn, are toying with desperate remedies. Mr Callaghan (who sat still and watched the Labour Party bit by bit being transformed into an organization fit for Mr Benn to operate in) is now suggesting a kind of UDI for the Parliamentary Labour Party, under which, if Mr Benn were elected deputy leader, it might choose its own leadership.

That is something that should have been proposed before the crucial 1979 conference, when it would have been possible to lead the PLP into a commitment to refuse to accept the election of a leader not of their own choosing. Now it is too late to turn the clock back on that principle—unless Labour MPs split into the Labour Party of the Conference and NEC, and the Labour Party of Parliament. And in that event, where can the Labour Party of Parliament go, except to the redoubt which the SDP have prepared for them?

For them, Warrington presents a dilemma. They must formally oppose Mr Jenkins, which will be easier if Warrington chooses a moderate candidate. Yet in their hearts, Labour's remaining moderates must want him to win, if only to frighten the left against which they now belatedly offer resistance. How can they rationally argue against the SDP for doing wholeheartedly what they timidly attempt by dribs and drabs?


Roy Jenkins: risking it.

The fact is that, for the duration of the Warrington campaign, the Labour moderates will be uncomfortable, honorary, unacknowledged social democrats, knowing that the SDP is saying what only their addictive dependence on the Labour Party machine prevents them from saying, too.

Warrington will be the most important by-election in our post-war history—perhaps in this century. It will signal whether there is a reasonable prospect of a new party replacing Labour as Labour once replaced the Liberals, leaving a smaller, leftist group on the extremity of politics, still bearing Labour's name. To do this, the SDP must not rely on hoping to win Tory seats, where I expect the Conservative vote to hold firm when the time comes. It must take seats from Labour in places (like Warrington) where the Liberal and dissident Tory votes can help make this possible.

To win, Mr Jenkins will surely have to campaign heavily on the single issue that Labour has become a party of caucus-leftists whose instincts are inimical to true parliamentary democracy, to the Western alliance and to the claims of the individual citizen for personal liberty and responsibility. That, after all, is why the SDP broke with Labour once it was clear that the designed subservience of the parliamentary party to the party machine existed to change its whole political orientation.

The panic-stricken barrage from the last ditch which Mr Foot, Mr Healey, Mr Shore, Mr Hattersley and even Mr Michael Cox (the usually silent Chief Whip) fired off last weekend only substantiates the case for which the SDP went into political business. At Warrington, the Labour moderates will be hard put to differentiate themselves credibly from the man who seeks to take this seat from them.

Is this Foot's final fling?

by Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Only a heartless observer or political foe would be without a twinge of sympathy for Michael Foot today, seven months after he secured the Labour leadership and broke a bone in his ankle. The unity which he both promised and was offered is nowhere in sight.

Gaitskell came to the leadership when the party had tired of faction fighting, and with the security of a big majority over Bevan and Morrison. Wilson in 1963 inherited a party which had had three and a half years to recover from electoral defeat. Callaghan acquired with the leadership the instant authority of the Prime Minister's office, although his majority in Parliament was pitiful.

Foot alone of Labour's post-war leaders was chosen—narrowly—to command a scattered and disheartened party. Two years into this Parliament there is no sign of the self-examination and recrimination, begun after the election defeat, either reaching a conclusion or abating.

Rather, the party's new system for annual election of leader and deputy, by a franchize which gives every party member (and many non-members) an indirect vote, has started a campaign which on the evidence so far requires perpetual public argument, not only about policies but, by extension, about the characters of rival senior figures.

It exacts a further price, too. The alternative prime minister who has never been tried in office has no conclusive way of showing the country that he is up to the task. He will at least be taken seriously so long as his hold on the leadership is secure; but now, by making the incumbent subject to perpetual challenge, and to dismissal every autumn, the Labour Party—in democracy's name—has ensured that he will be that much diminished, before both the party and the uncommitted elector.

Michael Foot: no truce.

So Michael Foot's is a dismal inheritance, which has been crumbling even as he tries to gather it.

Some who sympathize blame his predecessor: for going too soon, or too late; for causing the rupture in government between the party's political wing and the trade unions, and failing to repair it subsequently; for letting two successive annual conferences repudiate almost every policy followed by Labour in government and put the paliamentary party and their readers on indefinite trial.

Severer critics say that Foot, as Callaghan's deputy and accomplice, himself helped to engender his present troubles.

In particular, at Bishops Stortford last June, Foot supported Callaghan in agreeing, under pressure from trade union leaders, to abandon the historic right of MPs alone to elect the leader. They miscalculated: the single step back which they had intended became several steps. Once that ground was yielded, Michael Foot's period as leader was doomed to begin with defeats that would sap his position.

At the Wembley conference last January, his favoured compromise over the make-up of the college for electing the leader was repudiated; and at once the Social Democrats committed themselves to their damaging defection.

Michael Foot had failed these first two tests of the special skills—the skills of the healer—for which he had been chosen by the deciding votes of the parliamentary party's nervous centre.

These early reverses have made his leadership so far a token one. There is plenty of display: he has the energy and will to harangue the party rallies and march with the unemployed; and in Parliament the persistence to get under the Prime Minister's skin with some regularity.

But he knows, and last week admitted, that Labour is in no state to mount any sustained attack on the Government. The army is still divided. With reselection in full swing, it is not clear how any of the front-line troops will be allowed to re-enlist. Morale is poor.

Frustrated by their continuing weakness, Michael Foot and his Shadow Cabintt colleagues had by last week come to see Tony Benn as the major, perhaps the only, obstacle to their success

To a man, they believed that Benn was carrying his campaign forward by traducing every one of them; that he meant to continue; and that victory for him would destroy the party's remaining cohesion.

Last week's challenge to single combat changed everything. Whether it was an act of courage (as his admirers say) or a tactical mistake (as the Benn camp say) it was an act of unparalleled self-assertion which has started a reassessment of Foot's character. Here was the unlikeliest of leaders in some ways, with his hatred of discipline and his lifelong affinity with rebels, galvanised by the anti-leadership of Tony Benn.

Perhaps he was desperate, perhaps attracted by the romanticism of putting his fate "unto the touch, to win or lose it all"; but he has not before now been the kind of romantic that stands before an oncoming train.

Could it be that Michael Foot wants at last to have the substance of the power for which he only reluctantly competed?

The generalship is unorthodox. Foot's high command have not planned their next move forward, nor left any line of retreat.

It is hard to see how there can now be a truce between Foot's party and Benn's until one or other champion is routed; or how Foot can become more than a token leader until the Labour conference has somehow ratified his election.

If this is denied him, or if the Benn forces succeed in robbing MPs of any influence over the manifesto, as they well may, some of Foot's allies think he may lose heart and go.

If the party rallies to him, it will still be several months before he can turn to his prime task, which the party's turmoil has prevented him from tackling, of trying to forge in Parliament a united team and programme to oppose the Government.

On many of the biggest questions—concerning the economy, defence, the Common Market—Michael Foot and the majority of his team are still at odds. The Benn factor has concealed these differences but only postponed their resolution. It has also engendered a certain comradeship in adversity, which may prove useful.

But the task which awaits him, if only his feuding party will let him put his hand to it, is formidable. His talent for it is still untested. And the day is far spent.

The one issue that unites Iran

Behind the high walls of the closed British Embassy in Tehran, the 11 British diplomats listening to the gunfire outside have grown used to the tensions, sound effects and graffiti that must be endured to keep a foot in the Iranian door.

As supporters of President Bani-Sadr clashed with Islamic extremists and Revolutionary Guards fired warning shots and teargas grenades, the diplomats could ponder the curious fact that Ulster is about the only major issue nowadays that puts the President and his fundamentalist opponents on the same side.

The President and his arch-rivals in the Government, the Revolutionary Guards and other official bodies now engaged in the most bitter round of their endless political struggle, all sent messages of condolence and support recently to Belfast after the death of Bobby Sands, the IRA hunger striker.

To get their feelings home, an official blue and white street sign has been fixed to the rear wall of the embassy compound. It says, in Persian, Bobby Sands Street. Lest any passer-by should be unaware of exactly who Bobby Sands is, the sign carries underneath the explanation: "militant Irish guerrilla".

It is a far cry from the days when the British were honoured with the naming of the adjacent Churchill Street.

The death of Sands and three other Ulster hunger strikers has become a hot topic in Iran, a new weapon with which to beat the British "imperialists".

The casual observer might be surprised at the wide range of Iranian opinion that believes the British "oppressors" should stop their "bullying" in Northern Ireland. But then he is probably unaware that many Iranians also cling to the belief that their own present situation is an "imperialist" plot to oppress them.

Iranian officials, press and television have gone to town on Ulster. "Bobby Sands heroic death", said the official Pars news agency; "Another blow to British imperialism", declared the evening newspaper *Kayhan* after the death of Raymond McCreesh.

The state television recently broadcast a documentary on Ulster, presenting the IRA case in fulsome and sympathetic detail. The next day a strong but virtually outlawed guerrilla group quoted Sinn Fein officials as condemning the Iranian regime for holding political prisoners. The TV and radio counter-attacked with an "official Sinn Fein statement" declaring unswerving support for Iran's revolution and government.

The beleaguered Englishman, pressed by ardent Iranians, is not devoid of a telling riposte. He can mention the fact that Iran also faces problems in outlying provinces, notably with ever-rebellious Kurdish tribesmen in the west.

Or he can more pointedly refer to hunger strikes on Tehran's own doorstep. Three supporters of President Bani-Sadr are reported to be on hunger strike after their arrest by Revolutionary Guards.

And several lepers in a Mashad sanatorium recently entered the sixth day of a hunger strike to attain unspecified rights. The newspaper *Islamic Revolution* said: "It should be mentioned that one died during the strike".

Tony Allaway

A plum BBC job goes to Joan Bakewell

Joan Bakewell has been confirmed as BBC-TV's first-ever arts correspondent. She starts work on July 1, in the current-affairs division. This includes *Nationwide*, *Newsnight* and *Newsweek* but, to begin with, Ms Bakewell will work only on *Newsnight*, a return to the late-night slot where she first became well-known in the Sixties.

Ms Bakewell hopes to combine "the light frothy stuff, interviews, first nights, gossip" with more serious analysis and the politics of the arts.

The idea for the job arose out of her *Arts UK* programme last year, when she toured Britain exploring the state of music, painting and the theatre all around the country. It has taken a while to settle the details (BBC radio has an arts correspondent who half-expected the post), but the job has come just in time from Ms Bakewell's point of view. Her husband, Jack Emery, was associate director of the Old Vic until its recent closure after the Arts Council withdrew its support.

Jumble art

There are no giants' bones, crocodiles or unicorn horns at the new exhibition at Colnaghi's in Old Bond Street. But there is a rhinoceros horn, a carved walnut, a sculpture of the human body decomposing and a night clock.

Objects for a Wunderkammer, which opened yesterday is a clever idea for an exhibition.

Wunderkammern, to give them their German plural, were predecessors of the modern museum, but galleries in which objects were not grouped, as they are now, in "sensible" categories, like paintings, sculpture, tapestries and so on, but in which everything was jumbled up.

Without doubt the most grisly object ever kept in one of those *Wunderkammern* was the cat-harpsichord, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. This was a "musical instrument", whose sound was obtained by pulling the tails of cats boxed up in a wooden case.

Running it close were the pictures of Giuseppe Arcimboldo, who once painted a portrait of Emperor Rudolf II of Prague consisting entirely of fruits and vegetables (the Emperor like it

The Colnaghi exhibition is exquisite rather than grisly, save for the "decomposing" bronze. But the most beautiful piece is also a curiosity. It is the Pax of the Medici, a gold and marble picture where the images of the Virgin and Child are actually formed by the veining of the marble itself. You have until June 30 to see it.

THE TIMES DIARY

General Irida Khalife, director general of medical services for the Saudi Armed Forces, will not be going to Newmarket with King Khalid today. Instead he will meet with Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of Health — and he can expect an especially warm greeting. The Saudi Arabian Ministry of Defence has come to the aid of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh with a £350,000 donation towards the college's ambitious plans to recreate a "Surgeons' Square" in the Scottish capital.

The old Surgeons' Square disappeared last century, but the college is now in the middle of a £1.5m development of the Georgian-style Hill Square to provide a residential and teaching complex for postgraduates. The Saudis' contribution will be used to build a symposium hall.

The slightly unlikely tie-up between the college and the Saudi MoD arises because General Khalife trained in Edinburgh and is a fellow of the college, as is Mohammed Al Fajih, chief cardiac surgeon at the Riyadh Military Hospital

Today's meeting is an important one. United Medical Enterprises Ltd, a health group 70 per cent-owned by the National Enterprise Board, acts as a consultant to the Riyadh hospital but its contract comes up for renewal later this month. Let's hope that the General likes Dr Vaughan as much as he likes the Scots.



Magnificent Mollie

When M.M. ("Mollie") Kaye started to write her historical novel, The Far Pavilions, in 1964, she wasn't even a mother-in-law. By the time it was published in 1977 she was a grandmother twice over. The reason she took 13 years to complete the book was that she contracted cancer—lymphosarcoma.

But Mollie Kaye conquered her illness and *Pavilion* has sold five million copies. It has been so successful that an earlier historical romance, *Shadow of the Moon*, set in India, was re-issued, and today another earlier book, *Trade Wind*, is republished by Allen Lane.

Trade Wind is set in Zanzibar and Mrs Kaye remembers well how she came to write it. "I was sitting in Nairobi airport one morning in the 1950s and the stewardess's voice came over the Tannoy: 'Will passengers for flight 434, for Mombasa, Tanga, Pemba, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam be kind enough to take their seats.'

"Such courtesy and such a string of romantic names."

On the flight that morning she passed what looked like a peach-coloured cloud but turned out to be the early sun splashing the snows of Mount Kilimanjaro (now called Mount Kibo). In Zanzibar she stayed at the British Club and in the library on the bottom shelf found "a whole row of out-of-print books about nineteenth-century Zanzibar. That's how it started.

Now she plans two children's books, which she has illustrated herself (*Jackanory*, the BBC TV programme, has bought one) and an autobiography. She has to hurry with that—"My memory is beginning to fade I'm sorry to say. But do put in that bit about my illness. My doctor is always saying that we only hear about the people who die of cancer. Not the people who beat it. It can be beaten

Hume win

England 1, Ireland 0. In a moment of self doubt, I understand that Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich recently consulted Cardinal Basil Hume on the morality of hunger strikes. Cardinal Hume suggested they look at an essay, On Suicide, by his famous namesake, David Hume, the Scottish philosopher.

Even with the Scot's heavenly lucidity, O'Fiaich was unable to grasp the fine print of the argument and there was a dispute about what the philosopher was really saying. To settle it, Basil Hume said: "When I die and go to heaven, I will ask David what he meant." O'Fiaich, disturbed that such a free-thinker might be in that place, quickly added: "But what if he is not there?"

"Then you can ask him."

Peter Watson



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IRELAND GOES TO THE POLLS

Mr Haughey's governing Fianna Fail party has lost ground to its main opponent Fine Gael, led by Dr Garret FitzGerald; but there is ground to spare before it loses office — an overall majority of 17 in the previous Dail, which was an exceptionally wide majority by Irish standards. As the Republic goes to the polls today it looks like a close-run election.

The first concern of British observers has been that the campaign, coming at a time of particular difficulty in Northern Ireland, should not be swept along by anti-British passion or rabid republicanism that would still further unsettle opinion in the North; that the leaders of the major Irish parties should not be blown off their generally moderate courses in respect of partition and cross-border security; and that candidates who are front men for the Provisional IRA should not call the campaign tune nationally or even locally.

So far as all that goes the campaign has been quite as reassuring as could be expected. The fumes of the wine of nationalism did not render the voters insensible to their bread and butter, which normally determines the southern Irishman's non-ideological choice of government: on this occasion, prices (inflation runs at an annual rate of about 20 per cent), jobs (nearly 12 per cent of the registered work force has no job), and bounty for farmers (they have seen the purchasing power of their incomes fall by a half in three years.).

If the Republic's corps of professional economists had had their way it would have been not bread and butter but bread and water. The timing of this otherwise inopportune election was dictated by the rapidly approaching necessity for the government to regain control of the public finances. The balance of payments deficit is running towards a level equivalent to 13 per cent of the national product, and public borrowing towards a level equivalent to 18 per cent, while foreign indebtedness mounts monthly. If Dublin does not soon get a grip on these trends international financial institutions will force its hand.

For Mr Haughey on the hustings the world recession was the culprit, while his government was gallantly seeking to shield Irish industry from its worst effects and protect the "social benefit classes". Dr Garret FitzGerald had greater freedom to enlarge upon the gulf opening under their feet, but he too was inhibited by a 72-page policy for turning things round while promising something for everyone, including an allowance for stay-at-home wives (an intrusion into the privacy of Irish family life — Mr Haughey).

With economic armageddon round the corner convulsions in the North took second place in the campaign. The impact of the nine H-block candidates and a handful of independents in full sympathy with them will be measured in the ballot-box. They certainly did not deflect others' electioneering to any considerable extent. Although Mr Haughey, with his controversial republican credentials and his claim to have broken through to new ground arm in arm with Mrs Thatcher, hoped to draw advantage from the "national issue", it was not placed in contention between the parties, or at least between their leaders. Fianna Fail, Fine Gael and Labour are at one over the hunger strikers in the Maze. All deprecate the self-destruction, all would deny them formal political status, all condemn the British Government for not further relaxing the prison rules — an inflexibility, they claim, which alienates Irish Catholics and drives the two communities of Ulster apart. The party leaders are also at one in according the highest priority (formally) to the objective of a united Ireland, in insisting that it must be brought about by consent not by coercion, and in repudiating the means of violence.

There are interesting differences of emphasis between Mr Haughey's presentation to the electorate and Dr FitzGerald's. Mr Haughey in the course of his campaign stretched yet further the length of elastic which attaches his gloss on the Dublin-London talks to the gloss offered by Mrs Thatcher. "I proposed that the problem [of Northern Ireland] should be made the subject of a fundamental reconsideration by the two sovereign governments involved. That objective has been achieved." These talks Dr FitzGerald would continue, but he would not, he says, conceal their broad contents from the Irish people north or south. He accuses Mr Haughey of exaggerating their import and of gullibility in placing so much reliance on his relationship with Mrs Thatcher ("Even the Unionists of Northern Ireland have begun to learn that it is foolish to place too much reliance on Britain"), and he criticizes him for failing to cultivate the good opinion and trust of Ulster Protestants.

The continuity that has marked Anglo-Irish relations since Mr Lynch recovered his poise after the worst of Ulster rioting in 1969 will survive this election. There is no marked preference on that score between Mr Haughey confirmed in power or a Fine Gael and Labour coalition led by Dr FitzGerald. There is one bad outcome that is now just possible: Fianna Fail dependent in the Dail on the support of one or two independent republican extremists. With Fianna Fail itself acrimoniously divided about flirtation with republican violence, that would be an unstable and perhaps dangerous result.

EDGING TOWARDS PROTECTION

West Germany has reached an understanding with Japan on Japanese car exports to the federal republic, that they will not grow this year by more than 10 per cent over last year's figure of 257,000. Asked whether the new agreement did not fly in the face of Germany's anti-protectionist stand Count Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Germany's economic minister, replied that it "did go beyond the line a little". That piece of understatement has an ironic ring coming from the minister. It was he who four weeks ago in London berated the United States for entering into an agreement with Japan to curb car exports. America's perfidy, he suggested, made Germany's task of defending free international trade even harder, since its EEC partners, some of which were obstructing imports of Japanese cars, could now invoke the American lapse in their defence.

By its action Germany has effectively ruined any chance that the European Economic Community might have had of working out a pan-European restraint agreement with the Japanese. The Japanese will argue, and with some merit, that since some European countries have imposed unilateral restrictions — Italy, for example, only allows in 2,200 Japanese cars a year — and others, like Germany, have concluded bilateral agreements, Europe cannot possibly be regarded as a single market.

Protection comes in many guises and there will be many ardent European free-traders who will be pleased that the community is not to become simply another protectionist bloc. But will they accept the corollary, which is that increasingly, in the car industry at least, we are going to see a growing pattern of national protectionist policies?

Such policies will not necessarily continue to be of the essentially voluntary nature that we have seen up to now and of which Germany's is only the latest example. Britain has an informal arrangement with the Japanese motor industry which the British interpret to mean that Japan should limit its share of various vehicle markets in this country to around 10-11 per cent. But Japan sold 13,000 vans to this country in the first four months of this year — taking 25 per cent of that market. In the car sector its sales are running well over 11 per cent. The British Government has said that it would consider EEC action, but only as a last resort since it believes that restraint agreements negotiated at industry level are the best solution.

It now seems plain that the British-Japanese understanding is near breakdown. It is equally clear — and this has been reinforced by Germany's action — that an EEC solution is not to be had. So what happens now? Is the whole machinery of national protectionism to be shifted into a higher gear? If the British experience is anything to go by there are no guarantees that the German-Japanese pact will hold. Is it then to be formal import controls?

Britain, with its informal pact with the Japanese car makers, is not in the best position to criticise Germany for taking the protectionist road. But Britain at least has the justification that it needs a breathing space to restructure its badly wounded car industry. That Germany cannot claim, and by making remote the chances of achieving an EEC-Japanese pact, behind which the weaker European car industries could regroup, it has done its partners a disservice.

COOPERATION ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE

This week's meeting between President Reagan and President López Portillo of Mexico gave a good illustration of the changed relationship between their two countries. Until quite recently the United States paid very little attention to its southern neighbour, while the Mexicans felt powerless and often resentful in the face of American dominance. But since the discovery of its huge oil reserves Mexico has become an increasingly important actor on the international scene, particularly in the Caribbean region, and this has been recognized in Washington. It was significant that Mr Reagan made a point of meeting President López Portillo even before his inauguration; and this week he went out of his way to show the Mexican President that he was a respected visitor.

There was no chance that they would be able to resolve Mexican-American differences, which go deep, in a day or two of talks. There are differences which arise from their common border, and the enormous disparity of wealth between the two countries — the issue of illegal Mexican immigrants into the United States, for instance, and Mexico's need for better access to the American market for its exports. There are also radically different approaches to Cuba, with which Mexico has good relations, and to the current turmoil in Central America. Mexico has cultivated good relations with the revolutionary government in Nicaragua, of which the Reagan Administration is profoundly suspicious, and has been sharply critical of the Administration's policies towards El Salvador.

But though these differences were discussed, and are to be discussed further at a lower level, both men were anxious to improve relations by focusing on possible areas of cooperation. And at the personal level Mr Reagan succeeded in getting on with Señor López Portillo in a way that Mr Carter never achieved — ironically, in view of the fact that Mr Carter's general policies towards Latin America were far more congenial to the Mexicans than Mr Reagan's.

The upshot is that Señor López Portillo has agreed in principle to take part in a long-term plan to provide aid to Central America and the Caribbean — a project that the Reagan Administration is now beginning to prepare in an attempt to curb Cuban influence in the region. On his side, Mr Reagan has agreed to attend a summit meeting in Mexico in October at which the issue of North-South economic relations will be discussed — though he made it a condition that President Castro should not be there too.

There is in fact every reason for the two countries to make an effort to put their relations on a better level. Mexico is now one of the United States's main suppliers of oil — and a much nearer and more stable one than, say, the countries of the Persian Gulf — and there is a huge volume of trade between them. Externally, neither of them is happy about the upheavals in Central America and the prospect that Cuba may acquire more influence there and in the Caribbean area generally. It is just that Mexico reacts to the trend differently, by taking great trouble to keep on good terms with the revolutionary governments.

So far, at least, the Reagan Administration has taken an extraordinarily simplistic view of the troubles in the region, blaming them solely on Cuban and Soviet intervention when in fact they are very largely the product of social, political and economic conditions in the various countries. Mexico, which for historical reasons is critical of American attempts to intervene, is well placed to give Washington a more balanced view of the real situation; and it has already shown the sort of action which is needed by its agreement with Venezuela to provide oil on preferential terms to a number of Caribbean countries. Together, the two countries can do much to help the countries of the region and keep them stable.

Verge of recovery

From Mr Adrian Kennedy

Sir, Mrs McFarlane's assumption (June 8) that cow parsley makes "driving in the country dangerous" is false.

It is drivers' incompetence, recklessness, and impatience that makes motoring dangerous (for both driver and pedestrian).

Cow parsley, "bad" roads, "dangerous" corners, and trees that "unsight" motorists do not cause accidents—drivers do.

Our countryside has been despoiled enough already and is fast losing its remaining beauty and rural assets because of the crass selfishness of motorists and others who wish to cut down everything that gets in their way when they want to go faster than is necessary.

Long may the cow parsley live (even though it's a nuisance in my garden!).

Yours in the truth,
ADRIAN KENNEDY,
Windmill Corner,
2 Kings Avenue,
Eastbourne,
East Sussex.
June 8.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unknowing cuts in council grants

From the Leader of Newark District Council

Sir, The Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Michael Heseltine, has announced that "high-spending" councils are to have their rate-support grant reduced in order to curb their tendency to impose "unreasonable" burdens on their ratepayers. Because Newark District Council has increased its current expenditure compared with the Government's arbitrarily chosen 1978-79 base it is to be penalized to the extent of £145,000 unless it now makes cuts in its planned spending.

Our neighbours, Rushcliffe Borough Council, however, are to be fully protected from penalties because they have reduced their spending this year as requested by the Government. Yet the facts are that this year we are planning to spend £28.60 per head of population and we have levied a rate for district purposes of 10.5p, whilst Rushcliffe has budgeted to spend £33.80 per head and has a local rate of 19.5p.

Which of us, I ask, is imposing the greater burden upon its ratepayers? As a matter of fact, of the 130 or so non-metropolitan districts which are not to be penalized at all 88 are spending more per head than we are, and 77 of them have a higher local rate as well. It seems that we are to be penalized not because we are high spenders, since by comparison with others we are demonstrably not, but because we have spent too little in the past.

Is it not Mr Heseltine who is turning the world upside down, and is it little wonder that local authorities are baffled by his antics?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL COWAN,
Newark District Council,
Kelham Hall,
Newark,
Nottinghamshire.
June 8.

Gang violence

From Mr A. K. Qureshi

Sir, You report today (June 3) on the tragic deaths of Mr Terence May in London and Mr Douglas Brunt in Birmingham from indiscriminate violence by gangs of youths.

Having myself been victim to a senseless racial attack recently, from which I escaped with only minor injuries due to the timely arrival of a neighbour, I find every such incident disturbing.

Quite apart from the crimes against persons and property that these youngsters perpetrate, their very presence on the streets, with their distinctive uniforms, haircuts and appearances, by which they openly and unashamedly profess their inclination to violence, is an affront to a civilized society and an outrage against public decency. The hideous obscenity of gang violence, directed especially against those in the community, like the elderly, who are least able to defend themselves, has come to be seen by the teenagers as almost glamorous.

Is it not wholly legitimate for the community to tell its young, whatever their race or colour, that by choosing to display these trademarks of violence on their persons they will forfeit their unfettered freedom of movement and incur the liability, as suspected persons, to be stopped, searched, questioned or detained if found out of doors and in public places at unreasonable hours, in numbers, or without legitimate business?

Yours faithfully,
A. KALEEM QURESHI,
64 Lewin Road,
Streatham, SW16.
June 3.

European unity

From Mr Edmund Neville-Rolfe

Sir, Mr T. B. Martin (June 8) suggests that future historians will discover why the British were not there at the birth of European unity. Within the next five years the 30-year rule will help to shed more light on the British Government's attitude at and after the 1955 Messina Conference, whose purpose was to "re-launch Europe" after the failure of the Six and the United Kingdom to set up a European Defence Community. But in the meantime there can be no doubt that one of the main reasons for the refusal of the British Government to "join in" was a long-standing difference of opinion with the Six about agricultural policy.

The point of view of the British had been clearly seen during the Green Pool negotiations of 1952-54; they wanted no more than a coordination of national agricultural policies within the framework of the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation). The report of the Spaak committee, appointed after Messina to draw up guidelines for a treaty establishing an Economic Community, concluded unequivocally that "it is inconceivable that any Common Market should be established in Europe which did not include agriculture". It is hardly surprising therefore that the Eden Government had withdrawn from the committee several months earlier as soon as it was clear that the Six had in mind an economic organization that would be quite separate from OEEC.

Had the British not shied away from the idea of a common agricultural policy, and had they gone on to take part in negotiations for a treaty, the CAP that emerged would still, of course, have had to look after the interests of the 15 million persons then employed in agriculture in a Community of seven. Nevertheless, it might have taken a less extremely protectionist form, and almost certainly a less *dirigiste* one.

At the same time, the treaty might have had written into it policies that took more positive account of the need for economic adjustments within industry as well as agriculture, and dealt with urban decay as well as rural backwardness. Whether the Rome Treaty would in those circumstances have protected British interests sufficiently to satisfy those who would now like the United Kingdom to withdraw from the Community is also of course a matter for speculation.

Yours faithfully,
EDMUND NEVILLE-ROLFE,
Bureau Européen de Recherches SA,
Rue Stévin 216,
1040 Bruxelles.
June 8.

Freedom of choice in education

From the Chairman of the Independent Schools Joint Council Advisory Committee

Sir, The national executive of the Labour Party has accepted recommendations which are designed to lead to the destruction of independent education in this country. It is to be guerrilla warfare followed by legislation which will make it illegal to charge fees for private education.

We may at some time have to endure the guerrilla warfare — we will tighten our belts and survive — but we shall not be able to accept legislation which will make this country the only country in the free world in which it is illegal to run a private school and charge for the services offered.

It may be difficult for some politicians to understand that our concern is not just to preserve our schools, although we would regard the destruction of some of the finest academic institutions in the world as being an act of unbelievable irresponsibility. An attack on independent education would pose a threat to both academic freedom and individual freedom which we could not accept.

We shall defend these freedoms with as much vigour as trade union leaders would show if at any time it was proposed to abolish the right of their institutions to exist. We shall be supported by the majority of people in this country — every single test of opinion has shown that most people would be opposed to the abolition of independent education, whatever their views about the schools as such may be.

We shall be supported, too, by the Declaration of Human Rights and, more specifically, by the completely unambiguous statement in subsection 3 of article 13 of the United Nations Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, signed in 1976 by the British Government:

The state's parties to the present covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents . . . to choose for their children schools other than those maintained by the public authorities . . . and to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

Nothing could be clearer than this: ". . . schools *other* than those maintained by the public authorities . . .".

It is important to make clear, at this stage, that we can never accept that the state should have complete control of all primary and secondary education; that the responsibility for the upbringing of children should pass from the parents to the state; that the child should be "the mere creature of the state"; that teachers at any level should be denied the established academic freedom to practise, if they so wish, free from the control of the state. It is highly dangerous to assume that all truth is revealed only to those who operate in the field of politics.

No action by Government will stop parents from ensuring that their children are educated in the way that they wish, and nothing will stop teachers from exercising a right practised in all the free countries of the world. Will the Labour Party, any Labour Party, not find it objectionable to enforce legislation which will send to prison respectable citizens who seek to exercise what they believe to be their essential individual rights?

If the Labour Party would not find it objectionable, I am certain that the majority of the people of this country would.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK FISHER,
New Barn,
Cassington Road,
Yarnton,
Oxford.

Seat-belt legislation

From Dr G. M. Mackay

Sir, Perhaps I might comment on a number of the points raised by Sir Ronald Bell, MP (June 10), concerning the compulsory use of seat belts. There is one serious argument against such legislation, currently being debated in the Lords, and that is a philosophical one stated ably by Sir Ronald. It is that the compulsory use of belts is a denial of freedom to choose which all car occupants should have.

I believe that driving and the use of public roads is a privilege and not a fundamental right; that in exchange for the use of such public facilities we already accept restrictions on our freedom of action (such as driving on the left and stopping at red lights) and the compulsory use of seat belts is in no way a new principle to be resisted.

The other arguments against compulsory seat belt use are areas of fact, and here Sir Ronald is in error. First, surveys suggest that a substantial majority of the driving public favours such legislation, and thus the current parliamentary moves are not just the action of minority pressure groups.

Second, although there are occasional cases where seat belts may have made matters worse, such cases are extraordinarily rare (well below the one in 1,000 level). But the benefits are that a 100 per cent seat-belt use reduces the number of fatal and serious casualties by at least 50 per cent compared with no belt use. The assessment of seat belt effectiveness is a specialized area and Sir Ronald ought to beware of folk stories.

Third, Sir Ronald dismisses Victoria's experience with seat-belt legislation by an easy reference to the oil crisis and an alleged similar decline in English casualties over the same period. In reality the specific effect of the Australian legislation has been carefully monitored and the factors such as vehicle milage, changes in pedestrian and motor-cyclist casualties, actual conformity to the legislation and fitting rates for seat belts in cars have all been accounted for. Compulsory use of seat belts stands out as the most effective piece of public health legislation which has been introduced for many years which, if translated to this country, would save at least 600 lives and 8,000 serious casualties annually.

As an authority, Sir Ronald quotes a paper by Mr John Adams. This claims that countries without seat belt laws have had greater reductions in casualties than countries which have such laws. Mr. Adams's analysis is seriously flawed in its method, factually incorrect in several instances, and the conclusions drawn do not follow from the data analysed. It is unrealistic to expect simple comparisons of all classes of road deaths together (pedestrian and motor cyclists as well as car occupants) between different countries over a period of a decade to show the seat belt effect as a dominant influence. Such a factor remains buried under all the other uncontrolled variables in such an analysis.

Finally, Sir Ronald introduces the notion that driving behaviour changes for the worse as soon as a seat-belt law is introduced. Recent research in both Canada and Australia has shown this hypothesis is wrong: drivers conforming to seat-belt laws in reality drive better than those who break the law.

Accident statistics are often not amenable to simple interpretations. However, the benefit of seat belt legislation has been well established, in a great number of specific studies. Twenty six countries so far have enacted such legislation without a noticeable diminution of freedom. For Britain, the savings to the country would be around £150m annually; in any field other than driving we would be asking why we have not introduced such a powerful measure for good much earlier.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. MACKAY,
Head of Accident Research Unit,
University of Birmingham,
Birmingham 15.
June 10.

Civil Service dispute

From Mr G. W. Marshall

Sir, Following the inflexibility of the Cabinet last week and press reports at the weekend about "punishing" civil servants, what is at stake is no longer, and never really was, just whether the increased pay of civil servants should be 7 per cent or, say, 8.5 per cent. The issue has become the sort of Civil Service the country will have.

Ministers in and out of government have often enough preached to trade unions the virtues of avoiding industrial disputes by reaching agreements, sticking to them and using arbitration to settle any differences. The Conservative Government has advocated this as strongly as any, but it is they who have broken their own agreement with civil servants, failed to put anything in its place and refused arbitration.

Its justification of an increase of 18 per cent to MPs on the grounds that 12 per cent relates to a deferred award seems particularly hollow and hypocritical. Senior civil servants are still waiting in vain for implementation of the salaries recommended following pay research in 1980: these were restricted in the general settlement for that year after the direct intervention of the Prime Minister. A government which lacks honour and even-handedness cannot continue to command the loyalty and respect of its employees.

We would do well to ponder that these old-fashioned qualities of honour, fairness, loyalty and respect have given us a non-political Civil Service which for all its faults, is certainly the least corrupt and probably still the finest in the world. It is the quality of that service which is now at risk. Will a service staffed either by dissatisfied militants or underpaid "yes men" really be an improvement?

The Government will, no doubt, get the Civil Service it deserves. The fundamental question is whether the country can afford to let it.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. MARSHALL,
Acting General Secretary,
Association of First Division Civil Servants,
17 Northumberland Avenue,
WC2.
June 9.

Defence review

From Rear-Admiral C. C. H. Dunlop

Sir, In the many arguments surrounding the current defence review there are two points that do not seem to have been fully brought out.

The first is that the history of conflict shows that the only certainty is that it is the unexpected that will happen. The Boer War was to be a limited punitive action against some rebellious farmers; the 1914-18 war was to be over by the first Christmas; no one envisaged the British being driven from the continent of Europe in 1940, surviving, and then coming back, with its great allies, to win.

It appears that too much consideration is being given to precise assumptions: for example, that war would take the form of a very quick, all-decisive campaign on the western front; consequently, there are those who argue that little or no surface Navy is required for ensuring seaborne reinforcement.

If there are going to be "scenarios", let us try to look at the possibilities through Russian eyes. Can we seriously envisage them marching across Europe, with the certainty of triggering off the nuclear holocaust and so the destruction of their motherland; can we see them attacking by air the actual territory of this country, or one of our Nato allies, carrying with it almost as great perils of nuclear retaliation as a frontal land attack?

Surely, to the Russians, by far the "safest" and most containable form of military action against Nato would be at sea, in isolation of war on land, just as actually happened from September, 1939, to early April, 1940.

Here the Russians could, unless adequate Nato naval defence was available, win total victory without anything like the same risks of the nuclear destruction of their motherland because no one's territory would be directly hit. The advent of weapons of mass destruction seems to me to make this scenario the most likely one of all.

Yours faithfully,
C. C. H. DUNLOP,
Chanceford Farm,
Sand Lane,
Frittenden,
Cranbrook, Kent.
June 5.

Jury's verdict in PC Olds case

From Mr C. H. W. Gane

Sir, It is rapidly becoming clear that criticism of the jury's verdict in respect of the wounding of PC Olds (report, June 6) has been misplaced. They do indeed appear to have approached their task in a responsible and thoughtful manner. (To his further credit, PC Olds has refused to join in the criticism of that verdict.) Can the same be said, however, of the presiding judge?

The offence of wounding with intent under section 18 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. But the normal order of sentences for offences under that section is up to 15 years. On more than one occasion the Court of Appeal has indicated that more severe sentences are not appropriate for the offence of wounding with intent.

Mr Justice Skinner has passed a sentence appropriate to murder (which was not committed) or attempted murder (which the jury, by their verdict, negatived). What, in effect, has been achieved by the life sentence, is a replacement of the jury's assessment of the defendant's criminality by the judge's assessment. If this is the case, does it not constitute yet another attack on the jury, albeit less obvious and more insidious than that of the other critics?

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER H. W. GANE,
University of Lancaster
(Department of Law),
Gillow House,
Bailrigg,
Lancaster.

Bonded labour

From Mr R. P. H. Davies

Sir, Your Delhi correspondent's article on bonded labour in yesterday's *Times* (June 3) was welcome evidence of an awakening public interest in this important topic — perhaps the closest modern equivalent on a large scale to the chattel slavery which now exists only in relatively small, though still important, pockets.

Although the phenomenon of bonded labour is by no means confined to India, the sheer size of the subcontinent naturally ensures that the numbers involved are proportionately great. At the same time it is in India that serious efforts are being made to understand and to abolish the practice: the recent conference in Delhi organized jointly by the National Labour Institute and the Gandhi Peace Foundation is a good example of the attention which is now being focused on the problem by influential academics and others.

There are those who believe that Mrs Gandhi's attempt to outlaw the system in 1975 contributed at least as much to her temporary downfall as Sanjay Gandhi's over-enthusiasm for sterilization. It is to be hoped that this experience will not deter her from attempting once more to eradicate a practice which is deeply embedded in the rural society of India. The causes are various and cannot easily be separated from other seemingly permanent elements in India's traditional way of life: these include caste, the dowry system and the large family as well as the pressures of poverty and of antiquated systems of agriculture and manufacture.

The Anti-Slavery Society has for many years been engaged in exposing the prevalence of debt bondage and bonded labour generally in Central and South America and in Africa as well as in India and other Asian countries and we have already decided to make it one of our major priority themes during the next few years. The collaboration of the press in coming to grips with the problem is of course vital and, while welcoming the present report from Delhi, I dare to hope that your correspondents elsewhere will keep your readers informed of bonded labour conditions on other continents.

Yours faithfully,
R. P. H. DAVIES,
Secretary, The Anti-Slavery Society,
180 Brixton Road, SW9.
June 4.

Rara avis

From Mr David Ross

Sir, Mr Bickford (June 9) is wrong. The species Twitcher is fully documented in Bill Oddie's *Little Black Bird Book*, recently published.

The full definition occupies pp 23-57 but in essence is summed up in the following: "If this kind of birder gets to hear that a bird has been sighted that would be a tick for him, he is so wracked with nervous anticipation (that he might see it) or trepidation (that he might miss it) that he literally twitches with excitement of it all."

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ROSS,
2 The Grange,
Hartley Wintney,
Hampshire.
June 9.

Carriage trade

From Mrs Margaret J. Heraty

Sir, When I was in the sixth form at school a representative of *The Times* came to address us. In answer to the question, why did *The Times* not carry news on the front and back outside pages, he replied that it was necessary for lesser newspapers to do so, as their readers were second-class railway travellers who had to stand in the train and only had room to rotate their papers from front to back.

Times readers, by contrast, travelled first class and had the space to open their newspapers fully to read them. He illustrated this with an amusing, if patronizing, dumbshow, culminating in both him and the newspaper revolving like teetotums.

Twenty years later, I observe your new layout and wonder whether this is a reflection on the declining economic status of your readers or whether it is more than coincidence that it coincided with the withdrawal of British Railways' first-class service on many cross-country routes.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET HERATY,
6c Frognal Mansions,
97 Frognal, NW3.
June 9.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
June 10: King Khaled of Saudi Arabia this morning drove to St James's Palace in a Carriage Procession, accompanied by a Captain's Escort, with Standard, of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Captain John Shaw, The Blues and Royals, and received High Commissioners of the Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors in London.

His Majesty visited No 10 Downing Street and had talks with the Prime Minister and Government Ministers and afterwards was entertained at luncheon by the Prime Minister on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

This afternoon King Khaled of Saudi Arabia attended a Reception at the Dorchester hotel given in His Majesty's honour by His Excellency the Saudi Arabian Ambassador.

King Khaled of Saudi Arabia was entertained at a Banquet by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London at Guildhall.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present.

Mr C. J. Sharkey was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Tegucigalpa.

Mrs Sharkey had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Mr J. M. Brown (Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at San José) and Mrs Brown had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Her Majesty held a Council at 12.40 o'clock this afternoon.

There were present: the Lord Soames (Lord President), the Lord Denham (Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms), the Right Hon Lord Mackay of Clashfern (Lord Advocate), the Right Hon Sir Keith Joseph, Bt, MP (Secretary of State for Industry) and the Right Hon Sir Zelman Cowen (Governor-General of Australia).

The Right Hon Sir Zelman Cowen, having been previously appointed a Privy Councillor, was sworn in as Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Soames had an audience of The Queen before the Council.

The Governor-General of Australia and Lady Cowen had the honour of being invited to luncheon with Her Majesty.

Sheikha Fatima (wife of Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahayyan, President of the United Arab Emirates and Ruler of Abu Dhabi) visited The Queen this afternoon.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

Today is the 60th Anniversary of the Birthday of The Duke of Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness arrived at Bath Station in the Royal Train this morning and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Avon (Sir John Wills, Bt).

Afterwards The Duke of Edinburgh, as President of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth, attended the Society's 1981 Conference at the Guildhall, Bath.

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

This evening His Royal Highness, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, dined with the Fellows of Jesus College (Master, Sir Alan Cottrell).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Lord Rupert Nevill, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Bradford Exchange Station in the Royal Train this morning to visit Bradford where His Royal Highness opened the new Royal Mail House and visited the British Wool Textile Industry.

The Prince of Wales later returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

His Royal Highness this evening presented certificates to the Winners of the first round in The Prince of Wales' Award for Industrial Innovation and Production at the BBC Television Centre, Wood Lane, W12.

Mr Francis Cornish was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
June 10: Colonel Marcus Fox today had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Own Hussars, upon relinquishing his appointment as Colonel of the Regiment.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robin Carnegie also had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon assuming his appointment as Colonel of The Queen's Own Hussars.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Festival Service for the Friends of St Paul's which was held in St Paul's Cathedral.

The Lady Elizabeth Basset and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
June 10: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at the Westminster Ball, held at the London Hilton Hotel in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind and the Invalid Children's Aid Association, of which Her Royal Highness is President.

The Hon Mrs Whitehead was in attendance.

June 10: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, this afternoon opened the new headquarters of the Embroiderers' Guild at Hampton Court Palace.

Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
June 10: The Duke of Kent this morning visited the new Headquarters of Alfa-Laval Limited at Brentford, Middlesex.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

His Royal Highness, Colonel-in-Chief The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, this evening took the salute at the ceremony of Beating Retreat by The Queen's Division on Horse Guards Parade.

Captain Mark Bullough was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, Honorary Colonel Yorkshire Volunteers, today visited the 3rd Battalion at Fremington Camp, North Devon, and later visited the Barnstaple Hospital.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs David Napier.

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Bolton
and Miss M. A. Hudson
The engagement is announced between Richard Orde-Powlett, of Bolton Hall, Leyburn, and Masha Anne, only daughter of Major and Mrs F. E. Hudson, Winterfield House, Bedale.

Mr D. G. D. S. Hickie
and Miss J. J. Garfit
The engagement is announced between Dominic, only son of Dr and Mrs George Hickie, of The Mill House, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, and Joanna, second daughter of Major and Mrs Christopher Garfit, of Horton Cottage, Monks Horton, Ashford, Kent.

Signor G. Martinelli
and Miss S. Gillham
The engagement is announced between Giorgio Luigi, only son of Signor and Signora Enrico Martinelli, of Randburg, South Africa, and Sarah Mary, eldest daughter of Mr John M Gillham and the late Mrs Sheila Gillham, of Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

Mr A. C. Muir
and Miss C. D. Viruly
The engagement is announced between Andrew, youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs N. C. G. Muir, of Idehurst, Wisborough Green, Sussex, and Constance Daniella, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Viruly, of Repulse Bay Villas, Hongkong.

Mr J. H. Munro-Faure
and Miss A. H. Webster
The engagement is announced between James, eldest son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs Charles Munro-Faure, of Ascot, Berkshire, and Alice, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Webster, of Monken Hadley, Hertfordshire.

Mr T. D. Sinclair-Wilson
and Miss A. Davies
The engagement is announced between Timothy, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. D. Sinclair-Wilson, of Melbourne, Australia, and Alexandra, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs D. R. Davies, of London, W8.

Dr J. W. Upward
and Dr M. T. M. Saunders
The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs P. C. Upward, of Hawsker, North Yorkshire, and Margaret, daughter of Dr and Mrs John Saunders, of Streatham.

Mr H. E. A. Wedderburn
and Miss J. Farrer
The engagement is announced between Harry, son of the late Major David Wedderburn, Grenadier Guards, and Major and Mrs Warren Freeman-Attwood, of Wanborough, Surrey, and Julia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ralph Farrer, of Stogumber, Somerset.

Mr A. J. Wood
and Miss D. M. Spooner
A marriage has been arranged between Anthony John, only son of Mr and Mrs W. Wood, of Jasmine Cottage, South View, Meirheath, Stoke on Trent, and Deborah Mary, younger daughter of Commander Kenneth Spooner, of Newcastle Emlyn, Dyfed, and Mrs Jean Spooner, of Velindre, Llandyssul, Dyfed.

Marriages

Mr T. B. Cabbell Manners
and Miss D. D. E. Gurney
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 6, at St Mary's Church, Northrepps, Cromer, between Mr T. Benjamin Cabbell Manners and Miss Diana Gurney, younger daughter of Major and Mrs Anthony Gurney. The Bishop of Lynn officiated, assisted by the Rev David Ainsworth.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Michael Everitt, Richard Pallister, Charlotte Thompson, Charlotte Pallister, Miss Tessa Barrett, Miss Mary Jane Lysaght and Miss Mary Anne Wilson. Mr Henry Bellingham was best man.

A reception was held at Manor Farm, Northrepps, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr V. Jacobs
and Miss J. Percival
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 6, at the Church of St Helen, Berrick Salome, between Mr Vincent Jacobs, son of the late Dr and Mrs G. Jacobs, of Alberta, Canada, and Miss Jacqueline Percival, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Percival. The Rev Stephen Bartlett officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Julie Cloherty, Miss Sarah Whitfield and Miss Joanna Dent. Mr Roger Wright was best man.

Mr J. P. B. Tillard
and Miss S. D. Bray
The marriage took place on June 6 at St Peter's Church, Chailey, between Mr James Tillard, eldest son of Major-General and Mrs Philip Tillard, of Church House, Chailey, and Miss Sarah Bray, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Bray, of Miller's House, East Chiltington, nr Lewes, Sussex. The Rev Edwin Matthias officiated, assisted by the Rev Derek Laughton.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Miss Melinda Tillard, Jennifer Hall and Marcus Lindemann. Mr Andrew Tillard was best man.

A reception was held at the bride's home.

Birthdays today



Miss Beryl Grey, the dancer, who is 54 today.

Sir John Addis, 67; Commander Sir John Best-Shaw, 86; Mr James Bostock, 64; Mr Michael *Cacoyannis, 59; M* Jacques Cousteau, 71; Dr Sir Thomas Davis, 64; Mrs Rachael Heyhoe Flint, 42; Major-General L. E. C. M. Perowne, 79; Mr Jackie Stewart, 42; *Major-General* Sir Nigel Tapp, 77; Sir Edward Thompson, 79.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor John Wilkes, aged 44, professor of archaelogy of the Roman provinces, London University, to be a governor of the Museum of London, in succession to Mr David Wilson.

Mr Christopher Chavasse to be clerk of the Grocers' Company, in succession to Mr Alan Cox.

Dinner

Corporation of London
The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at a dinner given by the Corporation of London in Guildhall yesterday in honour of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs and their ladies welcomed the guests. Among others present were:

Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, Dr Rashad Pharaon, Sheikh Mohammed Al-Nawaisser, the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, Sayed Ahmed Abdul Wahab, Sheikh Naser Al-Shathri, Dr Fachel Al-Raman, General Abdulla Al-Busaili, Mr Abdullah bin Abdulkarim; the Lord Chancellor, the Hon Mary Hogg, the Ambassador of Norway and Mrs Jacobsen, the Ambassador of Kuwait and Mme Al-Rayes, the High Commissioner for Singapore and Mrs Jek, the Ambassador of Iraq and Mrs Al-Shawi, the Ambassador of Venezuela and Señora Mendoza-Acosta, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany and Frau Ruhfus, Earl and Countess Jellicoe, Viscount and Viscountess Sandon, the Lord Chamberlain and Lady Maclean, Baroness Phillips, the Lord Chief Justice and Lady Lane, the Master of the Rolls and Lady Denning, the President of the Family Division and Lady Arnold, the Secretary of State for Social Services, the Secretary of State for Energy and Mrs Howell, the Attorney-General, the Chairman of the GLC and Mrs Ward, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster, representatives of HM Government, Parliament, City institutions, local government, the Civil Service; masters of livery companies, members of the Saudi Arabian community in London and people having business and cultural relations with Saudi Arabia, aldermen, common councilmen and officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies.

Service dinner

The Royal Wessex Yeomanry
Lt-Colonel D. R. Ayshford-Sanford and composite squadron officers of The Royal Wessex Yeomanry gave a dinner list night at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, in honour of the Maryland National Guard on the occasion of a joint exercise with 58th Infantry Brigade.

Moreover.../Miles Kington

What Londoners and visitors to the capital need, I feel, is a quick selection of the best in the London theatre. (For a guide to the worst of London theatre, see full list in daily *press.*)

Cuts (Old London): Smash hit version of *Old Roy Shaw's Book of Practical Cuts,* this musical shows just what can be done without Arts Council backing. Lasting nearly three quarters of an hour, it takes an informed look at the necessity for fewer grants in the theatre, and the audience roars for more. There are seldom fewer than two people on stage and the production is a riot of black and white.

Shirley Williams—The Show She Never Gave (Unicycle Theatre): Marvellous evocation of the 1980s entertainer Shirley Williams based on the big Warrington show for which she failed to materialize. She is creditably recreated by Roy Jenkins, all the more so as Jenkins has never appeared in a hard-bitten professional role such as this before.

The Tempest (Royal National): Shakespeare's play is given fresh relevance by its setting in the Falkland Isles, where the British Consul and his daughter lead the Argentine deputation a merry dance. Unusual portrayal of Caliban as *a visiting left-wing Labour MP.*

Educating Vita (Cameo): Edna O'Brien's new play about Virginia Woolf.

The Doctor's Dilemma (Tilbury): Updating of Bernard Shaw's play. The dilemma is now whether a doctor should take part in an uproarious Liverpool farce about vasectomies, and if so, how much he should charge.

Hamlet (Royal National): Shakespeare's play is given fresh relevance by being *unconventionally set* in another Shakespeare play, Timon of Athens. The production seems to highlight the problems of accommodating both Denmark and Greece in the EEC, though it's hard to be sure. Unusual portrayal of Hamet as Danish bacon manufacturer.

Vita! (Cushman): Edna O'Brien's new smash hit musical about Virginia Woolf.

Second Test (Lords): Opening July 5. A challenging new venture by the Theatre of Boredom. A cast of twenty-two will improvise, over five days, an evocation of conditions in an Edwardian rural setting complete with white flannels and an idyllic sward. Slow, but moving, if imperceptibly. From the company that brought you Waiting for Gower.

Endgame (Old Vic).

I'm Getting my Act Together and Going on The Road, But Next Time I'm Going to Think up a Snappier Title (Wardle): Enterprising musical which has now come off.

An Evening with Clive James (Shulman): One-man show in which Clive James signs autographs for two hours.

Macbeth (Royal National): Shakespeare's play is given fresh relevance by being set in Scotland's 1982 World Cup effort. After a good victory against Norway, long-serving Scottish manager Duncan is ousted by ambitious ex-player Macbeth, but as soon as he drops big-name Banquo things go badly wrong and we end up with the usual Scottish World Cup fiasco, down to ugly crowd scenes at Dunsinane.

Luncheons

Prime Minister
King Khalid of Saudi Arabia was present at a luncheon given in his honour at 10 Downing Street yesterday by the Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher. The other guests were:

Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, Dr Rashad Pharaon, Sheikh Mohammed Al-Nuwaisser, the Ambassador of Saudi Arabia, Sayed Ahmed Abdul Wahab, Sheikh Naser Al-Shathri, Dr Fazel Rahman, General Abdulla Al-Busaili; Lord Carrington, Lord Shackleton, Lord Annan, Lord Somerleyton, Lord McAlpine of Moffat.

Mr John Nott, MP, Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, Mr Julian Amery, MP, Mr Edward du Cann, MP, the Hon Douglas Hurd, MP, Sir John A Graham, Sir Frank Cooper, Sir Antony Acland, Sir Peter Scott, Sir Frank Taylor, Sir John Charnley, Sir Robert Telford, Sir John King, Sir Austin Pearce, Sir James Craig, General Sir Edwin Bramall, Sir David Maitland, Squadron Leader Adam Wise, Mr Ian MacGregor, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Mr Eric Sharp, Mr Nigel Broackes.

Mr C L Pollard, Mr D J Pepper, Professor F G T Holliday, Professor R B Serjeant, Miss Daphne Park, Mrs Doreen Ingrams, Mr Eric Deakins, MP, Mr Alastair Goodlad, MP, Mr Dennis Walters, MP, Mr Peter Tapsell, MP, Mr Stephen Hastings, MP, Mr John Browne, MP, Mr Charles Douglas-Home, Mr Andrew Knight, Mr Geoffrey Owen, Captain John Macdonald-Buchanan, Mr Michael Bramwell, Mr John Burgh, Mr Algernon Asprey, Mr Robert Gibbons, Mr T A M Jack, Mr Ian Gow, MP, Mr Michael Alexander and Mr Tim Lankester.

HM Government
Lord Trefgarne, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a luncheon at Admiralty House yesterday to mark British Airways' inaugural flight from Vancouver.

Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders
The court of assistants of the *Company* of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders met at Haberdashers' Hall yesterday when the new Master, Mr F. R. Ostick, and the Wardens, Mr J. J. Adler, Mr D. D. Merton, Mr H. E. P. Spearing and Mr G. E. S. Widdowson, were installed. At a luncheon held afterwards for the livery and their guests the speakers were the Master, the Headmaster of Sevenoaks School, Mr A. R. Tammadge, and Mr C. P. Crowhurst.

Royal Automobile Club
Mr Jeffrey Rose, chairman, presided at the annual luncheon to the Senior Hundred Members of the Royal Automobile Club, which was held in the clubhouse in Pall Mall yesterday.

Colonel Sir Godfrey Llewellyn, senior member present who joined the RAC in 1917, responded to the toast of the Senior Hundred proposed by Mr Rose.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain
The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany was the guest of honour at a luncheon given yesterday by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain at the Charing Cross Hotel. Mr Andrew Walker, president of the association, was in the chair.

Receptions

Royal Society of Medicine
Mr E. R. Monypenny, President of the Section of Oncology, Royal Society of Medicine, was host at a reception held at 1 Wimpole Street yesterday after he had delivered his presential address at the annual meeting of the section. Sir John Stallworthy was among the guests.

Antiquarian Booksellers' Association
The Antiquarian Booksellers' Association held a reception at the National Portrait Gallery last night to mark the occasion of the twenty-third Antiquarian Book Fair. Mrs Clare Perkins, chairman of the fair, presided.

Service reception

Trans-Jordan Frontier Force Association
The Trans Jordan Frontier Force Association held a reception yesterday at Armoury House. Brigadier C. J. C. Sherman received the guests.

Annual meeting

Corps of Commissionaires
The Administrative Board of Governors of the Corps of Commissioners held their annual meeting at the Royal Commonwealth Society on Wednesday, June 10. General Sir Reginald Hewetson presided and the guests included General Sir Dudley Ward, past president, and Mr Norman Carlyon from the Board of the Australian (Victoria) Corps of Commissionaires.

The reports and accounts for 1980 were adopted and Mr D. A. Pease was elected to membership of the board.

Memorial service

Mr G. Kenning
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr George Kenning was held on Monday, June 8, at Chesterfield Parish Church. Father Terry Booth officiated and the Right Rev Cyril Bowles, Bishop of Derby, gave an address. Lessons were read by the Very Rev Ronald Beddoes and by Mr George Kenning (son). Prayers were read by Father Bernard John, Chaplain of Chesterfield Royal Hospital. Members of Chesterfield Operatic Society assisted with the singing. The large congregation included:

Mrs G Kenning, Dr and Mrs J F Macfarlane, Mr and Mrs M H W Cannon, Mr and Mrs G R J Kenning, Mr and Mrs R T Kenning, Mr and Mrs D R Kenning, Mr A G G Kenning, Mr D B B Kenning, Mr S J D Kenning, Sister Hilda Kathleen, Mr J B Thomas, Mr and Mrs H. Kenning and Mrs J Cuthbert.

The Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire and Mrs Hilton, the High Sheriff of Derbyshire and Lady Caroline Waterhouse, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Deputy Town Clerk of Chesterfield (representing the Mayor of Chesterfield), Lady Walker-Okeover and 12 former High Sheriffs of Derbyshire, Mr D A G Simon (BP Oil) with Mr and Mrs J Riddell-Webster and Mr and Mrs A V Driver; *Mr and Mrs S* D Watkins, Mr and Mrs B J Bowden and Mr J A Smeddle (Shell UK Oil), Mr A L King, Mr E Westray and Mr R Starling (Shell-Mex and BP), Mr W Halls (National Benzole), Mr and Mrs G F Sheppard (Duckhams Oil), Mr A G Ball and Mr T H Taylor (BL Cars), Mr J Cunnane (Land-Rover), Mr T Langford (Leyland Vehicles), Mr S L T Hargreaves (Unipart), Mr J Carpenter (Rolls-Royce Motors), Mr T McCarthy (Ford Motor Co), Mr I Appleyard (Appleyards, also representing the Motor Agents Association and the L Dealers Bouncil).

Mr A K Mitchard (Avon Tyres), Mr H Plaas (Continental Tyre), Mr E G Wheater and Mr G E Hardwick (Dunlop), Mr R. S. Compton (Firestone), Mr E R Culler and Mr E G Smethurst *(Goodyear),* Mr J Waters (Michelin), Mr J Carl (Pirelli), Mr M Craddock (Uniroyal), Mr A H Podesta (Vacu-Lug), Mr N Thomas (representing National Tyre Distributors' Association), Mr M Bell (Lucas Electrical), Mr R J Gillett (Lucas Batteries), Mr A J Cran and Mr E G Spearing (Brown Brothers), Mr K S Russell (Avery Hardoll), Mr S Smith (General Accident), Mr R Tolley (Eagle Star).

Mr M Spring Rice (Bowmaker), Mr R N Drane (National Westminster), Mr P J Sheahan (Laing and Cruickshank), Mr H R Gillespie (Hill Samuel), Mr and Mrs J R Adcock (Peat Marwick Mitchell), Mr J J D Coates (Carlines), Mr W A King (Rowntree Mackintosh), Mr C B Kirchin (Eastern British Road Services), Mr A Bull (Automobile Association), Miss L Dowler (representing London Headquarters of the British Red Cross Society), other representatives of industry and commerce and local organizations with which Mr Kenning was associated, and many shareholders and past and present employees of the Kenning Motor Group.

Latest wills

Mrs May Elizabeth Raworth, of Bournemouth, left estate valued at £150,680 net. After bequests totalling £3,000 she left the residue equally between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, the Cancer Research Campaign and the Institute of Cancer Research.

Mr Gabriel Kurt Benscher, of The Bishops Avenue, north London, founder and chairman of Campari International, left £1,646,939 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Burnford, Mr John Michael Wreyford, of Pulborough, West Sussex £493,030.
Humphrey, Mr Ronald Horton, of Rickmansworth £905,797
Laycock, Mrs Hilda Edith, of Reigate £488,288
Pool, Mr John Norton, of Holmbury St Mary, Surrey, intestate £208,699
Poole, Vera Olive, of Crowborough, East Sussex .. £222,732

OBITUARY

SIR TREVOR EVANS
A life of service to the press

Sir Trevor Evans, CBE, Industrial Correspondent of the *Daily Express* from 1930 to 1967, died yesterday at the age of 79.

Born on February 21, 1902 in Abertridwr, Glamorganshire, he was the son of the police officer in the valley, who sent him to Pontypridd County School. In 1917 his father was knocked down and killed in a fog on a railway line while making inquiries in a neighbouring valley. Evans left school and went to work underground in the local pit, where he remained until the coal strike of 1921. He had passed his matriculation examination, however, and after the war there was a big demand for uncertificated teachers.

Evans became a local teacher, and also acted as local correspondent for the *Glamorgan Free Press* at Pontypridd.

From the Rhondda Valley he sent a weekly report to a Cardiff newspaper, *The South Wales News,* on the activities of his local football team. Then, after some months, he received a letter from the editor suggesting a meeting. Evans was told that he could write, and was offered a job.

In 1926 he moved to the *Daily Dispatch* at Manchester. This was a calculated step in his ambition to get into national journalism. After two years he went to the *Daily Mail,* and then in 1930 joined the *Daily Express,* becoming news editor in the Manchester office. But his interests were being directed more and more towards industrial and labour affairs.

Transferred from Manchester to London in the same year he began to specialize with growing success, and when the late Arthur Christiansen took over the editorship of the *Daily Express* and recruited largely a new staff, Evans became his industrial correspondent, a position he was to occupy with distinction for the rest of his career.

He had a gift for friendship and soon numbered many of the leaders on both sides of industry, as well as politicians, among his close confidants. For instance, the then Federation of British Industries offered him a highly paid appointment. He was invited to stand for Parliament by the Labour Party. His loyalty to journalism remained steadfast.

He enjoyed the complete confidence of Lord Beaverbrook and later Sir Max Aitken, and was the unofficial labour adviser to the Express group of newspapers, of which he was a director from 1954 to 1969. During the war years his counsel and his tactful intervention often poured oil on troubled waters. Among his close friends were Ernest Bevin (about whom he wrote a book) and Walter (later Lord) Citrine.

With his working colleagues, he was the most popular man in Fleet Street. He became chairman of the Press Club and later a vice-president, finally to be appointed honorary life member emeritus, it was a title that for many years he alone held. Generous indeed, he helped many brother journalists who had fallen on difficult days and, indeed, he had one regular "pensioner", a fellow Welshman.

But it was not only in gifts of money; he was always willing to help with advice and encouragement and such was his genial nature that no young reporter hesitated to "ask Trevor about it". Characteristically, when he was knighted, he said, and meant it: "This is not just a title for me; it is an honour for Fleet Street."

The Press Council, viewed cynically by working journalists when it was set up because apparently it had no powers of penalty or praise, conducted itself with formal frigidity in its early days. It needed a man who understood, and really felt, the problems of the industry and the answer was supplied by Trevor Evans. He was appointed to the council in 1964, and it was the link he needed in the closing years of his life to keep in constant contact with his profession and the newspaper industry generally, and he entered into it wholeheartedly. When he was past seventy, he would still discuss and argue a case before the council with the ardour of a young man. He remained a member of the Press Council until 1975.

He was in great demand as a speaker and his mixture of wit and wisdom, plus his touch of Welsh oratory, made him one of the most popular in the country.

CAPTAIN DONALD MACINTYRE

Captain Donald Macintyre, DSO, DSC, Royal Navy, who died recently at the age of 75, was one of the foremost Second World War convoy escort commanders.

He spent the early years of his naval life as a pilot in the Fleet Air Arm. A serious illness in 1935 made him unfit for flying and a fresh career began with the command of HMS Kingfisher, the anti-submarine trials vessel at Portland. This was followed by command of *HMS Defender* on the China Station. When war broke out, in 1939, Macintyre was at sea in the First World War destroyer Venomous, but he was shortly appointed to command the new destroyer, Hesperus.

After initial service in the Norwegian campaign, the Hesperus was transferred to the Atlantic battlefield late in 1940. At the end of that year, Macintyre was promoted commander and assumed command of HMS Walker and of the 5th Escort Group early in 1941. In that appointment, he achieved his first distinction in sinking two U-boat aces, Kretschner in U-99 and Schepke in U-100, the latter in conjunction with HMS Vance.

As one of the early convoy escort commanders, Macintyre also contributed much to the formulation of the basic tactics for fighting U-boats, from which others were able to learn as the Western Approaches Command expanded. An especial new skill which Macintyre developed was in exploiting the use of direction finding of U-boat radio transmissions.

From 1942 to late 1944, in command first of HMS Hesperus (once again) and Escort Group B2 and then of HMS Bickerton and the 5th Escort Group, Macintyre achieved much success in sinking several submarines and, more importantly in his eyes, in ensuring the "safe and timely arrival" of many convoys.

He was awarded a DSO with two bars and a DSC.

After retirement in the mid-1950s, Macintyre became an able historian, writing many excellent accounts of Naval warfare and assisting in the Historical branch of the Admiralty.

He leaves a widow and two children.

D.P.S. writes:
D. Mac, as we knew him, was an outstanding sea commander. His early life in the Fleet Air Arm gave him an understanding of the essential role of the air in maritime operations, which was rare for his generation. His grasp of the whole scene of the Atlantic Battle gave him an uncanny ability to find submarines and guess at their tactics, as well as in finding unescorted convoys in bad weather.

D. Mac was a master of all aspects of his job and of all the jobs of his officers and men. He never accepted second best whether it be from an Officer of the Watch or a young seaman, from other ships in his group or from supporting RAF Aircraft. the only thing that mattered was defeating the enemy and polite phrases did not achieve that. For those who were privileged to be trained by D. Mac, he was a loyal and charming friend. He will be much missed by those who were fortunate enough to know him.

WING COMMANDER H. DE V. LEIGH

Wing Commander Humphrey de Verd Leigh OBE, DFC, AFC died on June 6 at the age of 83.

For those who fought during the Battle of the Atlantic his name will be remembered as the inventor of the famous "Leigh Light". Working almost alone at first, at times in the face of official discouragement, he perfected a powerful airborne searchlight that could be trained on a U-boat on the surface at night, to enable aircrews to carry through the final stages of an attack after an approach using radar.

Until the Leigh Light became operational in June 1942, U-boats crossing the Bay of Biscay at night had been virtually immune from air attack. Leigh's invention, the first powerful trainable searchlight to be carried by an aircraft, changed all of that and immediately made life much more difficult for German crews on their way to and from the Atlantic hunting grounds.

Later in the war Leigh's invention played an important part in the success of the invasion of Normandy, since aircraft fitted with the Leigh Light prevented the U-boats charging their batteries on the surface at night, as they tried to get into the Channel to attack the invasion fleets.

He leaves a widow Johanna and three children.

ATO TEDLA BAIRU

K. T. writes:
Tedla Bairu, who has just died in Swedish exile, had the melancholy distinction of taking Eritrea into Ethiopia and living to regret it for the remainder of his days.

Having given three years' valued service to the British Military Administration which took the, then, Italian colony of Eritrea over on Italy's defeat in East Africa in 1941, he assumed control of the "Unimist" Party, a predominantly Christian movement dedicated to uniting Eritrea and Ethiopia.

In his party's subsequent conflict with Eritrea's Muslims, who were almost all opposed to "Unimism", he proved an able, diligent and fervently loyal protagonist of the Ethiopian cause. As such he shared Ethiopia's disappointment when the United Nations declined to unite Eritrea and Ethiopia unconditionally but, instead, converted her into an autonomous state within an Eritrean-Ethiopian federation. He had *the satisfaction, however, of* being Eritrea's first Chief Executive when her link with Ethiopia was established.

Following this, it soon became apparent that the Ethiopian Government intended to liquidate Eritrea's autonomous state in collusion with Tedla Bairu and their other loyal allies in the Unimist Party. The mood of the pro-Ethiopian faithful, however, was changing. Eritrean susceptibilities were being wounded by the tactless and, all too often, arrogant behaviour of *Ethiopian* officials; as a consequence of which neither Tedla Bairu nor his fellow Unimists were in a hurry to assist in the dismantlement of the federation. In the event, Tedla Bairu was replaced by a chief executive more amenable to Ethiopian wishes and, in contempt of the United Nations, Ethiopia finally liquidated the federation and annexed Eritrea.

From being a young and talented political leader with an apparently enviable future Tedla Bairu became a premature "has been"; rejected by Ethiopia and, because of his past loyalty to her, distrusted by multiplying Eritrean opponents. Those who knew this gifted and personable man will be saddened that talents such as his were not put to better use.

MR JOHN STEWART

Colleagues write:
The death at his home in Devon of John Stewart, Director from 1947 to 1979 of the Bristol-Bordeaux School Exchange, the earliest and still the most extensive of its kind in the country, should not go unrecorded.

The proposal made in 1946 to link "the two capitals of the South West" — Bristol and Bordeaux — found its outstanding expression, in a direct exchange of pupils of both sexes, living for some four *weeks in each others' families* and sharing classes, recreations and holidays together.

John Stewart, headmaster of Bristol's joint Fairfield Grammar School, though himself a science graduate, devoted himself in the most wholehearted way to the organization of this exchange, which covered *effectively all state-maintained,* comprehensive and independent Grammar Schools in the Bristol region, involving language-teacher collaborators on both sides — who enjoyed the warmest relations with their French opposite numbers.

By 1979 more than 25,000 children had taken part — Stewart having in fact continued this work long after his retirement and having in due course included the parallel Bristol-Hanover exchange in his domain.

He was decorated with the *rosette* of Officier d'Académie in 1953; and in 1979 was honoured by a civic reception given by Bristol's Lord Mayor, whose wide attendance included delegates from Bordeaux and Hanover.

His work of unique dedication was nobly seconded by his wife, who survives him.

MR ARTHUR CARR

A correspondent writes:
The death was announced on May 29 of Arthur Carr, whose tireless and passionate work for *the rights of the mentally and* physically disabled will be greatly missed.

Born in Hull, Arthur Carr became at the age of 14, Britain's youngest *shop* steward. He was a founder member of Common Wealth, the short-lived but influential socialist party, before becoming Nye Bevan's private secretary in the House of Commons to which he himself tried unsuccessfully to be elected three times.

Frustrated by conventional *politics, he created* Carr's Rehabilitation and Employment Advisory Service to cater for the specialized needs of those ignored by the traditional job market. As well as finding jobs for many hundreds of disabled people, he became increasingly concerned that they should form their own pressure groups to fight against beaurocratic neglect and official injustice.

It is sad, but perhaps fitting, that Arthur Carr should die at the age of 67 during the Year of the Disabled.

The Rt. Rev. Eric Austin Gowing, Bishop of Auckland, New Zealand, 1960-78, died on June 3 in Auckland. He was 68.

Archbishop Dositej, the primate of the Macedonian Orthodox Church, died in Skopje on May 20. He was 75.

Oldest human tooth found

From Our Correspondent, Cardiff

The oldest human tooth discovered in Britain has been unearthed by archaeologists in a cave near St Asaph, Clwyd. It is between 150,000 and 200,000 years old.

The only other British find from that period came when fragments of a human skull were found in Swanscombe, Kent.

Specialists from Britain and abroad have been carrying out the St Asaph excavation under the direction of Dr Stephen Green, assistant keeper in the Department of Archaeology and Numismatics at the National Museum of Wales.

"The finds tell the story of man's progressive peopling of the earth and add to our understanding of his evolution in Europe", he said.

The cave may have been a temporary summer hunting camp for a small group with a permanent winter base perhaps several hundred miles away, he said. The molar, that of a young adult, was found with handaxes and other tools.

The deposits are believed to have been preserved by sliding into the cave during a flow of mud. The stone tools were mostly made of a range of volcanic rocks deposited near the cave by earlier glacial activity and picked up as pebbles by the hunters.

Dr Green said the molar compared with early neanderthal teeth like those found in Krapina, Yugoslavia.

Remains also found at St Asaph includes species of horse, bear, wolf, fox, lion, rhinoceros, red deer, reindeer, bison, hare, lemming, beaver and tundra vole. The archaeologists say those animals are consistent with a cool environment and link up with the scientific dating of the site.

The site is perhaps the most northerly important settlement of its period in Europe or Asia. Work is still under way there.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, June 11, 1955

Risings in Argentina

From Our Own Correspondent
Buenos Aires, June 10.—Military rising in favour of the deposed dictator, General Peron, occurred in various parts of Argentina around midnight and martial law was proclaimed throughout the country early today. At midday an announcement that all operations against *the rebels* had ended and that calm prevailed was made by Rear-Admiral Rojas, the provisional Vice-President, who took command of the loyal forces in the absence of President Arambura who was on a visit to the provinces. The Vice-Presidency announced at 1.30 am that military rebellions had occurred in some units in the province of Buenos Aires. The army, navy and air force had immediately begun operations to suppress the rebellion. The population was urged to be calm and confident in the strength and maintenance of the revolution of liberation.

Cricket

A New Zealand Test batsman masters Australian bowling

By Richard Streeton

DERBY: The Australians, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 215 runs behind Derbyshire.

A masterly 144 by John Wright, Derbyshire's New Zealand Test batsman, completely dominated the Australian bowling yesterday in this match, sponsored by Holts Products. Wright thwarted the Australians for just over five hours, switching in the final stages from watchful and efficient defence to clear cut aggression. Without him the county's showing on a lifeless pitch would have been calamitous.

Derbyshire are one of the few counties never to have beaten a full Australian touring side, thoug hthey did win against the Australian Imperial Forces XI in 1919. Their batting yesterday was often slow but it was one of those days when the cricket itself was seldom consciously dull. Lillee chose to play, which was a bonus for the crowd and the Australians from their attitude in the field were always aware that the 100 overs a day experimental rule was being given a further trial.

With Wood, Kirsten and Steele all failing, Wright's patience was both necessary and crucial to Derbyshire's efforts. Wright had not scored many runs for this season until he made a 50 in each innings in the preceding match against Warwickshire. Now he gave the impression of a man whose eye has been in since April. Every ball was played in the middle of the bat and there were no anxieties either in defence or with his occasional attacking strokes.

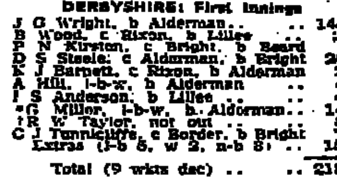
Lillee had four separate spells and seldom used his full length run. His fastest bowling came at the start when a blustery wind that seldom dropped all day, helped him to look distinctly brisk. Twice Lillee left the field after bowling and he is obviously still having to take a lot of care with himself. Alderman persevered stoically on the unhelpful turf and Beard looked steady in his medium pace and off-spinning styles.

Bright, who bowled 23 overs on the trot, including all the time between lunch and tea, was given the practice the English climate has recently been denying him. Bright's work had a big hand in the satisfactory over rate the Australians fulfilled. They bowled 33 overs before lunch; 36 in the afternoon; and 26.3 after tea before Derbyshire declared at five past six.

Derbyshire made a poor start when Wood edged a catch in the seventh over as he tried to take his bat away from an outswinger by Lillee. A lengthy innings by Kirsten would have warmed the chilly day but he has looked stale since returning to England and trying to cut a wide ball, he gave a catch to Gully. Steele played more like himself than ever, both his forward prod, frequently, and a couple of good hooks being seen, before he was held at backward short leg from a glance.

Wright did nearly all the scoring as Barnett stayed 50 minutes before Barnet and Hill were out in the same over. Wright was 79 and the score 116 when he made his only mistake. He lifted a drive shoulder height against Bright and Wellham could not hold an awkwardly swirling catch at deep mid off. Lillee had just bowled Anderson when Wright reached 100 out of 144 in the seventy-second over. His proportion of the total speaks for itself.

Miller, who had kept himself back because of a groin strain, played a passive role as Wright finally cast aside all restraint and launched into a series of well timed lofted strokes on both sides of the wicket. When Wright was finally the eighth man out, he had hit 19 fours. Bad light allowed only one over when the Australians batted.



DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

J G Wright, b Alderman	144
B Wood, c Rixon, b Lillee	1
P N Kirsten, c Bright, b Beard	1
D S Steele, c Alderman, b Bright	20
K J Barnett, c Rixon, b Alderman	2
A Hill, l-b-w, b Alderman	4
I S Anderson, b Lillee	4
*G Miller, l-b-w, b Alderman	14
†R W Taylor, not out	6
C J Tunnicliffe, c Border, b Bright	7
Extras (l-b 5, w 2, n-b 8)	15
Total (9 wkts dec)	218

P G Newman did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—11, 2—16, 3—86, 4—112, 5—116, 6—145, 7—201, 8—207, 9—218.

BOWLING: Lillee, 24—9—43—2; Alderman, 31—5—58—4; Beard, 17—6—39—1; Bright, 24.3—10—[illegible].

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings

J Dyson, not out	0
G M Wood, not out	0
Total (no wkt)	0

M Kent, K J Hughes, A R Border, D M Wellham, S J Rixon, R J Bright, G R Beard, D K Lillee and T M Alderman to bat.

Umpires: D G L Evans and D O Oslear.

A batsman lives up to boyhood reputation

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

BOURNEMOUTH: Glamorgan have scored 281 for seven wickets in their first innings against Hampshire.

On a typical Dean Park pitch—one of those on which you need the flair of a Roy Marshall, or to bat as well as Norman Featherstone did yesterday, not to struggle for runs—Glamorgan made 281 for seven off 107 overs. Instead of the sunshine we were promised, the wind was cool and gusty and the day grey, with 45 minutes evening.

Until Moseley, a Barbadian, joined Featherstone, a Zimbabwean, Hampshire did well enough. Stevenson by then had more than earned his evening beer, with the wickets in his second spell of Hopkins, Ontong, Javed and Llewellyn. He plugged away to a full length and with no luck. Of the 20 appeals Stevenson must have made for leg-before, most of them fairly passionate, Van Geloven upheld only one.

Poor Hampshire. As they were for most of last season, they are at the bottom of the championship. Quite soon, I am sure, the tide will turn. Their immediate problem is to forget the disappointment of failing to qualify for the Benson and Hedges quarter finals through losing to the Minor Counties. Yesterday they dropped a couple of catches—had Hopkins been caught in the gully off Marshall, as he should have been, when he was four, Glamorgan would have been 13 for two—but in pulling Glamorgan round Featherstone played wonderfully well.

Glamorgan had got to 78 for one when Hopkins played on to Stevenson in the last over of the morning. Watching Hopkins, I was reminded of Roy Virgin in his days with Somerset and Northamptonshire; he has the same four-square look about him, bat and pad close together. Directly after lunch, in the over that had started with Hopkin's dismissal, Ontong was bowled by Stevenson, who then had Javed caught at the wicket, driving, and Llewellyn leg-before.

That was 119 for five. But by the time Hampshire took another wicket the game had slipped away from them. Featherstone played as well as I have ever seen him. He came to Middlesex in 1968 with a reputation for being something of a prodigy. He proved instead to be a goodish county player. Yesterday, though, he looked a lot more than that. On a pitch with a low bounce, and with the ball moving about and the odd one turning, it was easy to see why as a boy, he was so highly rated.

Southern's first 12 overs cost six runs. In 16 overs before tea Moseley, after a frisky start, made two dogged. But Featherstone was in his stride by now, which mattered more. After Moseley had been caught at slip off Cowley—this was the off break that did not turn—Eifion Jones scurried about for 20 minutes before Stevenson came back and bowled him, whereupon Nash drove anything wicked up to him as though he might never have another chance.

At the stoppage for rain Featherstone was 94 not out. Afterwards, having batted for three hours and a quarter, he soon went to his second hundred for Glamorgan, a high-class innings and what would otherwise have been just another day.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A Jones, c Greenidge, b Marshall	6
J A Hopkins, b Stevenson	35
R C Ontong, b Stevenson	33
Javed Miandad, c Parks, b Stevenson	[illegible]
A L Jones, l-b-w, b Stevenson	[illegible]
N G Featherstone, not out	[illegible]
E A Moseley, c Nicholas, b Cowley	[illegible]
†E W Jones, b Stevenson	[illegible]
M A Nash, not out	[illegible]
Extras	[illegible]
Total (7 wkts)	281

B J Lloyd and R N S Hobbs to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

HAMPSHIRE: C G Greenidge, J M Rice, T M Tremlett, M C J Nicholas, N E J Pocock, M D Marshall, N G Cowley, †R J Parks, J W Southern, K Stevenson.

Bonus points (to date): Hampshire 2, Glamorgan 3.

Umpires: D R Shepherd and J van Geloven.

Gower blossoms after early stroke of luck

By Peter Marson

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Leicestershire have scored 388 for four against Kent.

David Gower's 115, his third hundred of the season, stood at the centre of Leicestershire's innings yesterday. Though he wriggled off the hook for a second time at 98, when Woolmer dropped him at midwicket off Underwood, Gower batted splendidly, hitting two sixes and 11 fours. With Briers he put on 122 for the fourth wicket in 40 overs.

When Tolchard won the toss and chose to bat it was cloudy, with the briefest shaft of sunshine and more than a hint of rain. There has long been a special flavour to Kent's week at the Nevill ground, with its heraldry, a neat circle of tents and, of course, those beautiful banks of rhododendrons. They looked a little shy, possibly because they had been cut back, more likely though because they, like the cricketers, have seen little of the sun so far this season.

A slow pitch offered little to the bowlers: Dilley, Jarvis, Shepherd, Underwood and Johnson were soon to discover this, as Asif switched his bowlers in an attempt to break through. Steele and Balderstone batted with circumspection and suggested that their lot was little better than that of the bowlers. Balderstone was the more liberated and with three fine strokes off Underwood, Shepherd and Jarvis proved nevertheless that the boundaries were within the batsman's reach.

Balderstone had survived an early chance to the wicketkeeper when he deflected the last ball of Dilley's opening over down the leg side; this would have been an exceptional catch, even by Knott's high standards. When Balderstone had made 27, all Kent seemed to have joined in an exultant shout for a catch at the wicket off Shepherd's bowling, but Bird, the umpire, remained unmoved.

Yet, with lunch all but on the table, Balderstone drove over a ball from Shepherd and was bowled. Steele was out soon afterwards, going for a third run, beaten by a fine throw from the deep field behind point. The fielder was Baptiste, aged 20, an all-rounder from Antigua, who was fielding for Dilley who had finally succumbed to a heavy cold.

Kent's health in general appeared to be not that good, for Rowe and Cowdrey among the batsmen were both unfit. With the advent of Gower, pace quickened, and Leicestershire's pace quickened, but when they had reached 129 from 61 overs, a break of 20 minutes through rain preceded Davison's passing, caught behind off Jarvis.

Davison had seemed to be easing himself into a pleasing groove—and, when he is batting well, a feast is usually in store. Disappointment at his going was soon forgotten, for Gower had ridden early over an early lapse when Taylor, in the gully, dropped him off Shepherd's bowling.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J C Balderstone, b Shepherd	40
J F Steele, run out	33
B F Davison, c Knott, b Jarvis	23
D I Gower, c Knott, b Jarvis	115
N E Briers, not out	57
P B Clift, not out	1
Extras (b 6, l-b 6)	11
Total (4 wkts)	388

100 overs: 257—?

*R W Tolchard, J P Agnew, N G B Cook and L B Taylor to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—81, 2—97, 3—160.

KENT: R A Woolmer, N Taylor, C J Tavaré, *Asif Iqbal, E A E Baptiste, †A P E Knott, G W Johnson, J N Shepherd, G R Dilley, D L Underwood, K B S Jarvis.

Bonus points (to date): Kent 2, Leicestershire 3.

Umpires: H D Bird and P S G Stevens.

Tour threatened

Kingston, Jamaica, June 10.—The New Zealand cricket team will not be allowed to play in Jamaica on its Caribbean tour next year if South Africa's rugby union visit to New Zealand goes ahead, Jamaica's foreign minister, Hugh Shearer, said here in Parliament.—Reuter.

Today's fixtures

HOLT PRODUCTS TROPHY (11.0 to 6.30)
DERBY: Derbyshire v Australians.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (11.0 to 6.30)
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Northamptonshire
BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Glamorgan
TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent v Leicestershire
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Warwickshire
THE OVAL: Surrey v Worcestershire

OTHER MATCHES (11.30 to 6.30)
CAMBRIDGE: Cambridge University v Sussex
OXFORD: Oxford University v Middlesex

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
CHELMSFORD: Essex II v Surrey II
CARDIFF: Glamorgan II v Gloucestershire II
FINEDON: Northamptonshire II v Nottinghamshire II
TAUNTON: Somerset II v Hampshire II
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire II v Lancashire II
MARSKE-BY-SEA: Yorkshire II v Derbyshire II.

Second XI competition

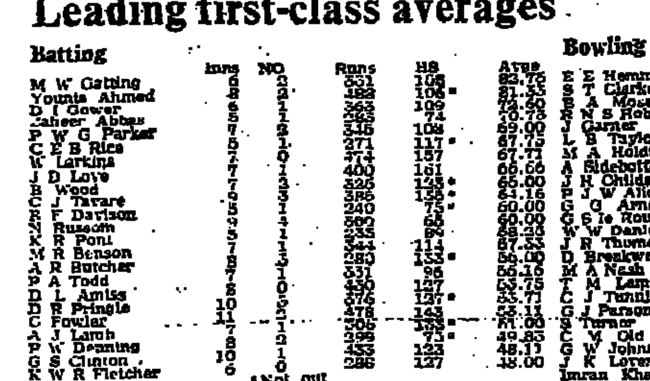
FINEDON: Northamptonshire II 107 (D J Wild 58; M K Bore 6 for 44); Nottinghamshire II 179 for 3 (N I Weightman 75, B N French 76).

TAUNTON: Hampshire II 222 for 1 (J M Rice 87 not out, C L Smith 67, V P Terry 60 not out).

BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire II 383 for 3 dec (G P Thomas 204 not out, B H Woolston 152); Lancashire II 11 for no wkt.

CHELMSFORD: Essex II 381 for 6 (M S A McEvoy 118, A W Lilley 85, R Herbert 79); Surrey 12 for 1.

Leading first-class averages



Batting

	Inns	NO	Runs	HS	Avge
M W Gatting	6	2	335	106	83.75
Younis Ahmed	8	2	488	108*	81.33
D I Gower	6	1	363	109	72.60
Zaheer Abbas	5	1	283	74	70.75
P W G Parker	7	2	345	108	69.00
C E B Rice	5	1	271	117*	67.75
W Larkins	7	0	474	157	67.71
J D Love	7	1	400	161	66.66
B Wood	7	2	325	145*	65.00
C J Tavaré	9	3	385	138*	64.16
R F Davison	5	1	240	75*	60.00
N Russom	9	4	300	65	60.00
K R Pont	5	1	235	89	58.75
M R Benson	7	1	344	114	57.33
A R Butcher	8	3	280	133*	56.00
P A Todd	7	1	331	96	55.16
D L Amiss	8	0	430	127	53.75
D R Pringle	10	3	376	127*	53.71
C Fowler	11	2	478	143	53.11
A J Lamb	7	1	306	133*	51.00
P W Denning	8	2	299	73*	49.83
G S Clinton	10	1	433	123	48.11
K W R Fletcher	6	0	288	127	48.00

*Not out

Bowling

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avge
E E Hemmings	149.3	58	340	25	13.60
S T Clarke	161.5	34	387	26	14.88
E A Moseley	133.3	35	330	21	15.71
R N S Hobbs	96.4	25	248	14	17.71
J Garner	137.3	40	293	16	18.31
L B Taylor	91.5	24	223	12	18.58
M A Holding	142.3	39	374	20	18.70
A Sidebottom	109.5	26	337	18	18.73
J H Childs	155.2	49	344	18	19.11
P J W Allott	230.5	60	580	30	19.33
G G Arnold	120.5	29	313	16	19.56
G S le Roux	113	23	323	16	20.18
W W Daniel	136.3	31	359	17	21.11
J R Thomson	99	13	339	16	21.18
D Breakwell	100	16	278	13	21.38
M A Nash	115.1	37	321	15	21.40
T M Lamb	147	49	304	14	21.71
C J Tunnicliffe	119	31	269	12	22.41
G J Parsons	106	23	338	15	22.53
S Turner	151	49	336	15	22.33
C M Old	179.3	64	431	19	22.68
G W Johnson	161.3	50	375	16	23.43
J K Lever	170	11	475	20	23.75
Imran Khan	135.2	35	360	14	25.71

One in a hundred: Roope watches as Younis takes another step towards his century.

Younis directs morning rush hour

By Alan Gibson

THE OVAL: Surrey, with seven first innings wickets in hand, are 245 runs behind Worcestershire.

The pavilion at the Oval is often more stimulating conversationally than that at Lord's. The topics are more varied. "You must understand", I heard it firmly said, "that the Swedish are tomtits." I could not help wondering about the context but thought it impolite to stay and concluded that it must bear some reference to the Shoreditch sparrow, whom it was a pleasure to see playing again.

However, it was Clarke who took the first two wickets, bowling both Turner and Neale with swinging yorkers when the score was 22. Ever since he and Surrey parted, not on entirely amicable terms, Younis, who came in next, has relished scoring runs against them. He had made 85 by lunch, out of a total of 138 for two, and reached his 100 soon afterwards. He played his best strokes and there was not much Surrey could do about it. At the other end, Scott was staunch.

After his 100, Younis became a little casual and was smartly caught at midwicket off the persevering Jackman. That was in the 46th over, 175 for three. Once he was out, the innings faltered. Hemsley was bowled by Thomas and Scott was neither nimble nor experienced enough to cope with Intikhab. When Patel was caught at the wicket, in the 62nd over, the score was 212 for six, disappointing for Worcestershire after the morning splendour.

Younis was a little lucky with several airy hits to the legside and might have been caught at the wicket had Richards been playing. Richards has a damaged toe, which is not expected to keep him out for long, and Roope was keeping wicket, which, as a natural fielder anywhere, he did well.

Scott, a Londoner aged 22, was making his first appearance and it is one he will remember happily. He played exactly the right game while Younis was in, calm and differential. It would have been too much to expect that he could have taken charge after Younis was out. Worcestershire needed somebody to do so but nobody did.

The pitch was not difficult, though the ball swung occasionally under the fluctuating clouds. The spin bowlers found a little turn and I daresay Gifford will get something out of it before the end. It was good to see Intikhab bowling again, the last of the Mohicans. I do not think the Mohicans had mastered the art of leg spin but I seem to remember they were a subtle and twisty lot.

Intikhab had Gifford leg-before after tea, when Worcestershire were beginning to make progress again, and then dismissed Alleyne, a splendid catch just inside the boundary by Pocock. That was 255 for eight. The innings ended at 273 in the 88th over. Surrey were pleased to have made such a good recovery but Worcestershire have the runs on the board and the clouds were threatening again in the evening.

Furthermore, Surrey lost three wickets in the last 45 minutes. The light was not good and Alleyne bowled fast. Somebody will have to play an innings tomorrow, and no tomtit either.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

*G M Turner, b Clarke	21
M Scott, b Intikhab	48
P A Neale, b Clarke	0
Younis Ahmed, c Thomas b Jackman	116
E J O Hemsley, b Thomas	8
D N Patel, c Roope, b Intikhab	13
N Gifford, c Roope, b Intikhab	17
†P B Fisher, not out	28
H L Alleyne, c Pocock, b Intikhab	10
A P Pridgeon, b Intikhab	3
J Cumbes, c Roope, b Jackman	4
Extras (b 2, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 3)	10
Total (87.2 overs)	273

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—21, 2—22, 3—175, 4—188, 5—199, 6—212, 7—245, 8—255, 9—268, 10—273.

BOWLING: Clarke, 21—3—44—3; Jackman, 19.3—1—74—2; Thomas, 17—5—51—1; Knight, 11—4—28—0; Intikhab, 19—3—60—5.

SURREY: First Innings

A R Butcher, c Scott, b Alleyne	3
G S Clinton, l-b-w, b Pridgeon	1
*R D V Knight, l-b-w, b Alleyne	3
†G R J Roope, not out	14
P I Pocock, not out	3
Extras (l, w, n-b 3)	4
Total (3 wkts)	28

M A Lynch, D M Smith, D J Thomas, Intikhab Alam, R D Jackman and S T Clarke to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—6, 3—17.

Bonus points (to date): Surrey 4, Worcestershire 3.

Umpires: W L Budd and P J Eele.

Hughes scores his first 100 in championship

David Hughes hit the first county championship century of his 14-year career to put Lancashire in a strong position against Warwickshire at Old Trafford yesterday. Hughes, who hit two sixes off Doshi and 18 fours, came to Lancashire's rescue when they had lost four wickets for 99. He was dropped at slip by Amiss off Perryman when he had made 76.

Hughes, whose century took 165 minutes, took command after Fowler had scored a defiant 72, becoming the first batsman to pass 500 runs in first-class cricket this season. At the start of the day Willis dismissed Kennedy, Hayes and David Lloyd for 21 runs in 13 hostile overs.

Gloucestershire's two youngest batsmen, Chris Broad and Phil Bainbridge, provided the backbone of a large total against Northamptonshire before rain stopped play at Bristol half an hour early.

Broad, aged 23, who shared an opening stand of 100 with Sadiq, went on to score 94 (nine fours) to follow his two half centuries in the last match against Yorkshire. Storold made 57, but Gloucestershire owed their maximum batting points to Bainbridge, also aged 23.

Six wickets had gone for 244, with Carter and Willey taking three apiece, in an attack weakened by injury, when Bainbridge arrived. He hit a career best 84 not out and he and Wilkins, who stayed 90 minutes for seven, put on 82 for the eighth wicket.

A second wicket partnership of 95 in 87 minutes between Ellis and Cowan highlighted a good day's batting by Oxford University against Middlesex after they had lost Ezekowitz in the second over. Orders and Rogers added 54 for the sixth wicket and the tail wagged to the end, with Taylor and Huxford adding 31 for the last wicket before the innings closed at 262. At the close Middlesex were 28 for the loss of Barlow.

The Wells brothers, Colin (79) and Alan (63), were among four Sussex batsmen to score half centuries against Cambridge University after four wickets had fallen for 84. Greig, who captained Cambridge in 1979, made 50 and Waller the no. 10, a career best 51 not out.

Brisbane, June 10.—Greg Chappell, the former Australian captain, has said taht he intends to remain in first-class cricket, and will he available for his country, if required. Business and family reasons kept him out of the current tour of England.—Reuter.

Oxford U v Middlesex

AT OXFORD

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings

R G P Ellis, c Taylor, b Gatting	48
R A B Ezekowitz, l-b-w, b Cowans	5
R S Cowan, b Thomson	63
K A Hayes, b Edmonds	9
*R P Moulding, c Edmonds, b Thomson	5
J O D Orders, c Emburey, b Gatting	30
J J Rogers, b Edmonds	48
J M Knight, c Taylor, b Gatting	4
S P Sutcliffe, b Emburey	0
I J Taylor, not out	20
†P N Huxford, b Edmonds	7
Extras (b 8, l-b 14, w 1, n-b 4)	27
Total	263

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—102, 3—121, 4—131, 5—138, 6—193, 7—196, 8—201, 9—231, 10—263.

BOWLING: Thomson, 11—5—34—2; Cowans, 12—1—26—1; Merry, 9—5—30—0; Emburey, 28—8—70—1; Gatting, 13—5—40—3; Edmonds, 27.1—14—38—3.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

W N Slack, not out	9
G D Barlow, b Knight	13
C T Radley, not out	11
Extras (l-b 1, w 4)	5
Total (1 wkt)	38

M W Gatting, R O Butcher, *P H Edmonds, J E Emburey, †C R V Taylor, J R Thomson, N G Cowans and W G Merry to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—6.

Umpires: W E Alley and M J Kitchen.

Cambridge U v Sussex

AT CAMBRIDGE

SUSSEX: First Innings

T D Booth Jones, c Goldie, b Pringle	0
*J R T Barclay, c Boyd-Moss, b Russom	7
A M Green, c Pack, b Hodgson	21
P W G Parker, b Hunter	36
C M Wells, c Goldie, b Hodgson	79
C P Phillipson, b Hodgson	23
I J Gould, b Hodgson	0
I A Greig, b Hunter	50
A D Wells, c Holliday, b Edwards	63
C E Waller, not out	51
A N Jones, not out	1
Extras (b 9, l-b 2, n-b 7)	18
Total (9 wkts)	348

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—9, 3—17, 4—35, 5—149, 6—149, 7—198, 8—244, 9—337.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: *I G Peck, J P C Mills, T D W Edwards, R J Boyd-Moss, D R Pringle, N Russom, D C Holliday, D Varey, K I Hodgson, †C F E Goldie, R Hunter.

Umpires: P B Wight and K Goodwyn.

Lancs v Warwicks

AT MANCHESTER

LANCASHIRE: First Innings

A Kennedy, c Rouse, b Willis	0
G Fowler, c Humpage, b Doshi	72
F C Hayes, b Willis	8
D Lloyd, c Humpage, b Willis	4
*C H Lloyd, run out	35
D P Hughes, c Kallicharran, b Perryman	126
B W Reidy, c Humpage, b Perryman	33
J Abrahams, st Humpage, b Doshi	34
N V Radford, not out	5
P J W Allott, b Doshi	4
P G Lee, not out	13
Extras (b 1, l-b 9, w 1, n-b 10)	21
Total (9 wkts)	352

100 overs: 330—7.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—33, 3—67, 4—99, 5—141, 6—238, 7—321, 8—330, 9—334.

WARWICKSHIRE: D L Amiss, K D Smith, T A Lloyd, †G W Humpage, A I Kallicharran, M A Din, S J Rouse, *R G D Willis, S P Perryman, W Hogg, D R Doshi.

Bonus points (to date): Lancashire 4, Warwickshire 3.

Umpires: D J Constant and A Jepson.

Gloucs v Northants

AT BRISTOL

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

B C Broad, c and b Carter	94
Sadiq Mohammad, c Booden, b Willey	38
†A W Stovold, b Carter	57
Zaheer Abbas, b Carter	34
A J Hignell, l-b-w, b Willey	6
*M J Procter, c Williams, b Willey	8
P Bainbridge, not out	84
D A Graveney, c Sharp, b Booden	13
A H Wilkins, b Larkins	7
B M Brain, not out	2
Extras (l-b 9, w 2, n-b 2)	13
Total (8 wkts)	356

100 overs: 310—7.

J H Childs to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—100, 2—169, 3—217, 4—224, 5—240, 6—244, 7—271, 8—353.

Bonus points (to date): Gloucestershire 4, Northamptonshire 3.

Umpires: R Aspinall and Shakoor Rana.

Best performances

WICKETKEEPERS: 17—D L Bairstow (15ct, 2st); E W Jones (15, 2); 16—N Smith (14, 2); 15—R W Taylor (12, 3); 13—D J S Taylor (12, 1).

FIELDERS: 9ct—B C Rose; 7—M W Gatting; 6—R E Dexter, N G Featherstone, S R Hardie, A J Hignell, J D Love, G Miller, M A Nash.

FASTEST HUNDRED: S T Clarke (Surrey) in 62min v Glamorgan, at Swansea, June 9.

BEST BOWLING: P J W Allott (Lancashire) 8 for 48 v Northamptonshire, at Northampton, May 6.

European statistics

Bern, Switzerland, June 10.—The European FA said today that in European competitions last season 718 goals were scored in 254 matches; 51 matches ended 0—0 and of the 203 wins 54 were on the opposing team's ground, two (finals) were on neutral territory, and 147 at home.—Agence France-Presse.

England draw

Wellington, June 10.—The All England netball side drew the second of three internationals with New Zealand 46—46 tonight. They led 27—20 at the end of the second quarter but New Zealand drew level, 38—38, in the third. In the final spell England stifled New Zealand's open play.

Date for windsurfers

The eighth world windsurfing championships will be staged in the Okinawan Islands, Southern Japan, from October 15 to 24 with nearly 600 competitors from 40 countries.—Agence France-Presse.

Golf

MONEY WINNERS: 1 N Lopez-Melton $102,474; 2, A Alcott $101,532; 3, P Bradley $95,439; 4, S Little $93,435; 5, J Carner $92,179; 6, D Caponi $86,729; 7, K Whitworth $79,772; 8, B Daniel $78,165; 9, J Blalock $74,136; 10, S Post (Canada) $57,025; 16, J Stephenson $33,340; 40, B Mizrahie $20,922; 44, P Pulz $17,724; 48, S Bertolaccini (Argentina) $16,658; 64, Ayako Okamoto (Japan) $13,847; 81, M J Smith (N Zealand) $7,126; 83, Ai-Yu Tu (Taiwan) $6,200; 93, J Lee Smith (GB) $4,733.

Golf

No big guns so Spanish cannon can roar back

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Harrison, New York, June 10

Although this week's Westchester Open tournament carries one of the richest prize lists on the United States circuit, more than £200,000 after recent currency upheavals, some of the biggest guns are missing.

Lee Trevino is nursing a back injury, Jack Nicklaus is nursing the ambition of winning two United States open championships in succession and Watson is nursing the ambition of winning his first United States Open. The winner of three British Opens and two American Masters, Watson believes it is high time he succeeded somebody, anybody, as *champion in his own country*. He will be hunting Nicklaus hungrily at Merion next week.

Among the big guns who remain are two who carry special European interest, Severiano Ballesteros and Greg Norman. We have to accept on trust Ballesteros's qualifications because he has become something of a recluse this season. With the year nearly half over he has played only three tournaments, in Japan and France, none with particular success.

He is unwilling here to discuss his rift with the European Tournament Players Division of the PGA. He has, he says, been relaxing at home these last four weeks, which may be an agreeable mañana pastime but hardly the recommended way of getting match-fit for when tomorrow eventually comes, in particular the morrow of the United States and British Opens over the next six weeks. Moreover, he has no engagement in the three weeks between the two main attractions.

One might have been tempted to ask for his comment on the fact that the British season was doing quite nicely, thank you, in his absence, but the suspicious aspect of his brow ill-accorded with the warmth of his handshake and it seemed prudent to let a brooding dog lie.

Norman qualifies as a big gun however the metaphor is interpreted, and is highly esteemed over here these days. His record in Britain this year, two first places and a fifth in three tournaments, may not cut all that much ice in a country where golf tends to cease *to exist* east of the Nantucket Light (the British Open and St Andrews excepted), but his joint fourth place in this year's Masters at Augusta, behind Watson, Nicklaus and Miller is still held in some awe.

His reappearance in the United States, alas was ruined by a third round at Atlanta last weekend. Two opening scores of 71 and 69 placed him well in touch with the leaders and a final round of 70 would have given him rich pickings if it had not been for his 78 on the Saturday. As it was he finished joint 54th, although only 11 strokes behind the leaders, Watson and Tom Valentine. At least his bad round came at the right time. Had it happened on the Thursday or Friday he would have missed the cut and so had to sit this Westchester one out.

Lyle favoured to fit another win into his tight schedule

By Mitchell Platts

Sandy Lyle has a special incentive to win the £42,000 Greater Manchester Open, sponsored by Cold Shield, which begins on the 6,455 yard Wilmslow course in Cheshire today. Lyle departs at the end of the tournament for the United States Open at Merion and he will arrive there as leader in the European money list if he collects the £7,000 first prize on Sunday.

Lyle will start a warm favourite to attain that target. He followed his win in the French Open last month with a fine triumph in the Lawrence Batley International last Sunday.

Nick Faldo, who finished runner-up on Sunday, and Des Smyth, the defending champion, are expected to provide the strongest opposition to Lyle on this parkland course, although Steve Martin, Brian Waites and the Spaniard, Manuel Pinero, have all shown good form at Wilmslow. Martin, third last weekend, holds the course record with his 62, eight under par, in 1979.

Lyle has set himself an ambitious programme. He has already played seven events in succession and he is hoping to board the evening flight on Sunday from Heathrow to New York; that will be out of the question if he is in the leading group on the final day. If he goes on Monday, it will be by Concorde so that he can practice at Merion the same day.

He will return immediately after the Open in order to defend the Coral Classic at Royal Porthcawl.

Lyle asked about the possibility of an early tee-off time in the final round, but it was ruled out by the tournament director, Tony Gray.

Five years ago permission was given for Tony Jacklin to tee off first in the Kerrygold tournament so that he could leave early to play in the US Open. Jacklin was the overnight leader and was over the Atlantic when he had won the event; but the matter caused such controversy that Mr Gray said: "There is no way we would allow such a thing to happen again."

For the record

Baseball

NATIONAL LEAGUE: San Diego Padres 7, Pittsburgh Pirates 4; Philadelphia Phillies 10, Houston Astros 5; Montreal Expos 12, Atlanta Braves 1; Cincinnati Reds 8, New York Mets 4; St Louis Cardinals 8, Los Angeles Dodgers 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE: New York Yankees 8, Kansas City Royals 5; Chicago White Sox 3, Toronto Blue Jays 0; Oakland A's 4, Baltimore Orioles 2 (2nd 5—3); Detroit Tigers 5, Texas Rangers 0; Minnesota Twins 3, Milwaukee Brewers 1; California Angels 4, Cleveland Indians 2; Boston Red Sox 10, Seattle Mariners 1.

Cycling

LA GRANDE MOTTE: Midi Libre race, prologue: 1, D Oosterbosch (Netherlands), 3 min 54.66 sec; 2, J-L Vandenbroucke (Belgium), 3:56.43.

Netball

WELLINGTON: NZ 46, England 46.

Football

WORLD CUP: Asia-Oceania, group one qualifying match: Australia 3, Taiwan 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
New Zealand	7	5	2	0	16	3	12
Australia	4	2	1	1	8	7	5
Fiji	3	1	1	1	3	5	3
Taiwan	4	0	1	3	3	8	1
Indonesia	4	0	1	3	0	9	1

Winners will meet Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and China in play-off to decide two qualifiers for finals.

TOKYO: Japan Cup final: Bruges 2, Inter Milan 0.

TOULON: International under-21 tournament: Group A: Brazil 1, USSR 0; Portugal 6, Italy 1. Standings: Brazil, 6 pts; USSR, 4; Portugal, 2; Italy, 0. Brazil to play Czechoslovakia or France in final.

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Jacksonville Tea Men 4, California Surf 0; Atlanta Chiefs 2, Portland Timbers 1.

TORREON: Mexico 0, PSV Eindhoven 1.

LUCCA: Semi-professional tournament: England 2, Netherlands 0; Scotland 0, Italy 0.



Boxing

Conteh's licence suspended by the Board

John Conteh, the former world light-heavyweight champion, has failed to appear before the British Boxing Board of Control for the second month running, and has been suspended.

The board ordered Conteh to appear after a recent conviction for assault, in line with their general policy. When he failed to appear in May he was given a further opportunity to do so. Now his licence has been suspended until he appears.

Although Conteh recently announced his retirement, he has never confirmed it with the board or handed in his licence.

Football

England in a tough group

Zurich, June 10.—England are in a tough group with Australia and Argentina, their main rivals, for the Junior World Cup finals in Australia from October 3 to 18.

Joao Havelange, the president of the International Football Federation (FIFA) announced today the details of the final round to be played in six Australian cities.

Sixteen teams qualified from elimination rounds involving teams from 99 nations, a record number of participants in the short history of the cup. The event is open to all players, amateurs or professionals, who were under 20 years on August 1, 1981.

Mr Havelange also announced that the junior cup would become a biennial event from now on, and that the next final round would be played in Central or North America in 1983. Tunisia, 1975, and Japan, 1979, hosted the two previous cups.

The winners and runners-up in each group of four group will play in the quarter-final round at Canberra and Newcastle (NSW) with the semi-final round returning to Melbourne and Sydney and the final at Sydney on October 18.

Joseph Walter, the technical director of FIFA, said the Australian federation expected the games to draw attendances totalling 330,000 to 350,000.

GROUPS: A (Brisbane): United States, Uruguay, Poland, Qatar. B (Melbourne): Romania, Brazil, Italy, South Korea. C (Adelaide): West Germany, Mexico, Spain, Egypt. D (Sydney): Australia, Argentina, England, Cameroons.—AP and Reuter.

Knowles back at Middlesbrough as team coach

The former Tottenham Hotspur and England defender, Cyril Knowles, has rejoined Middlesbrough as reserve team coach. Middlesbrough's manager, Bobby Murdoch says "I am delighted Knowles has accepted our offer. Apart from his playing experience he has infectious enthusiasm and a lot of respect in the Middlesbrough area."

Knowles (36) was introduced to the Football League as a defender by Middlesbrough and joined Spurs in 1964 for £42,500, then a Football League record fee for a full back.

Show jumping

Fernyhough flies out

From a Special Correspondent
Paris, June 10

The British team for the Paris International, which starts tomorrow at Longchamp, is the toughest available. It needs to be if Britain are to make a serious try at the 1981 President's Trophy, in which they are equal fourth on eight points with Italy, behind Switzerland on nine, Spain on 12, and France on 12½. Although Britain won the Geneva Nations Cup last month they did not do well in Rome, where they finished last, and did not appear at all at last weekend's Barcelona CSIO, which was won by Spain.

It is up to David Broome, with Tabac Original and the peak-form Mr Ross; Malcolm Pyrah, with Towerlands Chelsea Girl and Towerlands Anglezarke; Harvey Smith, with Sanyo Sanmar and Sanyo Super Cell; Liz Edgar, with Everest Forever and Everest Radius; and Rowland Fernyhough, with Autocrat and Bouncer.

Ferynhough, who was informed only last Saturday of his inclusion o nthe team after Derek Ricketts's Coldstream had gone lame, flew out today with other team members. Despite it being his first visit to Paris, he took a taxi immediately from Charles de Gaulle Airport to ride his horses, which arrived by boat on Tuesday with the rest of the British four-leggers, at Longchamp.

Tennis

Character emerges as much as skill

By Jerome Caminada

No big guns were silenced in the second round of the tournament, sponsored by Stella Artois, at Queen's Club yesterday, and it was a day when temperament as much as skill emerged here and there. John McEnroe continued on his way, beating the muscular Mark Edmondson, a former Australian champion, 6—3, 6—3, on the centre court.

On an outside court Kevin Curren, the South African who won the tournament at Beckenham last week, and who is seeded No 11 in this event, was in sulky mood against Russell Simpson, a New Zealander, and almost griped his way to defeat. Until he took command in the third set to win 6—7, 7—6, 6—3, he complained not only about his strokes, but also about the grass, the bounces, the line calls and the umpire, who gave him a warning.

At one point Curren was even unhappy because, he said, "there's no wind in England today". About 100 spectators round him must have thought he was talking of another country. Curren, who is 23, has been in trouble for poor behaviour in the past in the United States, where he has developed his tennis. He must regret this when of the court, because there can be real quality in his play. Two diving backhand diagonal net volleys at full stretch, which helped to win the second set tiebreak, were most spectacular.

These two rangy gladiators, both born south of the Equator, were evenly matched most of the time. Curren saved a set point when down 3—5 in the first set with a service ace, and staved off another set point before losing that set in the first tiebreak. The second set went his way when Simpson let a ball go past him, thinking it would be out; but it fell in. Then it was Simpson's turn to dash his racket on the ground.

The small flame which John Lloyd had lit with sparkling skill on Monday was, alas, quickly extinguished yesterday. Playing Brian Teacher, an American who is the Australian champion, Lloyd was a skeleton by contrast with two days ago, and lost 1—6, 2—6. He simply did not get going; and it was melancholy to hear him say afterwards: "I don't have the belief in myself I used to".

Lloyd's departure meant that five of the six British competitors at Queen's are gone, leaving only Jonathan Smith, who faced Scott McCain, an American who came through from the qualifying rounds, in a late match. John Feaver, Robin Drysdale, Mark Cox and Richard Lewis all went out in the first round.

Play was stopped at 7 pm because of rain, the score in the Smith-McCain encounter being one set all. Play will begin today at noon.

SECOND ROUND: R Tanner (US) beat C Whitecross (Australia) [illegible]



Study in concentration: Lloyd preparing an answer for Teacher.

The new wild card trumps all

Kathy Rinaldi, the latest schoolgirl tennis sensation from the United States, will become the youngest player at Wimbledon for nearly three-quarters of a century when she competes in the championships there starting on June 22. Her place in the women's singles was secured yesterday when she was given the last of six "wild cards" into the draw to be made next Tuesday.

Miss Rinaldi, the youngest of a Florida dentist's four children, will, at 14 years three months, beat Tracy Austin by some three months and Andrea Jaeger by almost six months as the youngest competitor. Miss Kilma, aged 13, of Austria, who lost in the first round of the women's singles in 1907, was the youngest player to have competed at Wimbledon.

Miss Rinaldi, who was expected to have to qualify for Wimbledon, made her wild card place safe when she defeated the eighth seed, Dianne Fromholtz, of Australia, in the French championship in Paris before falling in the quarter-finals.

"Kathy is a big strong girl who can stand and slam with the best of them without getting knocked over herself," Susan Barker, of Britain, said.

The other five women's singles wild cards go to Debbie Jeavons, Glynis Coles, Anthea Cooper, Kate Brasher and Lesley Charles, all of Britain.

Miss Navratilova backing herself for Wimbledon

Martina Navratilova is backing herself to win Wimbledon for the third time this year. She was so pleased to be back on grass and in form in the Surrey championships at Surbiton yesterday, that she even offered to put money on it. "Whatever I win here this week I will put on myself for Wimbledon", she said.

If she succeeds, this week's £3,500, at her current odds of 3-1, will be worth a hefty bookmakers' bonus. She is already a dollar millionairess nearly three times over.

She said: "It is easy for me to adapt to grass, since it suits my serve and volley type of game, and I'm very pleased with the way I played today. And I have no pressure on me this year. I am much more at ease with myself.

"It is a relief to be here after playing in the French championships, where the courts were so slow that you could play as many shots in one rally as you play in an entire set on grass."

She played two quick, ruthless sets against Rosemary Casals, whom she beat 6—4, 6—1. It was a gleaming opening exercise against an opponent who holds four wins over her but never looked like repeating any of them yesterday.

It also moved her a step nearer an interesting match with one of the leading British players, though whether it will be Sue Barker or Anne Hobbs will not be decided until their third round clash today.

Yesterday Miss Barker wielded her big forehand with maximum effect to beat the Australian, Brenda Remilton, 6—1, 6—4. It would have been more emphatic but for one lapse in the second set which cost her three games. Miss Remilton beat Miss Hobbs in Paris.

Miss Hobbs, Britain's No 2, beat Lesley Charles 6—3, 6—4, showing the benefit of three months on the American tournament circuit. Her match with Miss Barker will be the first they have had since a year ago, when Miss Hobbs won in three sets.

SECOND ROUND: [illegible]

Sweden without Borg

Stockholm, June 10.—Bjorn Borg will not play for Sweden in the Davis Cup quarter-final round match against Australia at Baastad from July 10 to 12. He wants to rest after Wimbledon.—AP.

BRUSSELS: Belgian championship: Second round: Diego Perez (Uruguay) beat C Kirmayr (Brazil), 7—5, 6—3; M Ostoja (Yugoslavia) beat M Hocevar (Brazil), 6—1, 6—4; A Gomes (Ecuador) beat F Luna (Spain), 6—2, 6—3.

HELSINKI: Davis Cup: European zone B second round: Bulgaria led Finland, 2—1.

Rugby Union

Lillington waits in queue

Dunedin, June 10.—The Scottish team to meet New Zealand at Carisbrook on Saturday in the first of two Rugby Union internationals includes one new cap, Iain Paxton, at No 8. Andy Irvine, the full back and captain, and Roy Laidlaw, the scrum half, are included although both have fitness problems.

The tour manager, Ken Smith, said: "They'll all be on the field for the game". New Zealand have named Haydn Rickit, a lock from Waikato, to replace Andy Haden, suspended after being sent off in a club match at the weekend.

Peter Lillington, meanwhile, was facing the prospect of being denied the chance to join the touring party for the second time. A Durham University and Northern lock, he received a telephone call yesterday asking him to fly out but he realized he needed a new passport. Because of the civil servants dispute, he had to travel overnight to Liverpool and join the queue outside the Passport Office at 4 a.m.

Lillington, a 6ft 4in lock weighing 15st who played in the Scottish trials last season as well as turning out for the Anglo-Scots and playing in Durham University's side that won the UAU title, was selected for the Scottish tour but had to withdraw because of exams. When he finished them yesterday, he found Durham University's registrar, Ian Graham, waiting for him with a telephone message from the Scottish Rugby Union asking him if he was available to fly to New Zealand.

SCOTLAND: A Irvine (Heriot's, captain); S Munro (Ayr), J Renwick (Hawick), A Cranston (Hawick), B Hay (Boroughmuir); J Rutherford (Selkirk), R Laidlaw (Jedforest); J Aitken (Gala), C Deans (Hawick), I Milne (Heriot's); W Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), A Tomes (Hawick), D Leslie (Gala), J Calder (Stewart's Melville), I Paxton (Selkirk). Replacements: P Dods (Gala), R Wilson (London Scottish), A Lawson (Heriot's), G McGuinness (West of Scotland), K Lawrie (Gala).

Motorcycling

Tonkin breaks decade of domination

Steve Tonkin, from Carnforth in Lancashire, won his first Isle of Man TT with a record-breaking ride in the junior 250cc race yesterday. It was also a first TT victory for Armstrong, a Bolton-based firm of motor cycle builders. Their twin-cylinder machine is powered by an Austrian Rotax engine.

Tonkin's win broke an 11-year domination by Yamaha machines in the 250cc TT races. He led for five out of the six laps of the 226-mile race. Afterwards Tonkin said: "At the start of the last lap I popped into my pit to take on a gallon of petrol just to play it safe. The bike was trouble-free all the way through and I am delighted."

It was the first time since 1936 that the event had been won by a British-built machine. The second finisher, Phil Mellor, was later excluded. The petrol tank of his Yamaha was found not to comply with regulations. Mellor lodged an appeal.

Tonkin opened with a lap record at 107.06mph on his Randle Armstrong.

JUNIOR 250CC TT (226 miles): 1, S Tonkin (Randle Armstrong), 2hr 7min 53sec (106.21 mph); 2, R Jackson (Yamaha), 2.9:15.2 (105.08); 3, C Williams (Yamaha), 2.9:39 (104.76); 4, J Sayle (Armstrong), 2.9:57.8 (104.51); 5, D Robinson (Snondon), 2.11:17.3 (103.45); 6, W Simpson (Yamaha), 2.14:19.8 (101.11).

FORMULA TWO TT (151 miles): 1, A Rutter (Ducati), 1hr 28min 51.4sec (101.91 mph); 2, P Odlin (Honda), 1.30:22.8 (100.19); 3, C Williams (Yamaha), 1.31:36.2 (98.67); 4, R Jackson (Yamaha), 1.32:25.6 (97.97); 5, G Johnson (Yamaha), 1.33:18 (97.05); 6, D Mason (Honda), 1.33:35.8 (96.92).

FORMULA THREE TT (151 miles): 1, B Smith (Yamaha), 1hr 30min 51.4sec (99.66 mph); 2, D Raybon (Yamaha), 1.33:3.2 (97.39); 3, D Casement (Yamaha), 1.33:39.8 (95.65); 4, R Hunter (Suzuki), 1.36:24.6 (93.93); 5, D Arnold (Aermacchi), 1.36:48.2 (93.59); 6, J Millar (Aermacchi), 1.38:9 (92.35).

Athletics

McMaster runs fastest 100m of this season

Drew McMaster (Edinburgh) recorded the fastest 100 metres in Britain this season when he won in 10.46sec at the Northern Trophy Edinburgh inter-club contest at Meadowbank last night. McMaster, who was left out of the individual sprint places in Britain's team to meet East Germany in Dresden next weekend, was assisted by a following wind of 1.7 metres per second, well within the allowable limit.

He went on to win the 200 metres, also in a legal time of 21.15sec. McMaster was chased home in both races by the Welsh international, Jonathan Stark, who recorded 10.70sec and 21.60sec.

The runner John Robson has pulled out of Britain's team for the international against East Germany. Robson, who had to rebuild his caree rafter a succession of injuries last year, hasa heavy cold. Jim Espir, of Shaftesbury, is brought into the team

Mark Holtom and Simon Osborne were both injured while competing for Wolverhampton and Bilston in the European club championships and have also had to pull out. Neil Gerrard replaces Holtom in the 110 metres hurdles and Steve Pearson, also of Wolverhampton, replaces Osborne in the javelin.

Mark Naylor, the national high jump champion, is suffering from a back injury and is replaced by David Abrahams and Robert Weir wins his first full international vest in the hammer. An Achilles tendon injury has also ruled out Gillian Dainty from the women's 1500 metres. Her place is taken by Monica Joyce.

Rugby League

Sheard follows Bamford at Huddersfield

By Keith Macklin

The breach of contract action by Huddersfield against the new Wigan coach, Maurice Bamford, will have to be delayed with the announcement yesterday that Huddersfield have appointed Bamford's successor. He is Les Sheard, formerly of Wakefield Trinity, who last year captained the second division champions, York, to promotion. While doing so he assisted the York coach, Bill Kirkbride. Huddersfield intend to claim damages from Bamford, but the amount will depend on the cost of the services of Sheard

Cardiff City continue to build their team for the opening of the second division season in September. They have signed a forward, Charlie Birdsall, from Hull and agreed terms with Huddersfield for the Welsh international utility player, Peter Rowe. Cardiff are also seeking another Huddersfield international, the full back Gordon Pritchard, and the St Helens international forward, George Nicholls.

WELLINGTON: Central District 0, France 22.

Archery

PUNTA ALA (Italy): World target championship, first day (after 72 arrows): Women: 1, P Edwards (GB), 600pts; 2, Tan-Si Meng (China), 602; 3, Kyung-Soon Yank (Korea), 600. Other British placings: 39, S Milsom, 577; 50, N Buttomley, 560; 61, D Salter, 551. Team placings: 1, China, 1,798; 2, Korea, 1,785; 3, Soviet Union, 1,783. Men: 1, A Gabelkov (Soviet Union), 613; 2, T Poikolainen (Finland), 605; 3, V Esheyev (Soviet Union), 602. Other British placings: 47, P Arnold, 565; 50, R Heath, 561; 52, R Bishop, 558; 112, D Savory, 483. Team: 1, Soviet Union, 1,800; 2, Finland, 1,779; 3, United States, 1,777.

Rowing

Emmanuel catch Selwyn in the Gut

By a Special Correspondent

Lady Margaret rowed over comfortably ahead of Downing on the first day of the Cambridge Mays, only Emmanuel disturbing the top half dozen by catching Selwyn in the Gut. Trinity Hall bumped First and Third Trinity on Grassy and were struck by Lady Margaret II going wide, just as Lady Margaret were bumped by Christ's, who in turn were under pressure from Fitzwilliam.

In Division II only First and Third Trinity II and their victims, Trinity Hall II, failed to make the Long Reach, although Sidney Sussex just made it. They overlapped with Selwyn going into Ditton, missed and were bumped by Clare II coming out of the corner.

JUNE 10 11 12 13

I: LMBC; Downing; Jesus; Pembroke; Selwyn; Emmanuel; 1st & 3rd Trinity; Trinity Hall; Caius; Clare; LMBC II; Christ's; Fitzwilliam; Corpus Christi; St Catharine's; Peterhouse

II: Downing II; Magdalene; Queens'; Churchill; Jesus II; Sidney Sussex; LMBC III; Pembroke II; Emmanuel II; Trinity Hall II; 1st & 3rd Trinity II; Selwyn II; Sidney Sussex II; Clare II; King's; Queens' II

III: LMBC IV; Fitzwilliam II; Caius II; Christ's II; Churchill II; Magdalene II; Jesus III; Trinity Hall III; Corpus Christi II; Peterhouse II; St Catharine's II; Clare III; Jesus IV; King's II; Downing III; 1st & 3rd Trinity III

IV: Queens' III; St Catharine's III; Sidney Sussex III; Churchill III; Darwin; Caius III; 1st & 3rd Trinity IV; Emmanuel III; Fitzwilliam III; Selwyn III; Pembroke III; Clare IV; LMBC V; Wolfson; Pembroke IV; Christ's III

V: Magdalene III; Christ's IV; LMBC VI; St Catharine's IV; LMBC VII; Queens' IV; Churchill IV; 1st & 3rd Trinity V; Corpus Christi III; Magdalene IV; LMBC VIII; St Catharine's V; Clare V; Emmanuel IV; Fitzwilliam IV; Christ's V

VI: Jesus V; Selwyn IV; Corpus Christi IV; LMBC IX; Caius IV; Magdalene V; Churchill V; Downing IV; Queens' V; Sidney Sussex IV; St Catharine's VI; Pembroke V; 1st & 3rd Trinity VI; LMBC X; King's III; St Edmund's House

VII: Fitzwilliam V; 1st & 3rd Trinity VII; St Catharine's VII; 1st & 3rd Trinity VIII; LMBC XI; Emmanuel V; Addenbrooke's; Peterhouse III; Queens' VI; Trinity Hall IV; Queens' VII; Girton; Fitzwilliam VI; Robinson; Homerton

VIII: Peterhouse IV; Selwyn V; Queens' VIII; Sidney Sussex V; Sidney Sussex VI; Hughes Hall; Jesus VI; King's IV; 1st & 3rd Trinity IX; Downing VI; LMBC XII; Emmanuel VI; Clare VI; Darwin II; Robinson II; Queens' IX; Churchill VI; Queens' X

WOMEN

I: Clare; New Hall; Newnham; Churchill; Girton; Girton II; Trinity Hall; New Hall II; Selwyn; OMABC; Clare II; Newnham II; Homerton; Sidney Sussex; 1st & 3rd Trinity; Newnham III; Selwyn II; Wolfson; New Hall III; Fitzwilliam; Emmanuel; Girton III

II: Hughes Hall; Jesus; Girton IV; St Catharine's; Caius; Newnham IV; Christ's; Lucy Cavendish; Downing; Queens'; Robinson; Churchill II; Churchill III; Trinity Hall II; Clare III; Homerton II; Emmanuel II; Homerton III; Newnham V; Fitzwilliam II; Sidney Sussex II; 1st & 3rd Trinity II; Caius II

Correction: In Division V Churchill IV were not bumped by Island 3rd Trinity V as shown in the chart; Churchill IV bumped Queen's IV and Corpus III bumped 1st and 3rd Trinity V.

Table tennis

HONGKONG: World Masters tournament: Guo Yuehua (China) beat E Lindh (Sweden) 21—13, 13—21, 21—19; Z Kosanovic (Yugoslavia) beat Lu Yaohua (China) 18—21, 21—19, 21—19; A Grubba (Poland) beat Huang Liang (China) 21—11, 21—14; L Kucharski (Poland) beat G Gergely (Hungary) 21—15, 21—14; I Jonyer (Hungary) beat J Hilton (England) 22—24, 21—10, 21—17; M Orlowski (Czechoslovakia) beat [illegible] 21—13, 19—21, 23—21; D Surbek (Yugoslavia) beat Chiu Man Kuen (Hongkong) 19—21, [illegible]; U Carlsson (Sweden) beat R Pollon (England) 21—15, 21—15.

Racing

Eddery strings together a necklace

By John Karter

When Pat Eddery landed the position of first jockey to Vincent O'Brien at the end of last season he appeared to have been given the key to a treasure chest. Housed in the almost legendary Ballydoyle stables, a fabulous string of equine gems, among which Storm Bird, the former 2,000 Guineas and Derby favourite, shone out like the Cullinan diamond, surely made the former champion jockey the envy of all his contemporaries.

But things are not always what they seem. The open chest has so far yielded little in the way of riches. Worst of all, Storm Bird, far from proving to be a multi-million pound proposition that his insurance valuation suggested, has not even been seen on a racecourse.

Still, the season is relatively young, O'Brien is at last starting to get among the winners, and the record of Eddery's former stable, that of Peter Walwyn, has not exactly given him cause for regrets. And yesterday at Newbury Eddery had good reason to feel that somebody up there had not taken a personal dislike to him after all.

The scoreline was Eddery 4, The Rest 2 and rarely has there been a better example of the man's consummate talent for booting them home than in the varied display he gave yesterday. When winning on Jeremy Tree's Leixlip in the opening Ilsley Maiden Fillies Stakes, Eddery had to contend with a storming last furlong challenge from the Aga Khan's newcomer, Falaka.

There were no histrionics, just a calm, measured response from a man who knew exactly how much his horse had in reserve. Leixlip can only have benefited from such sympathetic handling.

Eddery rode a similar race on Paul Cole's highly regarded colt, Sharlie's Wimpy. He was always in the front rank and was almost insolently nonchalant when Geoff Baxter brought Tender King alongside in the final furlong. The winning margin for Sharlie's Wimpy, who runs in the Coventry Stakes at Royal Ascot next week, was a neck, but it could have been considerably more.

Eddery had little more than a steering job on Henry Cecil's filly, Home On The Range, in the Twyford Stakes, and it was on Tugoflove in the Hermitage Stakes that his artistry was perhaps seen in its fullest flower. Ray Laing's horse is not the easiest of rides and does best when held up and produced for a late run. Eddery timed his challenge to the split second to pop the five-year-old in front of the favourite, Herbie Quayle, close home.

Tugoflove cannot run in next week's Royal Hunt Cup because when Laing applied for a dual-purpose licence (National Hunt and Flat) there was a mix-up at Weatherby's, his name was taken out of the computer and he was not sent the relevant entry form.

This afternoon Eddery should find fortune smiling on him again when he is taken to win the Newbury Summer Cup on End of War, one of several fancied rides. Tree's four-year-old showed he was approaching his peak when staying on to finish fourth to Corduroy over York's extended mile and a quarter. He faces quite a task in conceding 18lb to the recent course winner, Morality Stone, but should prove equal to it.



Eddery: a cluster of winners.

Eddery's other best chance of success appears to lie with Bettyknowes, an easy Kempton winner, in the Foxhill Handicap. However, this is an extremely competitive race in which Show-a-Leg, Ardar and Royal Vulcan will all be justifiably supported.

In the circumstances it could be worth taking a chance with Regal Steel, from the prolific stable of Reg Hollinshead, who has few runners at Newbury. Regal Steel has disappointed recently, but on the form he showed when winning a handicap at York last month he is quite well handicapped.

The Kingsclere Stakes has attracted some promising two-year-old fillies, the pick of whom may be Wicked Wave, trained by Merrick Francis, the son of the thriller writer and former jockey, Dick. Wicked Wave followed a promising second to Justicia at Newbury with a victory from End of the Line and yesterday's winner, Sharlie's Wimpy, at Bath. She may be too fast for Mosso, Broadway Lodge and Lockwood Girl.

The soundest bets at Beverley could be Peter Easterby's highly rated Bonol in the Watt Memorial Stakes and Michael Stoute's Kind Music, who can thwart Easterby's Mydrone in the Massey Trophy.

Sea Pigeon top

Sea Pigeon has been voted National Hunt champion for the second year running by the Racegoers Club.

Newbury programme

2.0 POLAR JEST APPRENTICE HANDICAP (£1,364 : 1m)

102 01001- Traquair (D) (J Dunlop), Dunlop, 12-9-11 M Gilchrist 3 7
103 03320-0 Martial Arts (C,D, B) (J Whitney), J Tree, 5-9-6 D Cox 3 8
104 33300-0 Black Earl (Lotron Ltd), T Hallett, 3-9-2 J Blake 4
105 101303- Twickenham (D) (Lt-Col B Michaelson), I Balding, 5-9-2 J Purchase 3 13
106 4-40202 Prince Of Spain (G Brunton), P M Taylor, 6-9-0 S Keightley 6
107 0/00120 Pit Your Wits (D) (A Davies), D H Jones, 5-8-13 K Woolnough 4 3
110 00-0100 Gibbon (D) (N Nuttall), P Rohan, 5-8-10 G Hughes 15
112 42-0000 Monte Acuto (D) (A Ward), G Harwood, 7-8-7 A Collinson 3 17
113 00020-1 Spikey Bill (R Cheetham), P Mitchell, 4-8-6 M Saunders 1
114 0210-00 Swift Palm (Nimrod Company), P Cundell, 4-8-6 K Willey 14
115 320000- Countess Virginia (C,D) (B Whigham), R Hannon, 6-8-5 D Brown 16
116 .044114 Lynconwise (D) (Mrs L Maguire), J Bolger, 3-8-2 G Lomax 3 9
117 00-0002 Pledge (H Candy), Candy, 8-8-1 J Kennedy 3 11
118 300-003 Satin Grange (B Hobbs), Hobbs, 3-8-1 G King 3 5
119 0-03023 Fettered (D, B) (Mrs N Vigors), Mrs Vigors, 7-7-12 J Gregg 2
121 240400- Compound (Miss R Hudson), Mrs N Kennedy, 7-7-11 G Dickie 10
122 10-0000 Maryam (M Wetherill), D Marks, 4-7-11 M Fozzard 3
123 000-340 Salford Supreme (D Nicholson), Nicholson, 4-7-7 W Hayes 18
124 000000/ Bermondo (C Benstead), Benstead, 10-7-7 M Pope 10

7-2 Lynconwise, 9-2 Spikey Bill, 11-2 Satin Grange, 6-1 Prince Of Spain, 7-1 Twickenham, 8-1 Traquair, 10-1 Pit Your Wits, 12-1 Gibbon, 20-1 others.

2.30 KENNETT STAKES (2-y-o maidens : £3,321 : 6f)

201 0 Abstainer (Lord McAlpine), R Smyth, 9-0 P Young 17
202 Anstruther (Mrs P Mills), D Ringer, 9-0 P Cook 23
203 0 ATS Prince (ATS Air Charter Ltd), P Rohan, 9-0 C Dwyer 20
204 Big Trouble (Dr J Hernandez), G P-Gordon, 9-0 A Bond 10
205 Bold Print (Mrs G Houghton), R Houghton, 9-0 J Reid 11
206 Busaco (R McCreery), W Hern, 9-0 W Carson 22
209 0 Diamond King (Mrs F Harris), C Benstead, 9-0 R Curant 2
210 0 El Mansour (B Tyler), N Gaselee, 9-0 M Thomas 7
211 Erotas (Mrs G Charalambous), G Harwood, 9-0 G Starkey 8
213 Falcon's Heir (W Ponsonby), P Cole, 9-0 M Malham 7 9
217 Macmillion (T McCarthy), Mrs B Waring, 9-0 D McKay 6
218 Mailman (Mrs J McDougald), I Balding, 9-0 J Matthias 5
219 North Briton (J Morrison), J Tree, 9-0 S Cauthen 1
220 Pacific Sparkler (D McClure), P Cole, 9-0 R Weaver 14
221 Padalco (T Hillman), H Cecil, 9-0 L Piggott 19
223 000 Parton George (B Bishop), Mrs R Lomax, 9-0 C Coughlin 7 16
224 0 Shamrock Nail (Fredk Cooper Ltd), R Hollinshead, 9-0 S Perks 12
226 0 Split The Breeze (M Jackson), Mrs R Lomax, 9-0 W Newnes 3 15
227 The Parrot (Capt N Peto), J Tree, 9-0 P Eddery 4
228 Top Lad (S Enfield), H Price, 9-0 B Rouse 3
229 Trooper Sergeant (H Oppenheimer), H Candy, 9-0 P Waldron 13
230 Tulsa Flyer (B Peters), P Cole, 9-0 T Rogers 24
232 Word Of Mouth (Mrs P Fetherston-Godley), P Walwyn, 9-0 J Mercer 18
233 Zilos (G Cmabanis), B Hobbs, 9-0 G Baxter 21

3-1 Padalco, 9-2 Mailman, 5-1 Busaco, 6-1 The Parrot, 7-1 Erotas, 8-1 Word Of Mouth, 10-1 Zilos, 12-1 Top Lad, 20-1 others.

3.0 NEWBURY SUMMER CUP (Handicap : £3,590 : 1½m)

301 3042/30- Lohengrin (Sir R Cohen), J Dunlop, 5-10-0 W Carson 5
302 00004-0 Canio (C) (H Joel), H Candy, 4-9-10 P Waldron 3
303 1230-04 End Of War (C) (J Whitney), J Tree, 4-9-7 P Eddery 1
304 32-0002 Right Diamond (D) (R Halter), G Balding, 4-9-3 J Reid 6
305 4-00200 King's Ride (D), (D Clark), W Wightman, 5-8-12 G Baxter 4
306 120-001 Morality Stone (C,D) (Mrs I Backley), P Mitchell, 4-8-3 R Fox 2

6-4 End Of War, 15-8 Morality Stone, 9-2 Right Diamond, 8-1 King's Ride, 12-1 Canio, Lohengrin.

3.30 KINGSCLERE STAKES (2-y-o fillies : £4,666 : 6f)

401 314104 Broadway Lodge (J Kelly), C Wildman, 8-12 T Rogers 6
404 .1122 Lockwood Girl (Mrs J McCormack), G Hunter, 8-8 P Cook
405 1 Mosso (Lady Clanwilliam), J Toller, 8-8 J Mercer 1
407 21 Wicked Wave (Mrs T Ramsing), M Francis, 8-8 J Reid 4
409 Corley Moor (Oldarfleet Equine Ltd), W H-Bass, 8-5 W Carson 8
410 Cricket Field (Mrs E Vestey), B Hobbs, 8-5 G Baxter 3
411 0 Rizla Red (D Lucie-Smith), R Hannon, 8-5 B Rouse 7
412 Rockfest (J Whitney), J Tree, 8-5 P Eddery 4

15-8 Wicked Wave, 3-1 Lockwood Girl, 9-2 Rockfest, 6-1 Cricket Field, 8-1 Corley Moor, 10-1 Mosso, 16-1 others.

4.0 FOXHILL HANDICAP (3-y-o : £2,511 : 1m 3f)

501 310-022 Show-A-Leg (Eva Lady Rosebery), B Hobbs, 9-7 G Baxter 2
503 3-1 Ardar (CD) (H H Aga Khan), R Houghton, 8-13 J Reid 4
504 20-0 Heighten (T Egerton), W Hern, 8-10 W Carson 6
505 04-01 Bettyknowes (H Keswick), J Tree, 8-8 P Eddery 5
506 00-132 Royal Vulcan (Mrs N Parr), N Callaghan, 8-6 L Piggott 8
507 0-00130 Regal Steel (Steel Plate & Sections Ltd), R Hollinshead, 8-4 S Perks 9
508 2322 Carved Opal (D D'Ambrumenil), B Hills, 7-13 E Johnson 7
509 40-00 Masquerader (B) (Mrs A Kalmanson), P Makin, 7-13 M Thomas 1
510 000 Black Penny (R Grenville-Webb), J Old, 7-9 W Newnes 3 3

9-4 Bettyknowes, 11-4 Ardar, 4-1 Royal Vulcan, 6-1 Show-A-Leg, 8-1 Carved Opal, 12-1 Heighten, 16-1 others.

4.30 CHILDREY STAKES (3-y-o maidens : £2,169 : 1m 5f 60yd)

601 0-0004 Airstream (B) (Mrs C Bennett), R Houghton, 9-0 J Reid 6
602 0 Bon Chat (Mrs C Jonas), G Lewis, 9-0 G Starkey 12
603 43 Centroline (R Barnett), H Candy, 9-0 P Waldron 1
605 Janus (Mrs J Dunlop), R Baker, 9-0 J Matthias 8
606 0 Master At Arms (M Jackson), Mrs R Lomax, 9-0 W Newnes 3 5
607 044- Refresh (Lord Howard de Walden), P Walwyn, 9-0 J Mercer 11
608 000-2 Right Regent (S Hindle), D Elsworth, 9-0 R Fox 9
609 00-0200 Sass (M Fine), P Kelleway, 9-0 L Piggott 10
611 4-0 Valentinian (Lord Scarborough), W Hern, 9-0 W Carson 3
612 0020-0 Wrong Page (F Sahadi), P Cole, 9-0 P Eddery 7
614 Neoran (Turki M Saud), C Nelson, 8-11 T Rogers 4
615 Peperino (Mrs H Billington), P Cundell, 8-11 P Cook 2

2-1 Centroline, 5-1 Sass, 9-2 Valentinian, 6-1 Right Regent, 8-1 Airstream, 10-1 Bon Chat, 12-1 Wrong Page, 20-1 others.

Newbury selections

By John Karter
2.0 Pit Your Wits. 2.30 Padalco. 3.00 End Of War. 3.30 Wicked Wave. 4.0 Regal Steel. 4.30 Valentinian.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Satin Grange. 2.30 Padalco. 3.30 Mosso. 4.0 Show a Leg. 4.30 Sass.

Beverley programme

2.15 BRANTINGHAM STAKES (Selling : 2-y-o : £718 : 5f)

3 30 Blackboosh, M W Easterby, 8-11 M Birch 7
5 0 Esthers Folly, P Haslam, 8-11 B Jago 4
6 002 Letsgomo, P Rohan, 8-11 J Seagrave 1
7 003 Reinforce (B), J Hardy, 8-11 A Proud 5 6
8 Rock Tell, K Stone, 8-11 J Skilling 3
9 3 Broken Seal, C Gray, 8-8 S Robinson 7 5
11 0 Cawstonella, J Wilson, 8-8 D Duffield 9
13 0 Ribble Way, W C Watts, 8-8 E Hide 8
16 32 Star Cove, W Haigh, 8-8 T Ives 2

10-11 Letsgomo, 4-1 Blackboosh, 6-1 Broken Seal, 8-1 Star Cove, 12-1 Reinforce, 14-1 others.

2.45 LONDESBOROUGH HANDICAP (£1,166 : 1m)

2 0-30040 Anglepoise (D), S Norton, 4-9-12 J Lowe 19
3 00000-3 Nonchalant, A Smith, 6-8-13 — 5
4 4413-00 Tryton Lines (D), M H Easterby, 4-8-10 M Birch 3
5 130000 Middleham (CD), E Weymes, 5-8-10 K Hodgson 5 18
6 240110 Black Mike, P Haslam, 6-8-7 B Jago 16
7 2100-20 Higham Grey (D), D Chapman, 5-8-6 D Nicholls 8
9 00001/ Prickles (D), E Richmond, 5-8-2 P Robinson 6
10 433040- Peter The Butcher (D), S Nesbitt, 4-7-13 A Nesbitt 5 14
13 3/433-3 Downbeat, W H-Bass, 4-7-11 — 7
14 1300-00 Prince (CD, B), K Stone, 7-7-9 A Mercer 12
16 000-000 Tuyena (D), M Camacho, 5-7-7 — 15
17 4000-00 Nathaniel (D), M W Easterby, 4-7-7 N Carlisle 5 9
20 000-000 Sigh, A Smith, 4-7-7 S Salmon 11
21 00000-0 Aloda Rose (D), J Wilson, 4-7-7 B Jones 5 13
22 24-0403 Saint Moniande, B McMahon, 8-7-7 K Leason 10
24 0-0302 Whistler's Image (B), J Hardy, 5-7-7 A Proud 5 2
25 00000- Dragonight, R C Ward, 4-7-7 N Connorton 5 1
26 00-0000 Vronsky, C Gray, 5-7-7 L Charnock 4

11-4 Black Mike, 7-2 Anglepoise, 4-1 Downbeat, 11-2 Nonchalant, 8-1 Tryton Lines, 10-1 Middleham, 16-1 others.

3.15 MASSEY TROPHY (2-y-o : £2,582 : 5f)

2 01 Erroll's Boy (D), M W Easterby, 9-1 E Hide 5
3 13 Kind Music (D), M Stoute, 9-1 W R Swinburn 4
4 1 Mydrone (D), M H Easterby, 9-1 M Birch 6
5 0 Browfold, P Rohan, 8-11 J Seagrave 3
7 0 Dageegah, P Durr, 8-11 P Robinson 2
9 Rifle Shot, A Smith, 8-11 M Wigham 1

11-8 Kind Music, 9-4 Mydrone, 4-1 Erroll's Boy, 8-1 Browfold, 12-1 Rifle Shot, 20-1 Dageegah.

3.45 WATT MEMORIAL STAKES (£2,841 : 1¼m)

1 14-2401 Bonol, M H Easterby, 4-9-4 M Birch 7
3 1120-00 Rhus, M Stoute, 4-9-4 W R Swinburn 3
4 1112/4- The Solent, D Chapman, 5-9-4 D Nicholls 4
5 00013-0 Kifissia, M Albina, 4-9-1 E Hide 2
8 12102-0 Baz Bombati, G P-Gordon, 3-8-1 G Duffield 1
9 012-021 St Mawes (D), B Hobbs, 3-8-1 R Cochrane 3 5
10 0-30000 Sheba's Glory, P Durr, 3-7-13 P Robinson 6

9-4 St Mawes, 3-1 Bonol, 9-2 Baz Bombati, 6-1 Rhus, 10-1 Kifissia, The Solent, 14-1 Sheba's Glory.

4.15 ETTON HANDICAP (£1,115 : 2m)

3 30320-0 Glenvara, R D Peacock, 4-9-7 R Sidebottom 5 7
4 401 Shooting Butts, R Hollinshead, 3-9-6 W R Swinburn 2
8 332004- Mary Le Bow, M H Easterby, 4-8-10 M Rimmer 5 9
10 040-001 Newgate, A Scott, 8-8-7 J Lowe 4
11 20/0-23 Celtic Tara, C Booth, 5-8-6 G Oldroyd 6
12 030-020 Find The Sun, C Gray, 4-8-4 M Birch 10
13 0-00003 Manstone (B), T Fairhurst, 4-8-2 — 11
15 00-1300 Wedded Bliss (CD), D Chapman, 5-7-13 S Webster 1
16 00/0-32 Peacock Charm, J Mason, 5-7-13 A Mercer 3
17 0000-00 Do Or Die, C Thornton, 4-7-13 G Welsh 12
18 300/0-2 Speed Of Light (CD), G Lockerbie, 6-7-9 B Crossley 5 8
19 4432-0 Destiny Hill (CD), S Holland, 10-7-7 K Darley 5

15-8 Shooting Butts, 3-1 Celtic Tara, 5-1 Manstone, 6-1 Mary Le Bow, 8-1 Speed Of Light, 10-1 Peacock Charm, 16-1 others.

4.45 GRANDSTAND HANDICAP (£1,247 : 5f)

1 040-000 Tobermory Boy (D), J Hardy, 4-10-0 K Hodgson 5 3
3 00000-0 Supertramp (D), J Fitzgerald, 3-8-6 M Birch 7
4 1021-00 Donatella (CD), W Wharton, 3-8-5 W Wharton 10
5 000-310 Lindy Bay (D), Hbt Jones, 4-8-5 N Connorton 5 5
6 0-34400 Intrepid Boy (CD), W Bentley, 4-8-5 G Duffield 2
7 3-00004 Karen's Star (D), S Nesbitt, 4-8-3 A Nesbitt 5 9
8 4010-00 Fiddler (CD), C Austin, 4-8-1 J Lowe 6
9 0024-00 Old Bird, R Stubbs, 4-7-13 M Fry 7 4
10 4-00031 Caledonian (D, B), J Calvert, 5-7-13 B Jones 5 1
11 02-0003 Star Kid (D), V Mitchell, 6-7-10 A Mercer 8

3-1 Caledonian, 4-1 Star Kid, 5-1 Supertramp, 6-1 Donatella, Karen's Star, 8-1 Intrepid Boy, 10-1 Lindy Bay, 14-1 others.

Beverley selections

By John Karter
2.15 Letsgomo. 2.45 Black Mike. 3.15 Kind Music. 3.45 Bonol. 4.15 Shooting Butts. 4.45 Caledonian.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Esther's Folly. 2.45 Downbeat. 3.15 Kind Music. 3.45 St Mawes.

Newbury results

2.0 (2.4) ILSLEY STAKES (2-y-o: maiden fillies: £2,910: 6f)
LEIXLIP gr by Drone—Blue Law (E Barry Ryan) 8-11 P Eddery (5-2 fav) 1
Falaka J Reid (11-1) 2
Hithermoor Lass T Rogers (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 26p; places, 13p, 29p, 95p. Dual F: 98p. CSF: £2.88. J Tree at Marlborough. Nk, 3l. 19 ran. 1min 4.89sec.

2.30 (2.32) HERMITAGE STAKES (£5,080: 1m)
TUGOFLOVE b h by Tudor Rhythm—Speyside (Mrs B Harcourt-Wood) 5-9-0 P Eddery (9-1) 1
Herbie Quayle S Cauthen (8-4 fav) 2
Seasurf W Carson (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 72p; places, 13p, 15p, 14p. Dual F: 71p. CSF: £2.06. D Laing at Newbury. ½l, 2½l. 10 ran. 1min 37.66sec.

3.0 (3.7) GEORGE SMITH HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,194: 6f)
DAWNS DELIGHT b g by Dawn Review—Bird of Passage (K Ivory) 7-8 S Salmon (11-2) 1
Steel Pass G Starkey (8-1) 2
Plum Lane J Matthias (15-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 50p; places, 20p, 31p, 29p. Dual F: £1.74. CSF: £4.80. K Ivory at Radlett. Hd, 3l. 13 ran. 1min 14.25sec.

3.30 (3.31) BERKSHIRE STAKES (2-y-o: £5,069: 5f)
SHARLIE'S WIMPY, ch c by Tumble Wind—Sweet Sharlie (Tulsa (J & D) Wimpy Bars) 8-7 P Eddery (5-4 fav) 1
Tender King G Baxter (13-1) 2
Prairie Dunes G Starkey (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 25p; places, 15p, 25p. Dual F: £1.41. CSF: £1.82. P Cole, at Lambourn. Nk, 2l. 7 ran. 1min 4.35secs.

4.0 (4.1) TWYFORD STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £3,687: 1¼m)
HOME ON THE RANGE, br f by Habitat—Great Guns (L Freedman) P Eddery (11-8 fav) 1
Sextant W Carson (7-4) 2
Norfolk Queen S Cauthen (3-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 22p. Dual F: 20p. CSF: 37p. H Cecil, at Newmarket. 2l, 10l. 4 ran. 2min 7.56sec.

4.30 (4.31) NETHERAVON HANDICAP (£1,998: 1m 5f 60yd)
CHARLOTTES CHOICE, b g by Blakeney—Queendom (R Green) 6-9-2 S Woolley (25-1) 1
North West R Still (7-2) 2
Simette W Carson (9-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.14; places, 38p, 16p, 15p. Dual F: £6.06. CSF: £10.77. W Wightman, at Upham. Nk, shrt hd. 8 ran. 3min 57.20sec. NR: Champagne Charlie.

DAILY DOUBLE: Dawns Delight, Home On The Range: £13.60. TREBLE: Tugoflove, Sharlie's Wimpy, Charlottes Choice: £230.40. PLACEPOT: £12.75. JACKPOT: Not won.

Great Yarmouth

2.15 (2.18) KITTY WITCHES (Maiden fillies: 2-y-o: £1,168)
LAVENDER DANCE, gr f, by Dance In Time—Sea Lavender (S Hornung), 8-11 L Piggott (1-3 fav) 1
Lerina B Raymond (16-1) 2
Super Natalie S Jarvis (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 14p; places, 13p, 20p, 20p. Dual F, 47p. CSF, 71p. H Cecil, at Newmarket. 6l, 4l. Autumn Ballet (20-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Glenside Lady.

2.45 (2.46) FLEGGS STAKES (2-y-o: £654: 6f)
EIGHTPENCE, ch f, by Pieces of Eight—Canisburn (B Marsham), 8-13 P Madden (9-2) 1
Next Decade G Duffield (5-2 jt fav) 2
Spotty Jane M Rimmer (5-2 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 56p; places, 14p, 11p, 12p. Dual F, 41p. CSF, £1.52. M Thompkins, at Newmarket. 1½l, 2½l. Superb Singer (7-2) 4th. The winner was bought in for 3,400gns.

3.15 (3.16) RADIO NORFOLK HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,500: 1¼m)
ARKAN, b c, by Prince Tenderfoot—Adamantos (Sultan Adham), 8-5 B Taylor (2-1) 1
Full of Reason L Piggott (5-4 fav) 2
New Continent A Mackay (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 31p; places, 11p, 24p. Dual F, 18p. CSF, 38p. J Hindley, at Newmarket. 1l, hd. Tudor Bob (7-1) 4th. 7 ran.

3.45 (3.49) DOMESDAY STAKES (3-y-o: £1,156: 1m 3f)
LAKENHEATH, ch c, by Northfields—Cheveley Princess (E Moller), 9-0, bl G Duffield (7-1) 1
Northern Supreme L Piggott (4-11) 2
Anice W McKeown (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 79p; places, 19p, 10p, 13p. Dual F: 33p. CSF: £1.01. H Wragg, at Newmarket. Sh hd, 6l. Le Gran Brun (33-1) 4th. 14 ran.

4.15 (4.16) THREE HERRINGS HANDICAP (£1,625: 1¼m)
SUNSET RAY, br m, by Hotfoot—Queen of Twilight (Mrs R Skepper), 5-8-8 B Taylor (evens fav) 1
Francesco L Piggott (5-1) 2
Quilpee Mai K Leason (66-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 11p, 16p, 43p. Dual F: 39p. CSF: 67p. J Winter, at Newmarket. Hd, hd. Teneria (5-1) 4th. 8 ran.

4.45 (4.46) BURGESSES HANDICAP (£1,061: 7f)
TOWER JOY, b h, by Tower Walk—Great Joy (P De Bour), 7-9-9 S Cullen (11-8 fav) 1
Lady Sister J Fortune (5-2) 2
Silari G Lomax (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 23p; places, 15p, 16p, 35p. Dual F: 38p. CSF: 61p. L Cumani, at Newmarket. 3l, 1l. Witchingham Lass (9-1) 4th. 8 ran. NR: Low Mileage.
TOTE DOUBLE: Arkan, Sunset Ray, £6.35. TREBLE: Eightpence, Lakenheath, Tower Joy, £38.55. PLACEPOT: £1.95.

Beverley

6.45: 1, Mount Magic (10-1); 2, Beaulah (20-1); 3, Longridge (9-2), Cashwell. 7-2 fav. 14 ran.
7.10: 1, Gypsy Dancer (2-1); 2, Geary's For Strip (10-1); 3, Crews Hill (9-2). 5 ran. Westacombe evens fav.
7.35: 1, Vaigly Star (10-11 fav); 2, Miss Trilli (10-1); 3, Venetian Joy (5-2). 9 ran.
8.5: 1, Master Martin (8-1); 2, Sincerely Mills (11-2); 3, Creamy (25-1). 13 ran.
8.35: 1, Mustapha (4-1); 2, Tallebire Homes (7-4 fav); 3, Eternal Pleasure (5-2). 8 ran.
9.5: 1, Canoodle (2-1 fav); 2, The Small Miracle (3-1); 3, Blakeney Point (11-1). 8 ran.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury: Good. Beverley: Good to firm. Tomorrow: Sandown Park: Good. York: Good to firm.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Space Boy, Spiffing.

Yachting

Fleet left 50 miles behind in Blyth's wake

By John Nicholls

Robin Knox-Johnston and Billy King-Harman, sailing Sea Falcon on a different course from the other leading contenders, has again been overtaken in the transatlantic race, organized by the Royal Western Yacht Club. Brittany Ferries GB, the 65ft trimaran of Chay Blyth and Robert James, is back in front with an increased lead. At midday yesterday she was calculated to be about 50 miles ahead of her nearest pursuers and about one third of the way to the finish at Newport, Rhode Island.

All is not lost for the 70ft Sea Falcon, however, as a depression is affecting the area through which the fleet of about 90 boats is racing and its attendant winds are varying from force six easterlies to south-westerly gales. When the trough has passed through (no doubt on its way to England), the pattern could change again but Sea Falcon has now dropped to fifth place.

The other important news of the day was the confirmation by Eric and Patrick Tabarly of their retirement from the race. In a characteristically terse statement from Cherbourg, Eric Tabarly explained that he had withdrawn his 52ft trimaran, Paul Ricard, because her hull had developed a leak in the severe conditions.

Paul Ricard is the boat in which Tabarly had established a record for the crossing of the Atlantic from west to east under sail. His retirement robs the race of one of its most interesting characters.

Elf Aquitaine, a 59ft catamaran sailed by Marc Pajot and Paul Ayasse, has at last made contact with the leading group and is lying fourth. She was one of the highly fancied boats before the start in Plymouth last Saturday but had not so far sailed up to expectations.

Ahead of her is Jacques Ribourel, with Olivier de Kersauson and Gerard Dijkstra, who are still in third place after reporting trouble with their mizzen mast on Tuesday. Tele-7-Jours, sailed by Mike Birch and Walter Greene, is now lying second, an impressive performance for a trimaran of only 50ft.

The leading monohull is now the 75ft Kriter of Michel Malinovsky and Joel Charpentier, in ninth place. The previous leading mono, the Messieur Meuble of Florence Arthaud and Francois Boucher, is now 10th. The leading boat with an all-woman crew is the Super Marches Bravo of Annick Martin and Annie Cordelle, in 33rd position.

White still Britain's best in a Tornado

By John Nicholls

Weymouth Bay provided the sort of conditions yesterday that make it the favourite venue for small-boat sailing in the country. A fresh south-westerly breeze allowed fast times in all six classes competing in Weymouth Olympic week, there were no unexplained successes, and in at least three of the classes yesterday's winners are also leading comfortably on points.

Reg White, who has now been at the front of the Tornado fleet for about 10 years, winning several world championships and an Olympic gold medal in that time, is still the best in Britain. He led his race in his usual style and never looked like being caught as he recorded his fourth win of the week. Even a suddenly shortened course (because of a gale warning) could not disturb his concentration as he finished his race on one line and the Flying Dutchman, sharing the same course and committee boat, finished on an adjacent line.

The gale never materialized and the organizers thus missed a wonderful opportunity to start a second race for those classes that are still short on their programme. The best race of the day was between the two leading Flying Dutchmen, sailed by Patrick Blake and John Loveday. The lead changed hands several times, with Blake seeming to have the edge to windward. He restored his lead for the last time at the final turning mark and was able to dictate the tactics up the windward leg to the finish.

One of the other helmspersons enjoying a good series is Cathy Foster, a former women's world champion, but sailing with a male crew, David Webster, in the 470 class at Weymouth. They won again yesterday, for the fourth time in the series, and at the moment are able to discard a third place in their points total. This was achieved on Tuesday when Miss Foster managed to start badly, hit a mark of the course and capsize during the race. Yesterday she again started in a poor position, but soon recovered.

The Solings are low in numbers and not very impressive, apart from that sailed by Christopher Law, who again had a long lead at the end of his race. The solitary Star (John Hackman) went through the motions of racing again, as he has to in order to qualify for the class world championships.

FINN: 1, M McIntyre; 2, R Bridge; 3, T Law. 470: 1, Miss C Foster; 2, B Jarrett; 3, R Lennox. SOLING: 1, C Law; 2, B Dunning; 3, D Spy. LASER: 1, S MacQueen; 2, A Davis; 3, J Showell. TORNADO: 1, R White; 2, J Downey; 3, D Bell. FLYING DUTCHMAN: 1, P Blake; 2, J Loveday; 3, J Truett.

The cost of sterling's slide, page 23

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Hard times hit the gaming tables, page 23

Stock markets
FT Ind 542.3 down 3.3
FT Gilts 65.19 up 0.38

Sterling
$1.9715 up 31.0 pts
Index 95.0 up 0.4

Dollar
Index 108.5 down 1.0
DM 2.3682 down 328 pts

Gold
$465.50 up $9

Money
3 mth sterling 12⅝-12½
6 mth Euro $ 17⅛-16¾
3 mth Euro $ 16⅞-16⅝

IN BRIEF

Westland cash for helicopter

Economies at the Ministry of Defence have forced Westland Aircraft to agree to contribute £2.75m to the first stage of the development of the EH 101 helicopter.

Westland announced with its interim figures yesterday that it had agreed to the payments in nine monthly tranches once the contract started.

Lord Aldington, Westland's chairman, also reported that the amount of private money going into the development of the WG 30 helicopter was increasing.

The Ministry is likely to decide within the next month whether it is to go ahead with the EH 101 contract which involves a partnership between Westland and the Italian Agusta company.

The EH 101 is the replacement for the Sea King helicopter

Financial Editor, page 23

Collins bid 'request'

News International yesterday said its 200p a share bid (for William Collins) was made at the Collins family's request after News International bought a block of shares from the family's members. NI said in its offer document that it would be content to remain Collins' largest shareholder with the 30.3 per cent of the ordinary voting capital it now owns.

OECD price rise

Consumer prices rose by 1 per cent in April in the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, bringing the increase over 12 months down to 10.6 per cent. Japan has the lowest inflation rate of 5.2 per cent, less than half the OECD average.

Coke decision soon

The Government is expected to make an announcement on the funding of coke supplies to Britain's troubled iron foundry industry before the end of the month. The 600 foundry companies are pressing for subsidies to bring them into line with their European rivals.

BSC jobs cut

The British Steel Corporation has announced more than 120 redundancies at two of its plants in Sheffield. Tinsley Park Works, which loses 82 jobs and Stocksbridge works where 40 jobs will be lost, make springs for motorcar manufacturers.

Nigerian oil output

Nigerian oil output fell in March by about 3.6 per cent compared with February and by about 13.4 per cent compared with March 1980.

Loan for Russia

The Soviet Union has signed agreements on loans totalling 203,800m yen (£474.5m) from Japan's semi-official Export Bank and about 20 commercial banks for Siberian coal and timber development projects.

US tin compromise

The United States would agree to an International Tin Council buffer stock of 50,000 metric tons, 5,000 tons lower than it earlier insisted, if there is agreement on other issues, Mr Michael Smith, the American Trade Ambassador said in Geneva.

Tobacco duties

Tobacco duties are expected to bring in 14.5 per cent more to the Government this year totalling an estimated £3,220m, according to the Treasury.

£13m Shell plant

Shell's Belgian subsidiary is to set up a £13m plant at Ghent to manufacture catalyst carriers. The new plant will have a capacity of 2,260 tonnes a year and will come on stream at the end of 1982.

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 0.56 point down to 993.88. The $-SDR was 1.15480. The £ was 0.587535.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Baralt Tin	27½p to 103p	Owen Owen	5p to 263p
Churchbury Est	15p to 635p	Sketchley	7p to 246p
French T	8p to 120p	Tricentrol	6p to 226p
Pegler-Hatters	8p to 176p	UC Invest	7p to 566p
Polly Peck	10p to 306p	Ultramar	5p to 448p

Falls

Broken Hill	30p to 855p	Sentrust	18p to 349p
Guthrie Corp	75p to 800p	Sun All	14p to 870p
Harrison Cros	25p to 825p	Tunnel Holds	12p to 430p
Kinross	18p to 595p	Royal	10p to 380p
Pretorian P Cem	20p to 355p	Westland Air	12p to 143p

Keep down the lending rate Beckett says

By Peter Hill

The Government was urged yesterday not to respond to sterling's recent fall on foreign exchange markets by raising the minimum lending rate.

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, said a further increase in MLR would be a bitter pill for industry after all that it had swallowed in the past two years.

Speaking in London—as the pound again strengthened—Sir Terence said sterling's recent fall meant that prospects for business and the economy were, on balance, brighter. The overvalued pound, he said, had inflicted a heavy toll on industry's ability to compete.

"The truth is that the level from which the pound has eased—not plunged or plummetted as some of the headlines have declared—was ridiculously high. Even today the level is still very high."

Although it had fallen against the United States dollar, the pound's trade-weighted average value, which mattered much more, had dropped by only 6 per cent since the first quarter of this year.

"We have consistently argued during this past year that the high value of the pound has been increasing industry's problems. And we have consistently urged the Government to cream the froth off the exchange rate. This has now largely happened," Sir Terence said.

Speaking at the annual lunch of the Press Association, Sir Terence said there was no reason for the CBI to alter its view that a 10 per cent fall in the value of the pound was compatible with reducing inflation, so long as pay settlements were kept under control and industry's costs were not increased.

In a wide-ranging speech, Sir Terence attacked the Labour Party's proposals to take Britain out of the European Economic Community, which now accounts for 43 per cent of United Kingdom trade, and underlined industry's growing concern about the trade imbalance with Japan.

Voluntary restraint agreements with the Japanese were not enough. Japan had to agree to open up her market to British and European exports and the Government had to ensure that Japanese investment in Britain did not become a Trojan horse.

Economic Notebook and Business Diary, page 23

Dollar hit by fear of US oil boycott by Arabs

By Frances Williams

The dollar fell sharply against all leading currencies on foreign exchange markets yesterday as interest rates tumbled and fears grew of Arab retaliation against the United States after Israel's bombing of Iraq's main nuclear reactor.

The dollar plunged by more than 3½ pfennigs against a generally stronger Deutsche mark to DM 2.3682 at the end of London trading. Its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies dropped 1.0 to 108.5 (average 1975=100), reflecting big losses against such currencies as sterling, the Swiss franc and Japanese yen.

The pound gained 3.10 cents on the dollar, closing in London at $1.9715. Its trade-weighted index rose 0.4 to 95.0 with sterling stronger against most continental currencies.

The dollar plummeted in American and Far East markets overnight on news that Kuwaiti MPs had called for an Arab oil boycott of the United States in the wake of the Israeli raid.

A modest recovery around midday in Europe was quickly reversed by falling American interest rates, which gave rise to speculation that rates have peaked for the time being.

Chemical Bank cut its broker loan rate to 19½ from 20½ per cent and two smaller banks cut their prime rates to 19½ from 20 per cent. Most banks remain at 20 per cent.

The widely-watched Federal Funds rate opened yesterday in New York at 17¾ per cent, down ¾ per cent from Tuesday's close, and fell further to 16¾ per cent. This was taken as a clear indication of lower interest rates to come and Eurodollar deposit rates dropped sharply. Three-month deposits slumped by nearly 2 percentage points to 16 7/16 per cent.

London interest rates were generally easier and dealers do not expect any rise in minimum lending rate today.

The dollar's weakness and easier American interest rates helped gold, which rose by $9 to $465.50 an ounce.

MPs sceptical about steel plan

By Our Industrial Editor

Sir Donald Kaberry: "I hope we are proved wrong."

Scepticism about the British Steel Corporation's latest survival plan was sounded yesterday by an all-party committee of MPs. They gave warning that failure to meet ambitious targets could lead to further demands for Government aid or Draconian measures to reduce losses.

In its report into British Steel's corporate plan, which will be reviewed by Mr Ian MacGregor, its chairman, next month, the Industry and Trade Committee said: "In the absence of any contingency element within the external financing limit, there is a clear possibility that, if the ambitious targets of the plan are not met, either the external financing limit of £730m will be insufficient or the corporation will need to take Draconian measures to contain its operating losses."

Sir Donald Kaberry MP (Con, Leeds NW), the committee's chairman, said yesterday: "I hope we are proved wrong by our scepticism about the optimism in the plan".

Although sceptical in tone, the committee's report, which it regards as an interim study, largely endorses the measures taken by the steel chairman to rationalize the BSC.

"We have no evidence of any practicable alternative to this plan for the survival of BSC. We reluctantly conclude that this heavy demand on the public purse must be accepted for a further year", the MPs said.

"There is a general recognition that the industry is now at the brink of a precipice, but the dynamism of the present chairman, and the readiness of the workforce to cooperate in dramatic changes in working practices leading to substantial improvements in productivity may mean that the present plans, optimistic as they are, will succeed where many earlier ones have failed", the committee said.

Early next month the corporation will formally confirm a loss for the past financial year of some £660m, in which its external financing limit was increased from an original £450m to £1,121m. Later, Mr MacGregor will advise ministers of how close BSC is to remaining within its target loss for this financial year set at £318m.

This year's financing limit of £730m will embrace the cost of further closures and redundancies, working capital and capital investment.

Mr MacGregor will discuss the achievement of targets set in the plan later next month with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry. But steel industry unions remain worried that further closures may be implemented.

In its report the committee emphasized the need for effective consultation before decisions were taken, and urged the Government to impress on European governments the need for capacity reductions by other steel producers, arguing that the United Kingdom industry has already borne more than its share of cutbacks.

The committee, which accepted the importance to the BSC of the new regime of voluntary production cuts among European steel producers designed to eliminate surplus capacity and lift prices by 15 to 20 per cent, also urged ministers to press for the elimination of all subsidies to the European steel industry.

Fourth report of the Industry and Trade Committee: House of Commons Paper 336-1, HMSO, £2.90.

Eagle Star continues move against Allianz

By Ronald Pullen

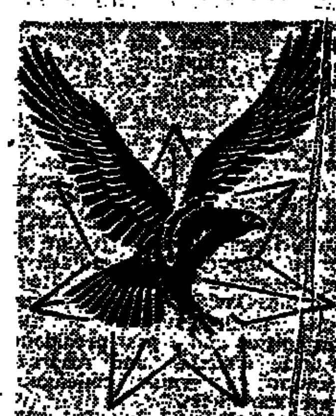
Eagle Star is planning to take its campaign against Allianz Versicherung's shareholding in the group to the regulatory authorities in Britain and Europe.

This follows last week's dawn raid and subsequent tender offer which has left Allianz, West Germany's leading insurance group, with a 28.1 per cent interest in Eagle Star.

Responding to remarks from Allianz that it would be seeking an early meeting with the Eagle Star board to discuss cooperation in both insurance and investment activities, Sir Denis Mountain, Eagle Star's chairman, said that the company would be looking for support from the authorities to prevent Allianz using its shareholding to influence group policy.

Eagle Star intends writing to the Office of Fair Trading in Britain, the German Kartel Office and the European Commission in Brussels asking for their views on the stake.

Mr Anthony Ratclif, Eagle Star's chief general manager, said: "Our main concern is to ensure we are in a situation where our commercial independence cannot be influenced by a minority shareholder."



Allianz has stressed that it had no intention of buying more Eagle Star shares at present.

Talks between Eagle Star and Allianz on possible areas of commercial cooperation were broken off last year by Eagle Star.

Meanwhile, the Kuwait Investment Office announced yesterday that it had sold seven million Eagle Star shares reducing its near 7 per cent stake below the 5 per cent level notifiable under company law.

Financial Editor, Page 23

Plea for £50,000 limit on mortgage relief

By Rosemary Unsworth

The Law Society wants the Government to increase the house price limit for mortgage interest relief from £25,000 to £50,000. In a submission to the Treasury on the Finance Bill the society's committee on revenue law says that the limit has not been adjusted since 1974, despite the substantial increase in house prices.

There are still many people with borrowings in excess of £25,000 which were incurred before 1974, it says. These people were initially given six years until April 1980 to reorganize their finances. This was extended with the change of Government until April 1982.

The society maintains that this extension gave the impression that it was to enable the Government to consider whether the £25,000 limit should be removed, raised or left in place. It recommends that an early statement is made.

The Law Society is also worried about the Business Start-Up Scheme. While it welcomes tax relief in the scheme, it doubts if it will have the results it deserves. At present it is difficult for investors and suitable businesses to be introduced, and this problem may not be overcome within the three-year life of the scheme.

Computer privacy safeguards

By Bill Johnstone

The Government has confirmed its intention to include in computer privacy legislation a safeguard whereby an individual can take action against those who break the law.

Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, has been outlining the structure of the proposals to the parliamentary Information Technology Committee.

He said: "It would be our intention to create a civil remedy for any person damaged as a result of a failure by an operator to observe his published operating criteria or in any other similar way. In the case of the public sector, the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman would be attracted."

The Government is standing firm in its opposition to an independent authority to control the use of computer data files. It prefers a system of compulsory registration by the users of computer files.

Mr Raison said: "The legislation as we envisage it at present, will provide for the establishment of a public register of systems storing and handling personal information electronically."

According to the Government, the obligation to register would carry with it a requirement to specify a number of aspects of the system, including its description and purpose, a list of those who would receive information, the security of the system and the maintenance of the quality of information.

Lloyd's Bill 'divorce' clause fight

By Richard Allen

Officials of Lloyd's are urging members to vote against a parliamentary demand for an amendment to the insurance market's new self-regulation Bill, even though the Bill could be wrecked as a result.

In a confidential letter to underwriters, the market's Underwriting Agents Association expresses dismay at the parliamentary call for a new clause to prevent managers of syndicates from acting as agents for members—the so-called "divorce" clause.

The letter states: "We unanimously advise you to inform your names to vote against any proposal for divorce although we fully appreciate that this could mean that the Bill has to be withdrawn".

A confidential memorandum has also gone out to broking chiefs from Lloyd's Insurance Brokers' Committee supporting the underwriting association's standpoint. It says: "We have no hesitation in recommending that Lloyd's brokers should take similar action."

Both groups are hopeful that an overwhelming vote against the demand, in a ballot scheduled for July 17, will encourage the parliamentary committee dealing with the Bill to reconsider its decision.

Market officials have reluctantly conceded that another parliamentary demand — for divestment between insurance brokers and underwriters—may have to be accepted because of the potential conflict of interest, although they are pressing for further discussions.

$1,000m Islamic business fund

By Michael Prest

Islamic business received its biggest encouragement to date yesterday when Prince Mohammad al Faisal al Saud, a member of the Saudi royal family, announced in Geneva the foundation of the Dar al Maal al Islami, or House of Islamic Funds, to be capitalized at $1,000m (£515m).

Although the new company is a trust registered in the Bahamas—administered by another company set up under the laws of the Canton of Geneva—it will operate according to Islamic principles, the most important of which is the prohibition on "riba" or usury.

Prince Faisal, the first Saudi prince to graduate from an American university, has campaigned for the revival of Islamic financial principles for many years. He has supported the establishment of Islamic banks in several Muslim countries.

The aims of the DMI are described as "Islamic investment, Islamic solidarity and Islamic banking operations and other trading and commercial activities conducted in accordance with Islamic principles."

Speaking at a news conference, Prince Faisal said that the investment priority would be Muslim countries, followed by other Third World nations. Investment in developed countries was not a priority.

So far DMI has raised $250m from wealthy individuals in the Muslim world. The rest of the capital will be raised by a public offering in Muslim countries. The first investment will be $3m for the supply of agricultural machinery to the Damazine project in the Sudan.

Prince Faisal stressed that the new company would be commercial; "essentially a partnership between money and work, a partnership limited in time and function."

Cocoa deal to benefit Ivory Coast

By Our Commodities Correspondent

In a further attempt to persuade the Ivory Coast to join the troubled International Cocoa Agreement, economists at the International Cocoa Organisation said yesterday that the agreement would raise the collective earnings of members by about $1,000m in 1981-2.

A report by the economists says that the Ivory Coast, which normally accounts for about a quarter of world's cocoa exports, would itself gain an extra $265m from the agreement.

The calculations are based on the assumptions that the 1981-2 world crop will be similar to the current season's 1.6m tonnes, and that prices will not fall below 80 cents a pound. The agreement is designed to support prices at 110 cents a pound once they reach that level.

The Ivory Coast has refused to sign the agreement because it believes the intervention level to be too low. Two leading consumers, the United States and Germany, have also declined to join. But Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary General, is expected to convene a meeting at the end of June of countries who want to go ahead with the agreement.

While the future of the cocoa agreement remains in doubt, that of the sixth tin agreement, under discussion in Geneva, looked brighter yesterday. The United States made new proposals that would allow the buffer stock manager to borrow money against the security of governments' commitments to contribute to the fund.

Courtaulds to shut Londonderry plant

From Our Own Correspondent, Belfast

Government offers of substantial financial support to Courtaulds to continue operation of its household linen plant at Campsie, Londonderry, have been rejected and the textile group will close the works with the loss of 630 jobs.

The announcement yesterday brings the total number of redundancies made in the province in the last three days to more than a thousand and marks a further contraction in what was once a leading production area for man-made fibres.

Union leaders at the plant which has lost £16m since it opened in 1976, were told of the decision by Dr Vera Furness, the plant director.

Despite talks with the Department of Commerce in Ulster during which the Government offered to provide substantial financial support to the company, Courtaulds decided there was no hope of the plant becoming profitable in the foreseeable future.

In Londonderry, where Courtaulds was the second largest employer after Dupont, and neighbouring Limavady, 10,475 people (25 per cent of the workforce) are now unemployed.

A spokesman for Courtaulds blamed operating losses and high import penetration for the closure.

Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State with responsibility for industry in Ulster, said that he reluctantly had to respect the company's commercial judgment.

Last year the Commons public accounts committee criticized the lack of control of public spending on the project and estimated that the cost of providing each job at the site was £28,000. A courtaulds spokesman said the Campsie project had cost £60m with the company supplying about £40m and the Government £20m.

The MP for Londonderry, Mr William Ross, expressed his "utter astonishment" at the Courtaulds announcement

Leyland misses a £10m bus

By Clifford Webb

The West Midlands Passenger Transport Committee yesterday awarded its entire 1982 order for 175 double-decker buses, worth £10m, to the Birmingham-based Metro-Cammell company. Despite a last-minute appeal to committee members, Leyland Vehicles failed to win a single order, for the fourth year running.

But the committee left the door open by deciding that 100 of the 350 buses to be ordered in the following three years will go to someone other than Metro-Cammell.

Mr Ken MacIver, managing director of Leyland Bus, wrote to each of the 16 committee members on Tuesday.

He pointed out that Leyland spent £75m a year with West Midland components companies and if it adopted a policy of buying only from those areas which purchased its buses the consequences for the West Midlands would be serious.

Iran opposes Krupp plan to cut 5,000 jobs

Solidarity of the Ayatollah's man

From Peter Norman, Bonn, June 10

Several thousand workers in the steel division of the huge West German Krupp industrial group are pinning their hopes of keeping their jobs on the revolutionary government in Iran.

The supervisory board of Krupp Stahl, which is considering management plans to cut the workforce by up to 5,000, has to approve all major decisions. It contains an equal number of shareholder and employee representatives, plus one "neutral man", who would cast the decisive vote in case of deadlock.

But today it appeared that one of the shareholder representatives, Mahmud Ahmed Sadeh-Herawi, of Tehran, would vote against the planned redundancies. Mr Sadeh-Herawi is Ayatollah Khomeini's man on the Krupp board. He is the Iranian Industry Minister and represents the 25 per cent of Krupp Stahl capital that was sold to the government of the Shah in the mid-1970s when Iran was keen to spend its oil wealth on buying western industrial expertise.

Last month, when the management's plans were first put forward, Mr Sadeh-Herawi astounded the other shareholder representatives by objecting to the redundancy proposals and asking for more time to consider them.

Mr Hassan Sarv, of the Iranian Embassy in Bonn, explained why the minister had cast his vote with the workers. "The Islamic revolution in Iran is against dismissing workers" he said. "It is the Islamic belief that work is necessary for the development of mankind; without work the personality cannot develop."

A Krupp Stahl spokesman declined to comment on the reports of the Iranian stand against the proposed dismissals although he conceded that the outcome of the board meeting was awaited with more than usual interest.

Mr Sadeh-Herawi's opposition to the redundancies is thought to be the first instance of a representative of the Iranian revolutionary government intervening in a company's affairs. It could set an interesting precedent for, on his buying spree the Shah also bought stakes of more than 25 per cent in the Krupp parent company and in Deutsche Babcock, which are still held by the government in Iran.

The rationalization programme proposed by the management is intended to offset serious financial losses caused by the crisis in the West European steel industry. Last month Krupp Stahl reported a catastrophic final quarter in 1980 and said that this adverse trend has continued into the early part of this year.

Attempt to rejuvenate a flagging industry

Awards to help shoemakers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A series of marketing awards, on the pattern of the Queen's Awards to industry, are being launched to boost the flagging fortunes of the British footwear industry. But as Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry and Information Technology, inaugurated the scheme in London yesterday, warnings came about continuing trading problems for the industry, with recent bad weather hitting seasonal sales of women's footwear.

Sales of children's shoes are holding up well but sales of men's shoes — the worst-hit sector in the industry all this year — are still languishing, Mr Spencer Crookenden, chairman of the footwear economic development committee, said at the National Economic Development Office (NEDO).

NEDO is one of four sponsors for the marketing awards scheme together with the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation (BFMF), Clarkes, the Somerset-based footwear manufacturers, and British Shoe Corporation, part of Sears Holdings, which both manufactures and retails footwear.

The awards, aimed at rewarding marketing achievements and innovative endeavour, will first be handed out next January. They will be based on company performances over an 18-month period to the end of last month. Subsequently, the scheme will cover a 12-month period.

Three awards are planned: the first for export marketing achievement, the next for United Kingdom marketing by manufacturers of branded footwear, and the third for marketing achievement, at home or abroad, jointly by manufacturers and retailers.

At present, any company without a cogent marketing plan tends to flounder like a ship without a rudder, Mr Crookenden added. He said that the "little Neddy" for the footwear industry was concentrating its work on encouraging improvements in productivity and exports but both of these depended on a well-thought-out approach to marketing.

Mr Baker pointed out that marketing and design were two other key areas for improving performance. Average productivity and returns from investment had long been a cause for concern in Britain, he went on, noting how the French produced 55 per cent in 1979 and the Americans 43 per cent more shoes per employee than did British manufacturers.

On the other hand in Britain, although the footwear production had fallen, value added per employee had risen sharply, Mr Baker said.

He added: "It is important to recognize the contribution made to our economy by industries like footwear. I do not underestimate, and I am certainly not indifferent to the problems the industry is facing".

In the 12 months to the end of March, British manufacturers produced 133 million pairs of footwear, a 9 per cent decline on the comparable previous period, according to the latest BFMF returns. The value of production had declined 3.5 per cent.

Employment in the industry, once running around 70,000, rose marginally in February but was still under 63,000.

The latest state of imports which last year, for several months, accounted for more than 50 per cent of United Kingdom retail sales, is not quite clear owing to lack of statistics, but Mr Crookenden believes import penetration is now being held at 48 per cent.

The weather effects on recent retail sales, with few women buying summer sandals, will be felt most by importers from sources such as Italy and the Far East.

Almost continuous sales offers on footwear in shops has kept retail prices in check, squeezing manufacturers' margins. But this also led to a slight trade improvement in March, according to the BFMF.

Bonn trade outlook improves

Prospects for a short-term improvement in West Germany's current account balance of payments position are favourable, although this year's deficit wil not be much lower than the DM29,000m (about £14,760m) in 1980, according to the DIW Economic Research Institute.

It said in its latest report that the current account balance of payments deficit in the second quarter will be much smaller than the first quarter's DM9,300m, although the services and transfers positions will show similar deficits to those in the first quarter of DM3,000m and DM6,100m respectively.

The level of exports during April indicates a further climb in real exports in the second quarter of 1981, while imports will not increase in the coming months, the institute said.

Aid for India

Western donor countries and Japan endorsed India's need for increased aid and support in its efforts to resolve the country's balance of payments problems in the medium-term, the World Bank said yesterday. No figures were given.

Short time for VW

Volkswagen in Argentina has introduced short-time working for 2,000 of its 4,250 workforce this month because of a fall in domestic sales, a company spokesman said.

Mexico steel project

A group of French banks signed an agreement yesterday granting Mexico's Sidermex a Fr250m (about £22m) credit to help it to finance a steel project which will boost Mexico's steel output from about 7 million tons to 23 million tons by 1990.

Ford Malaysia deal

Ford Motor Company has agreed to build cars in Malaysia with Pernas Sime Darby, a holding company jointly owned by Pernas, a government conglomerate, and Sime Darby, a multi-national company in South-east Asia.

Renault output soars

New registrations of cars produced by the Renault group soared by 47.6 per cent in May to 74,786 from 50,666 a year before. In contrast, output by Talbot fell by 47.3 per cent to 7,971 from 15,122 in May last year.

Soviet-Argentine talks

Soviet and Argentine government officials opened economic talks yesterday that are expected to lead to increased trade between the two countries. Trade between the two nearly tripled last year to 1,200m roubles (about £780m).

Companies Bill move 'dangerous'

By Clifford Webb

The Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce yesterday told members of a House of Commons standing committee that the 1981 Companies Bill (No 2) now before Parliament contained dangerous changes in business practice.

In a letter to committee members Mr John Warburton, the chamber's director, said the proposed abolition of the Business Names Registry would remove an essential safeguard against business malpractice.

The registry requires one-man companies not trading under their own names to disclose full details which are then open to inspection by the public.

The new Bill will give the Secretary of State for Trade the right to sell the existing records without reference to interested parties.

The Birmingham chamber is recommending that, far from abolition, the registry should be improved and extended. This could be funded by increasing fees which in most cases have not been raised since 1916.

Big groups lend helping hand on £600,000 workshops project

By Baron Phillips

Four leading British companies have joined in a non profit-making venture to breathe life into one of London's run-down inner city areas.

Barclays Bank, Midland Bank, BP and Shell are partners in the London Enterprise Agency and will be spending £600,000 on converting a near-derelict nineteenth-century warehouse in Spitalfields in the East End into workshops and offices for small companies.

Formerly a grain store, the building has been made available by the Greater London Council for almost nothing. It has been empty for 15 years and, when the work is completed next summer, the four storeys will provide 30,000 sq ft of accommodation divided into units varying from 200 sq ft to 1,000 sq ft.

The scheme was unveiled yesterday by Mr John Raisman, chairman and chief executive of Shell UK, at a conference on "The private sector and the inner city," marking the centenary of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Old Spitalfields: venture could breathe the new life into rundown area.

In the Spitalfields scheme, the four companies pay for the refurbishment and renovation of the building. Small companies are then offered suites of workshop and office space at below market rent. Each will be granted a tenant's licence with a lease renewable each year at which time the rent will be reviewed. Present rent around the area is about £4 a sq ft.

HIGH-SPEED SERVICE

The Press Association, Britain's national news agency, plans to transmit news on a single wire at 1,000 words a minute. Mr J. E. C. Dicks, the agency's chairman, disclosed this yesterday at the annual members' lunch at the Savoy Hotel, London.

Mr Dicks emphasized that technical development would give the agency "opportunities which we must grasp if we are to remain the successful, independent, unsubsidized national news agency we are today and have been for over 114 years".

At the annual meeting afterwards Mr Dicks said that losses on news services had increased substantially to over £1.2m. The net surplus after tax was £293,947.

Charter bid for control of Beralt wolfram mine

By Michael Prest, Mining Correspondent

Charter Consolidated, the mining finance and industrial group, has offered 110p a share for the publicly held equity in Beralt Tin and Wolfram.

This offer is part of a scheme of arrangement which would leave Charter with 75 per cent and Union Carbide with the rest.

Beralt is a British company which owns 81 per cent of Beralt Tin and Wolfram (Portugal), a mining group in Portugal extracting high grade wolfram. Charter holds 50 per cent of the British company, while Union Carbide has 17.9 per cent.

The offer price is 46.7 per cent above the 75p Beralt shares were worth on June 9. If the bid succeeds it will cost Charter £4.06m and value Beralt at £12.6m.

Charter hopes to buy all the publicly held stock and then sell enough to Union Carbide to bring Union Carbide's holding up to 25 per cent.

For some time the Portuguese government, which is effectively the other main shareholder in the Portuguese company, has been hinting to Charter and Union Carbide that it would like to see more value added to the mine output by a beneficiation plant.

Charter felt that if it was to finance such a plant it wanted to have full control of the company and to have closer links with Union Carbide as technical advisers.

Sweden and UK accord on exports

By Our Commercial Editor

Despite Britain's membership of the EEC the United Kingdom is still Sweden's biggest export market and Sweden has consistently remained among Britain's top ten export markets, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, said during a trade visit to Sweden.

There had been a sudden drop in Swedish exports to Britain, causing concern in Sweden, but this was probably a temporary phenomenon, reflecting effects of the severe recession last year in Britain, Mr Biffen said.

With the decline in Swedish exports to Britain last year and the United Kingdom's nominal 5 per cent export growth to £1,600m, Britain finished the year with its first balance of trade surplus with Sweden in the past decade.

At the end of last year Britain was Sweden's second biggest supplier of goods after West Germany, well ahead of the United States.

Opportunities for growth of Britain's exports to Norway were underlined by Mr Biffen now that oil-rich Norway had become one of the wealthiest countries in the world and a quality market.

In four years the value of Anglo-Norwegian trade had more than doubled to over £2,250m. Oil, gas and oil-related goods accounted for much of the rapid build-up of trade.

Exports of British manufactured goods to Norway probably fell back in volume terms last year. But there were some encouraging features, including a 20 per cent rise in value of machinery exports.

Visible exports to Norway last year were £792m, but a flourishing invisibles trade, particularly from financial and support services for off-shore energy developments, earned around another £400m.

Business appointments

New chief for CEGB research

Dr Trevor Broom, has been made director-general of the Central Electricity Generating Board Research division. He is at present the board's director of operations. Mr Frank Ledger will succeed Dr Broom as director of operations. Dr Derrik Littler, the board's present director-general of the research division, has become principal of the board's staff college.

Mr L. E. Shadbolt (Howmedica International) has been elected president of the British Dental Trade Association.

Mr Frederick C. Tucker has been made executive director of International Abbey Life Assurance Company.

Mr J. Gordon Linacre, joint managing director, has become deputy chairman of United Newspapers. He continues as managing director of Yorkshire Post Newspapers. Mr K. M. Whitworth relinquishes the vice-chairmanship he has held since 1973, but continues as a director.

Mr Mike Saunders has become managing director of Frimokar (UK).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Renewal of textile agreement

From Mr Ben Ford, MP for Bradford North (Labour) and others

Sir, As many of your readers will be aware, the European Commission will shortly be entering into negotiations in the Gatt Textile Committee on the renewal of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) international trade agreement. It is a matter of some considerable concern to MPs that there is so little in the way of public debate about the MFA when over the last two years some 160,000 jobs have been lost to the textile and clothing industry.

Though almost 600,000 people remain as employees of the industry, which makes it a bigger employer than the iron and steel and coal-mining industries put together, the experience of the past two years has created considerable uncertainty about future job prospects among workers, their families and the communities that are in many instances so heavily dependent on textiles.

Under the present MFA agreement import quotas have been allowed to grow at a much faster pace than consumer demand. United Kingdom manufacturers have found their home markets eroded by low cost imports and at the same time have found it increasingly difficult to export their wares because of deteriorating price competitiveness in the face of a strong pound.

To provide the confidence to invest in new technologies, new designs and new marketing arrangements, United Kingdom manufacturers need some form of commitment from the United Kingdom Government and from the EEC that there will be a future for the domestic industry. The negotiation of an MFA that closely links growth in low-cost imports to growth in EEC consumer demand and allocates the most favourable import quotas to those countries that have adverse trade balances with the EEC and low tariff barriers against our own textile exports, would be a step in the right direction, a step that would help to avoid a repetition of the catastrophic job loss of the last two years.

The objective at the end of the day must be fairer international textile trade regime that will allow increased access by low-cost supplier countries to EEC and more particularly United States markets—the latter grew four times as fast as the EEC market between 1973 and 1979—without the wholesale destruction of those jobs that are vitally needed to maintain the economic and social fabric of major industrial areas such as the East Midlands, Northern Ireland, Lancashire and West Yorkshire.

There must be better informed and more openly debated discussion of the MFA renegotiation and, in particular, the British Parliament should debate in government time the main issues involved, before the EEC Council of Ministers takes decisions in matters so vital to United Kingdom interests.

Yours sincerely,
BEN FORD,
(Chairman, All Party Parliamentary Wool Textiles Group),
NICHOLAS R. WINTERTON,
(Chairman, All Party Parliamentary Cotton and Allied Textile Group),
KEN WOOLMER,
(Chairman, Parliamentary Labour Party Textile Group).
House of Commons
London, SW1A 0AA

Changes in pilotage laws

From the Chief Executive of The Pilotage Commission

Sir, Mr Hay's letter (May 29) made two references to the chief executive of the Pilotage Commission.

Having sought to discredit the Merchant Shipping Act, 1979 and the two committees of inquiry, SCOP and ACOP, which preceded its enactment with all-party support, Mr Hay stated:

"The sole shipowners' representative on these committees is now the chief executive of the Pilotage Commission."

Your readers may draw their own conclusions about the impression Mr Hay was seeking to create.

Has Mr Hay read the SCOP and ACOP reports which he dismisses as the products of committees with constitutions "biased in favour of the pilots"? The first page of the ACOP report identified the members of the committee. They included Mr Geoffrey Bradford, managing director, Crayzer, Irvine & Co, Mr Fred Everard, chairman, F. T. Everard & Sons, and Mr George King, managing director, BP Tankers. I was not a member.

As secretary of the Pilotage Committee of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, I was the most junior of three shipping representatives on the earlier SCOP committee. The late David Robinson of Stag Line, then chairman of the committee and a past president of the chamber and Andrew Watson, a senior colleague, were the others.

As to alleged pilot bias, while ACOP had four pilots as compared to three prominent shipowner members, it also included an indepenent chairman, three port authority and two pilotage authority members.

In his other reference to me, Mr Hay criticized my statement that the commission was conducting its affairs on the basis of "open government". But having objected to the draft byelaws in London, Mr Hay has been provided by the commission with opportunities to:

(a) expand his views verbally before a sub-committee of the commission; and

(b) put in further written submissions, following the London meetings.

Mr Hay has taken advantage of these opportunities and his views are under consideration.

Finally, as he knows, when the commission has produced its advice to the Secretary of State it will be sent to all objectors, who will be able to comment to the Secretary of State before any decision is taken on the byelaws. Mr Hay need not even copy his comments to the commission. If he takes advantage of this "open government" opportunity, I hope Mr Hay will refrain from referring to me personally. If not, perhaps he will at least check to ensure that his statements are factually correct.

JOHN P. CALLEN,
Chief Executive,
The Pilotage Commission,
1-19 New Oxford Street,
London WC1 1DZ.

Trade union participation in quality circles

From Mr R. Collard

Sir, Having just returned from seeing "quality circles" in operation in Japan I was interested to read that the TUC had issued guidelines on how their members should respond to these in the United Kingdom.

Visiting plants of such well known companies as Canon, Nippon Steel and Nissan, I found that when quality circles were first developed some 12 years ago the companies experienced similar concerns from their trade unions. As a result they carefully explained the goals of quality circles and emphasized they were designed to run parallel to the existing trade union consultative and negotiating machinery. Quality circles have therefore become a dynamic feature of Japanese industrial life, supported by the trade unions. In fact the concept is now spreading from manufacturing industry to retailing and banking.

The concerns of the TUC are also reflected in the recent guide on quality circles which we have published and which emphasized the need for appropriate briefing and involvement of trade union representatives.

Yours faithfully,
R. COLLARD,
Binder Hamlyn Fry & Co,
2 St Bride Street,
London EC4A 4HR.
June 5.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Westland's wings clipped

Hopes of some growth at Westland Aircraft to follow up last year's 76 per cent jump in pretax profits have been quashed by the interim figures. Instead of the 30 per cent improvement generally expected, the outcome was an 18 per cent upturn to £12.4m pretax. That, and the warning that the second half will not match last year's second half suggest a repeat performance of last year's £27m with the consolation that the total dividend should be up by at least 9 per cent to put the shares at 143p on a yield of 6 per cent.

All of which has a mildly academic quality compared to the effects positive news from the Ministry of Defence on the EH101 contract would have on the share price. Mr Nott's stringency in demanding £2.75m from Westland should this contract go ahead as well as the indications of higher private capital commitment to the development of the WG 30 has already taken some of the gloss off this news but the announcement should, nevertheless, be good for 20p on the shares.

So Westland, having put its financial and management house in order last year, is still overwhelmingly dependent on the whims of the MoD. In helicopters, the only long-term way out of this is to improve its civilian sales which may well prove to be a function of management as much as of products. But, for the company as a whole, the key may well turn out to be the performance of the control equipment and systems division which increased operating profits from £2.5m to £3.8m compared with the roughly static £6.4m from helicopters and the dip from £1.1m to £413,000 in hovercraft.

This rate of growth and quality of earnings deserves something substantially better than the fully taxed p/e ratio of 6.4 for the group as a whole and that would suggest that the scale of contribution from this division by the year end may well mean that it will play a bigger part in the rating of the shares. Certainly, a capitalization of £40m to £50m for this division alone would not seem excessive against a total currently of £85m for the group as a whole.

Hanson Trust
A conglomerate that works

Even though its takeover skills are being fully tested Hanson's consistent profit record is still almost a byword, and its reputation will be further enhanced by the interim profits increase of 13 per cent to £18.2m. As is its custom, Hanson has also raised the dividend by the same amount to 6.07p gross.

Like all conglomerates, Hanson hopes that lower performance from some of its companies will be offset by a stronger showing elsewhere. In this last six months, the United States has provided much of the action with Carisbrook, the textile group, doing particularly well, with some 75 per



Sir James Hanson, chairman of Hanson Trust.

cent of turnover and 70 per cent of operating profit now earned across the Atlantic. The sale for $50m of the McDonough cement interests gives Hanson the choice of reducing United States borrowings or making further purchases.

The recession obviously hit some of the British companies hard, Barbour Campbell, the yarn and thread company, and many of the engineering interests are suffering from reduced demand, although they are still profitable. But the newfound strength of the dollar could mean an even bigger United States contribution in the second half. If the dollar had been converted at $2 to the pound rather than $2.23, another £1.7m would have been added to profits.

Since Hanson revealed its five months' profits when announcing April's $25m Eurobond issue the interim result was no surprise. But the currency factor, high American interests rates, and the continued weakness of British industry must make the second half less predictable. On present showing, however, £47m pretax does not look out of reach.

On the conservative assumption that the full dividend also goes up by 13 per cent to 13.7p gross, the shares are on a prospective yield of 5 per cent at last night's price of 274p, up 4p.

LOFs
Victim of the oil glut

The shipping scene is everywhere flecked with cloud, except in tankers where it is black. Tankers are the speciality of London & Overseas Freighters. The line has nothing to look forward to until OPEC oil cuts and an eventual recovery in demand eliminate the world glut, and the only consolation for LOFs is that it now has only one large tanker. It also has two small ones and a half interest in a third, and these can ply for what business there is because they get into small ports.

Shareholders were warned a year ago that the group had no plans to sell further ships, and the outcome for the year to last March was a pretax loss of £127,000, against a profit of £4.62m in 1979-80. Last year did not benefit at all from a surplus on the disposal of vessels; the year before it boosted profits by £4.26m. The group remains liquid, and cash balances were more than 40p a share in the last balance sheet.

Net assets in total are probably twice yesterday's share price of 43p, down 2p despite an unchanged dividend. Apart from the oil glut ending, LOFs must also hope that high interest-rates on dollars will fall while they remain high in sterling.

Elsewhere in shipping, the end of the United States coal strike should help the dry cargo trades; grain is reasonably busy—the United States is once again about to sell grain to the Soviet Union but the outlook for ores is discouraging, reflecting the world steel slump. The main hope must be of world trade recovery some time next year. Even so, shipping shares characteristically sell at big discounts to assets, and the recent acquisition of Furness Withy point to take-bid battles for Stag Line and the CY Tung over possibilities. But as a sector, shipping at present lacks excitement.

● *It is game and set to Allianz but Eagle Star is clearly not prepared yet to concede the match. Yesterday, the Eagle Star management was promising to take its battle for full independence to the Office of Fair Trading, the German Kartel office, the EEC commission and anyone else prepared to listen. All of which hardly advances the cause of EEC harmonization and liberalization of insurance business—something that British companies had hitherto been crying out for.*

It is also hard to imagine what Eagle Star hopes to achieve particularly as Allianz adhered strictly to the Council for the Securities Industry rules in buying 28.1 per cent of the equity. At the same time yesterday's fall in the share price to 283p hardly lends support to the Eagle Star view that Allianz got its stake too cheaply even though the asset value is around 450p a share.

Eagle Star could, of course, be right if its intention is to prove that Allianz can expect a tougher fight if it plans to return for a full bid a a later date. But, in the short-term, shareholders could be better served if the dust were allowed to settle and the two groups got down to constructive talks.

Meanwhile, yesterday's falls throughout the insurance sector now that the excitement is over do not seem to support the theory that composites are heavily undervalued. Discounts on net assets of up to 50 per cent do exist, but the return on those assets has been dwindling fast. Investors may need further evidence of predatory interest before they can believe that the obvious potential locked up in historically high solvency ratios is about to be realized.

Economic notebook
The cost of sterling's slide

The Government has taken last week's slide in the pound with remarkable coolness and equanimity. Even the Opposition has failed to make much political capital out of the situation.

I have been waiting in vain for a front bench spokesman to accuse the Government of the final madness, first allowing the exchange rate to rise to levels that wiped out major sections of British industry, then allowing it to fall with such a thud that all survivors would surely be engulfed in a new tidal wave of inflation. Perhaps they are just biding their time.

Be that as it may, the Government has at least been consistent within the parameters imposed by its chosen philosophy. It has not intervened in the foreign exchange markets to prevent the pound going either up or down, largely for two reasons.

First, it believes that foreign exchange intervention, which either pumps money into the economy or draws it out at a price determined by the Government, is incompatible with a serious policy of domestic money control (though one suspects that hard-line monetary base advocates might argue that as long as the Government attempts to influence the internal price of money—that is, interest rates—it might just as well use foreign exchange intervention, too, as a monetary control technique).

Secondly, it believes that history has proved time and time again that the use of intervention to try to resist market pressures rarely works: markets generally win in the end.

But whether the Government can, or should, feel relaxed about the implications of what has happened is another matter. The most obvious worry at this stage must be the potential inflationary consequences. The defeat of inflation is, after all, the cornerstone of government economic policy.

When the Treasury made its Budget forecast one inflation its central estimates were for a 10 per cent rate by the fourth quarter of this year (with a 2 per cent margin of error either way) and for about 8 per cent by the second quarter of 1982 (with a 4 per cent margin of error either way).

That forecast was based on the assumption of a constant exchange rate. Any movement in the pound is supposed to alter the retail price index, over the first six to twelve months, by ¼ per cent for every 1 per cent change in sterling's average value against a basket of currencies. Since the Budget forecast, sterling's average value has fallen by about 5 per cent.

On the face of it then, there might seem to be no enormous damage done so far. The point, however, is that this is only the first round effect: it is also assumed that any change in sterling's value will work through much more fully over the medium term.

Moreover, it could be argued that given the relative importance of the dollar in the pricing of our imports, and sterling's fall of more than a fifth against the dollar this year, the first round effects could be rather larger than usual. Some economists would in any case argue that the impact of a falling pound makes itself felt in shop prices very much more rapidly than the Treasury allows.

What is certainly true is that even before the latest slide in sterling many forecasters saw the inflation rate bumping along the bottom this year and tending to rise modestly in 1982. It would be no surprise now to find most of the next batch of forecasts looking for a 12-15 per cent inflation rate in 1982.

Precisely what the more monetarist inclined ministers believe is likely to happen is not entirely clear. But it was no surprise to find Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary at the Treasury, telling the Commons last week that over the long run the domestic inflation rate will be determined by the domestic money supply.

Now this piece is not intended as a polemic against Mr Lawson but important questions are raised by his remark, not least because it was he who doubted that last year's excessive money supply growth (15 per cent or so on the most generous of interpretations) would feed its way through into a broadly similar inflation rate one or two years hence.

One of the cases more commonly put up as support for that line of thinking was that the "exceptional" nature of the oil factor in the sterling equation meant that for any given rise in the money supply the consequent rise in prices was likely to be less than it would have been under more normal circumstances.

But, if that was the case, then it would seem that some of the exceptional status attaching to sterling has now been removed and the prop for prices kicked from under.

It could, however, also be argued that even this does not matter since the underlying money supply appears to be back under control.

What follows from that line of argument is that any renewed inflationary pressures arising from the fall in sterling will simply not be accommodated. But, if that is the argument, then I would make three points.

The first is that one simply cannot deny that renewed inflationary pressures exist despite the general softness of world commodity prices. This should become abundantly clear in the June wholesale price figures.

Secondly, once one accepts that those inflationary pressures are there, then one must also accept that there are medium-term implications for the United Kingdom economy. It may be that control of the money supply can restrain the growth in nominal national income, but even the Government appears to have come to accept that within that total the split beween the real and the inflationery components are unpredictable.

In other words, control of the money supply does not automatically mean that inflationary pressures cannot work their way into the price level. (And it certainly does not mean that the downward pressure on living standards can be avoided.)

Third, if the Government is indeed serious about maintaining such a tight hold on the money supply in the face of sharply higher import and working capital costs, then the outlook for domestic interest rates hardly looks bright.

The trend in bank lending has, it is true, been more encouraging recently from the monetary control viewpoint. But that reflects destocking, which may now be all but over, and the fact that companies have not had to borrow so much to finance tax payments. Some companies have, moreover, been able to use rights issues proceeds to reduce their short-term call on the banks.

That is not the only worry on the monetary front, however. It is also clear that a great deal of United Kingdom resident money has been sitting in foreign currency deposits this year, either taking advantage of high dollar interest rates or simply waiting for the sterling bubble to burst. Will this money be repatriated if sterling stabilizes? If it is, will it have serious monetary implications?

Amid all this gloom, what is there that is bright in the picture? One would like to take a more sanguine view of export prospects, but even here there are potential problems.

For a start, a sustained disinflationary squeeze by the Americans must leave a question-mark over the prospective buoyancy of world trade, though the present rise in the dollar should draw in more imports, at least in the short term.

Secondly, sterling has not fallen a great deal in our principal European export market. If it remains overvalued in dollar terms, then that is ten times more the case in relation to continental currencies.

What is the Government doing? In the short term it appears to be concentrating on keeping short-term interest rates down and hoping that the international interest rate war will blow itself out. It may then be that the medium-term issue it faces will be rather different—namely, how it should respond to falling dollar interest rates and the possibility of a strong recovery in sterling: an old question from a rather different starting point.

John Whitmore

Hard times hit the gaming tables

Las Vegas

Mr Robert Fitzpatrick, a cab driver in this gambling resort for the past 11 years, complains that business is bad. "We're a good barometer", he says, rather relishing his role as economic soothsayer.

"My business has dropped 25 per cent this year. Air fares are up, there's those fires (at the Hilton and MGM Grand hotels) and the country's economy is shaky."

And yet he adds: "I'm not complaining. Las Vegas is not up to snuff, but, compared to other cities, we're not hurting that badly."

As most big American cities reel under the impact of mounting unemployment, high interest rates and sagging economies, Las Vegas, whose main industry is tourism, may not be a citadel of gloom, but is definitely feeling the pinch. Gambling revenues were down $10m to $408.8m in the first quarter of the year, compared with 1980, and early returns show that the picture will not change in the second quarter.

Tourists are not flocking to gamble or broil in the sun and that means that casinos and hotels, are suffering. In many of the bigger hotels card and dice tables stand empty, slot machines are silent and, in a city where you often needed to know someone who knew someone to get a choice room in one of the "Strip's" fancier hotels, the rooms now go begging.

Over breakfast a young Indian student staying at the Frontier Hotel, one of the more fashionable hostelries, volunteered that even he was amazed at how cheap the city was. "I'm paying $32 a night for this place—I mean, you can't get a motel for that price any more."

During a few days in Las at how cheap the city was. "I'm Vegas have seen half-filled cabarets and there is never any problem getting on to flights in or out of the city. In the past you had to book weeks in advance. Now arrivals are down some 15 per cent.



There is still a warm welcome for visitors to Las Vegas, but casinos and hotels are now suffering from a drop in tourist numbers.

With Americans so recession-conscious Mr Bill Reid, manager of tourism for the city, says that he is trying to lure British visitors to Las Vegas's baking noon-day sun during the slower summer months. "Our projections show that visitors to the United States from Britain are up 14 per cent this year. Of the 1.5 million who come from the United Kingdom to North America we hope to draw at least a quarter of a million or more here.

"With Laker leading the way in cut-rate fares, you're as much likely to find a British accent in the Casino as an American," he says.

The recent fall in the pound could, of course, make many Britons look again at the economy of going to America.

As with any other leisure industry, Las Vegas is in a toe-to-toe struggle for "the discretionary dollar" with other entertainment services around the country, Mr Reid says. He also concedes that the catastrophic fires at the MGM Grand Hotel last November which left 84 dead, injured 700 and badly damaged the 26-storey hotel, and a second one at the Las Vegas Hilton, dealt the tourist business savage blows. (The MGM Grand will reopen at the end of July.)

Las Vegas's recent decline cannot, however, be blamed on the growth of gambling in Atlantic City on the East Coast of the United States, Mr Reid says. He points out that Atlantic City, in New Jersey, has limited hotel space; and he adds: "Our figures show that most people go there for about six hours, whereas the average stay here is two or three days. Atlantic City has some 60 million people from surrounding States to draw from".

Las Vegans I spoke to were optimistic that the slump may soon end. Mr Alan Read, at the Las Vegas News Bureau, says that building is still booming along the city's neon crowded main boulevard, where hotels sit shoulder to shoulder and climb ever higher into the sky. Several big Strip hotels are spending millions of dollars to build new rooms, wings and convention halls and the city is ballyhooing the fact that 1982 is also the fiftieth anniversary of gambling in Nevada.

Caesar's Palace is one of the more flamboyant hotels that is continually expanding. It lists among its "key" employees entertainer Frank Sinatra, who usually sings in the Circus Maximus cabaret room. But it is rumoured that Sinatra may shortly become a casino owner now that the Nevada Gaming Commission has restored his casino licence. This had been revoked seventeen years ago after he was reported to have played host to a Mafia chief.

In the old days Las Vegas was strictly an adults-only town. Now there is a distinct shift in emphasis to try to entice families. Circus Circus, a hotel that features 24-hours-a-day free circus acts under its pink and white painted big top, offers families rooms for $20 to $25 a night, with no extra charge for children. While the youngsters watch the clowns, the parents can ply the fruit machines a few feet away.

Today residents of Nevada still enjoy the second highest per capital income in the United States. In the neighbouring state of Utah the residents are hoping that President Reagan will not put the $34,000m MX missile system in their state. The attitude in Las Vegas is that if the President chooses Nevada the gigantic missile project will create thousands of new jobs and be a big boost to the local economy.

Ivor Davis

Business Diary: Jaguar bares its fangs

John Egan, the 41-year-old chairman of BLs Jaguar subsidiary, is fast becoming the bogeyman of the British component industry. He has just sacked six suppliers and insisted that many more should share their contracts with rivals—to keep them on their toes.

Egan, who took over Jaguar 14 months ago, refuses to name the bad boys, but says: "Surprisingly, it was often the high-grade suppliers, some of them with Ministry of Defence contracts, who let us down".

The motor trade has long held the opinion that Jaguar designs fine cars, but has no chance of competing effectively with Mercedes or BMW until their quality improves. One of the first things Egan did when he rejoined BL from Massey Ferguson last year was to go cap in hand to Mercedes to find out how they did it.

The answer was surprisingly simple. Most quality and reliability problems with cars can be traced back to faulty components, so Mercedes puts all components through a rigorous series of checks as soon as they arrive at the factory.

In some cases they even strip complicated assemblies to check individual parts. A single fault frequently leads to ruthless rejection of the entire batch and delayed payment.

Egan wasted little time in introducing similar systems at Jaguar's plant at Browns Lane, Coventry.

He regularly takes a car home from the production line and returns next morning to hold "action this day" inquests. Thankfully, he says his fault-finding trips are producing fewer and fewer problems.

Anyone launching a new theatre company risks getting the bird in the present economic climate, but the directors of London's American Theatre Company are trying none the less to raise between £500,000 and £1m from corporate sponsors.

The company already has an impressive list of patrons, including Tennessee Williams, Carl Foreman and Patricia Neal. More than 150,000 Americans live in Britain, to whom authentic productions of American plays could be a box-office draw.

One of the directors is the actress Beth Porter (right), a New Yorker who works here and who, aptly enough, played the showbiz fixer Kitty Schreiber in the television series Rock Follies. *She told Business Diary yesterday that they were now trying to tap some of the 8,000 American companies in Britain for the funds to run a six-month season of plays.*



The company, she says, is planning to present a single West End production later this year, while arranging for corporate sponsorship from companies' 1982-83 budgets to run the longer season next year.

While firms may not be rushing to fork out money at present, she said they had at least one special device to encourage sponsors: the American Theater Company is incorporated as a not-for-profit organization in New York State, and since there are tax incentives for such sponsorship in the United States, American firms based here could pay out through their head offices and then collect the kudos in Britain.

Meanwhile, the group is holding a different sort of fund-raising effort on July 5, a gala at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, as a slightly belated celebration of American Independence Day.

Among those taking part are Elaine Stritch, John Bay and the cast of The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas. *There will also be an excerpt from a new American musical,* Pocono Lil, *with music by Scott Joplin, which has yet to be seen even in the United States.*

● Bruce Fireman, a director of merchant bankers Charterhouse Japhet, has been given a chance to live up to his name.

Fireman, 37, had hardly taken up his present appointment as acting head of finance on the departure of Philip Ralph for GEC when chairman John Hyde told him that he did not want to confirm him in that post.

Instead, he asked if Fireman would take on the new job of director responsible for strategic planning. Hyde, who has himself been at the bank for only two months, told me yesterday that he had decided to give priority to a review of "where we should advance and where we should retreat".

The review is necessary because Charterhouse Japhet's enlargement through the assumption, completed only last week, of the assets and liabilities of Keyser Ullmann. This is the merchant bank which crashed so spectacularly in the seventies and was subsequently put together again.

Says Hyde of Fireman: "I looked around and I saw this very intelligent, sparky colleague, full of ideas, and one who knows his way around the house."

It does not look as if Fireman had too much competition. His predecessor as head of corporate finance having been head hunted, Hyde now seems to be looking outside Charterhouse Japhet for a successor to Fireman in that job.

● Being called Walter Scott may or may not be an advantage in Edinburgh financial circles, for, after all, the novelist of the same name was no great shakes as a manager of money.

The name does not seem to have done much harm, however, to Walter Grant Scott, a managing director of the Edinburgh investment managers Ivory and Sime. At 34 he is managing about £450m a year.

He is now joining the board of Systems Designers International on behalf of Independent Investment Company and institutional investors who earlier this year bought the National Enterprise Board's 26 per cent stake in SDL.

● There is nothing new in blaming the media when the going gets rough, but new ground seems to have been broken by Sir Terence Beckett yesterday.

Sir Terence, director-general of the CBI, described the television coverage of his meeting the previous day with the Trade Secretary to complain about Japanese imports.

"After our meeting with John Biffen, we could not help noticing that the television interviews were conducted using the latest Sony ENG cameras, recorded on Sony machines and then, to cap it off, the messenger rushed off back to his Japanese motor-bike, presumably carrying a Japanese-made video-tape—we hope he was using British petrol."

Nor does it stop there, Sir Terence. The last time I interviewed you, for a Business Diary profile, I did so with a nifty little Sony miniature tape-recorder.

They say it is a poor workman who blames his tools, but what of the workman who blames the other chaps?

Pity the well-known City insurance brokers who had their gourmet French directors over for lunch recently only to have their caterers confront them with a very nasty version of a traditional English steak and kidney pie. So piqued were they, the brokers had the pie filling chemically analysed—and found it to be mostly traditional English soya. The caterers have been fired and the French have gone back to worrying about Mitterrand.

Ross Davies

Pegler 13pc down but shares rise

Shares of engineering group Pegler-Hattersley jumped 8p to 176p yesterday in spite of a 13 per cent drop in its pre-tax profits to £10.9m for the year to March 28. The dividend has been maintained at 13.6p gross.

Group sales of £112m against £110m were boosted by turnover of £9m from the first full year of European distributor Hovac, bought in late 1979. Group trading profits fell by two fifths to *£4.43m, with the biggest fall* in the building products division where demand has been very poor for more than a year. All British divisions made lower lower profits.

Associated companies increased ther comrbuton from £4.93m to £6.15m wth moset of that coming from South Africa. The figures include nine months' profit from McEvoy sold towards the end of the year for £16.5m.

Part of that was used to eliminate debt, and the bulk remains on deposit while the group looks for acquisitions in the United Kingdom and abroad. Interset received in 1980-81 totalled £1m. against interest costs of £516,000 the yeas before.

Lower copper prices menat that stocks of copper-based alloys had to be depreciated by £710,000, against appreciation of £760,000 in 1979-80, before striking the pretax profit. An extraordinary credit of £1.5m includes profits on the McEvoy sale after group redundancy costs and provisions of £3.65m, reflecting the loss of 1,500 jobs.

Stock markets

Gilts recover their confidence

Gilts staged a modest rally yesterday on further consideration of the *encouraging banking* figures and the firmer pound.

Otherwise, the market was extremely subdued with leading equities still dominated by fears of a possible rights issue from BP. Although the day passed with no such call, the rumours continued unabated that BP will, whether it be this week or over the next year, make a fund rasing call in the region of £400m. Last night a BP spokesman declined to comment. It was enough to keep investors away and share prices, after opening slightly better, drifted lower during the day to perk up by the close. The troubled labour outlook, rising inflation and the inter- to the unsettled conditions.

News of the prime rate cuts from small banks in the United States also helped the revived *confidence in the golt market.* With prospects of a rise in interest rates easing, dealers reported reasonable buying activity.

Longs opened better and rises were consolidated through the day. Wall Street's firm opening also helped and by the close rises of up £¾ were made. After a £½ gain in the morning, shorts held a good rally to record rises of £1 at the better end.

The FT Index ease donly 0.2 to 545.4 at 10 pm but by noon had fallen 3.8 to 541.8. It hovered at about this level for the rest of the afternoon to pick up and closed 3.3 down at 542.3.

Investors stayed away from blue chip shares which drifted aimlessly through the session. Dealers described slack trade with most leaders at narrowly mixed prices at the close. ICI, 2p up at 278p and Glaxo a similar gain to 364p, were among the exceptions. Fisons ended 2p down at 146p, Dunlop 2p lower at 77p and Metal Box 6p at 178p. Bass, after previous day's results, was unchanged at 242p and British Aerospace was 4p off at 225p. Unilever stayed at 576p.

After the previous day's spotlight, both the banking and insurance sectors were dull. Royal Bank of Scotland, after talk of the possibility of a go-ahead for Hongkong Bank's bid slipped back 4p to 186p. The four clearers eased later on rumours of a potential United States bid, with Barclays 3p lower at 410p, Midland 4p at 331p and National Westminster 5p down at 358p. Lloyds eased 2p to 351p.

Eagle Star, after Allianz's 28.1 per cent tender stake, came back from suspension to add *7p* to 290p but closed back at 283p. The recent profit-taking in the other composites saw prices lower. GRE dropped 6p to 300p, General Accident lost 8p to 318p and Commercial Union 4p to 167p. Royal eased 10p to 390p, Phoenix 8p to 278p and Sun Alliance, after its big gains, 14p to 870p.

Buildings were *another* sombre sector and with no offer coming yet from RTZ for Tunnel Holdings, shares dropped back 12p to 430p, 5p below the offer price from TW Ward, *which fell 5p to 125p.*

Housebuilders were also dull performers as sentiment had been looking for a downturn in interest rates.

The oil sector opened looking ragged, overshadowed by talk of the BP rights issue. But *shares perked up* when no announcement followed, and firmed during the day. Jobbers reported sizable selling orders from the United Kingdom and overseas clients and a number of new buyers in the United Kingdom. BP, after firming 4p to 358p, dropped back to 354p. Shell put on 2p to 348p and Lasmo added 15p to 352p. Tricentrol rose *6p* to 226p, and Ultramar 5p to 448p.

Equity turnover for June 9 was £131,828m (bargains 15,469). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP, ICI, Distillers and GEC.

Traded options: A total of 931 contracts were completed. Lasmo attracted 21, Marks and Spencer 16, Lonrho 5, ICI 124, and GEC 4.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Barlow Hldgs (F)	7.27(7.73)	3.3(3.97)	—(—)	2.0(2.0)	6/8	4.0†(3.0)
B Elliott (F)	119.2(116.8)	6.5(11.38)	29.7(46.9)	3(7.25)	16/10	8(12.25)
Elson & Robbins (I)	6.11(12.27)	0.58*(1.12)	6.22*(6.68)	—(1.5)	—	—(5.0)
T French (I)	9.32(8.9)	0.88(0.92)	—(—)	2.25(2.0)	26/8	—(5.0)
Geevor Tin (F)	4.77(4.67)	0.28*(0.71)	9.59*(18.93)	—(5.6)	—	—(8.4)
Hanson Tst (I)	375(366)	18.2(16.1)	10.7(9.0)	4.2(3.7)	—	4.25(8.5)
L & O F (F)	—(—)	0.13*(4.62)	2.1*(6.8)	1.07(1.07)	—	1.07(1.07)
Nthn Gold (F)	15.9(13.1)	0.38(0.64)	8.02(14.89)	2.6(2.4)	—	3.51(3.25)
Pegler Hat (F)	112.4(109.9)	10.8(12.5)	23.4(28.6)	5.5(5.5)	11/8	9.5(9.5)
H. Samuel (F)	68.5(73.3)	10.5(14.9)	14.04(18.2)	4.75(5.5)	12/8	6.25(6.25)
Utd Spring (I)	9.78(15.11)	0.17*(1.02)	1.62*(4.08)	—(0.94)	—	—(2.04)
Westland Air (I)	118.4(105.4)	12.4(10.6)	11.6(12.1)	2.5(2.0)	30/6	—(5.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=Loss; †=Includes special dividend of 1.0p.

B Elliott slips to £6m despite overseas lift

By Rosemary Unsworth

Overseas results ensured that B. Elliott, the machine tool manufacturer and engineering products group, stayed in profit last year. Pretax profits slipped from £11.38m to £6.5m in the year to March 31, while turnover rose slightly from £116.8m to £119.2m, with more than half of that going abroad.

About *90 per cent of profits* came from the overseas operations with South Africa contributing £4.7m and showing an 83 per cent increase. North America's profits were maintained at *£900,000* while Australia doubled its result to £400,000.

In the UK, machine tool and engineering made losses of £600,000 against £2m profit and merchanting profits went down sharply from £5.5m to £740,000. Mr Mark Russell, the chairman, warned that there would be UK losses in the first half of this year with order books at the present low levels.

The final dividend has been more than halved to 4.3p gross, giving a total of 11.42p against 17.5p last year. The shares rose *2p to 166p after the announcement.*

The group has charged £2.74m in closure costs below the line and £640,000 above it for redundancies on continuing *operations. During the year the* group shed one third of its 3,000 workforce with three factories ceasing operations. Interest charges were up from £152,000 to £1.3m as borrowings *rose from £476,000 to £6.6m.*

Goldsmiths' 40 pc fall

After a more than doubled interest charge of £104,000, against £46,000, pretax profits of Northern Goldsmiths fell from £648,000 to £383,000 in the year to *February 28.*

A break-down of profits shows that the retail jewelry side slumped from £443,000 to £175,000, while the bookmaking section was steady at £208,000, *compared with £205,000.* Group turnover expanded from £13.19m to £15.99m. The board has lifted the gross dividend from 4.64p to 5.01p.

Geevor Tin omits dividend after loss

No dividend is being paid for the 12 months to March 31, 1981, by Geevor Tin Mines, against a total of 12p gross for the previous year. The company slumped from a pretax profit of £714,000 to a loss of £285,000. Turnover improved slightly, from £4.67m to £4.77m.

Barlow Holdings pays special dividend

Barlow Holdings, the London-based plantation-owning and investment holding group, is paying a final dividend of 2.85p, as well as a special dividend of 1.42p, for 1980. This makes a total of 5.71p gross, against 4.28p gross last time. Pretax profits slipped from £3.97m to £3.3m on turnover down from £7.73m to £7.27m. Both the final and the special payment will be paid from realized profits on the sale of Klabang Estate of £3.64m net.

Trident Computer gets placing on USM

Singer and Friedlander has arranged the placings of the unlisted securities market of 375,000 ordinary 10p shares in Trident Computer Services at 90p per share. The placing represents 15 per cent of the issued share capital.

Trident's activities range from permanent staff recruitment and the maintenance of mini and micro computer systems and associated software to the provision of computer advice. Over the last five years profits have risen from £12,000 to £296,000. The forecast for the current year to July 31 is not less than £310,000. The directors intend to recommend a dividend of 1.0p.

Thomas French dips to £882,000

In spite of the recession, Thomas French and Sons achieved a pretax profit of £882,000 in the half-year to March 28, 1981. This compares with the record figure of £926,000 for the similar period last year. Turnover was up from £8.9m to £9.32m. The interim payment, gross, is being lifted from 2.85p to 3.21p.

French makes curtain styling products and electrical heating equipment.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co ..	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster ..	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
76	39	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	48	—	1.4	2.9	19.8	45.7
200	92½	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8
104	88	Deborah Services	104	—	5.5	5.3	5.1	9.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	104	—	6.4	6.2	3.3	6.0
110	39	Frederick Parker	62	—	1.7	2.7	27.0	—
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	—
110	59	Jackson Group	104xd	—	7.0	6.7	3.3	7.4
129	103	James Burrough	129	—	7.9	6.1	10.6	10.6
334	244	Robert Jenkins	316	—	31.3	9.9	—	—
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	196	Torday Limited	197xd	—	15.1	7.7	7.6	13.0
23	8	Twinlock Ord	15	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—
56	35	Unilock Holdings	42	—	3.0	7.1	6.5	10.2
103	81	Walter Alexander	102	—	5.7	5.6	5.6	9.0
263	181	W. S. Yeates	255	—	13.1	5.1	4.8	9.8

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

H Samuel slides but holds payout

By Catherine Gunn

Retail jeweller H. Samuel saw its sales and pretax profits drop in the year to January 31, in contrast with the boom in demand for jewelry at the start of the previous year, when the gold price was soaring. Sales slipped from £73.4m to £68.5m while pretax profits came down from a record £14.9m to £10.5m.

However, the dividend has been held at the previous year's level of 8.93p gross. The A shares dipped 1p to 154p on the news, while the ordinary shares were unchanged at 265p yesterday. There is a £286,000 extraordinary credit.

Mr Ronald Collingwood, the chairman, said that the recession had brought disappointing Christmas sales for the trade last year, while increased wage and other costs could not be fed through in jewelry prices. He does not yet see an end to the recession, but said that the group is in sound shape with increased liquidity. "We are optimistic that we will at least maintain our figures this year."

Five new shops are already planned and others may follow. A large number of the group's 300 branches are freehold or long leasehold.

H. Samuel has a policy of keeping stocks high to maintain variety of choice at its branches, which it lives off when the gold price forces up the wholesale cost of jewelry. At the moment it is not adding to stocks, which at the year-end were worth £27.6m on an historic cost basis, or £34m adjusted for inflation.

United Spring in red for half year

No interim dividend is being paid by West Midlands-based United Spring and Steel Group following a slump from pretax profits of £1.02m to a pretax loss of £179,000 in the half-year to March 31.

For the year to September 30, 1980, United Spring made a pretax profit of £1.34m and paid an interim of 1.34p and a final dividend of 1.58p, both gross. The chairman, Mr David Westwood, warns that the outlook for the rest of the year shows little if any sign of improvement.

Elson slumps to loss

Halved interim sales at vinyl foam and upholstery springs manufacturer Elson & Robbins have left it with a pretax loss of £589,000 at March 31 against a £1.12m profit a year earlier; and there is no interim dividend. The shares fell 2½p to 20½p yesterday.

After tax of £17,000 there is an extraordinary debit of £681,000 to cover the closure costs and final trading losses of subsidiary, Thomas K. Webster, bringing some attributable losses up to £1.3m, against profits of £661,000.

Mr E. R. Keeling, chairman, said that sales halved during the first quarter of the year and remained at the lower level throughout the second quarter. Interim sales totalled £6.12m against £12.3m. The manufacturing division and Hufcor are trading profitably, though making less than a year ago with lower turnover and pressure on margins.

Domestic Industrial Pressings has now been reorganized, and the group hopes to see the benefit of that by the end of 1981.

Mr Keeling said that the company appears to have come through the worst now, but he is making no forecasts at this stage about the likely outcome for the year. The board will look at the chances of paying a final dividend at the end of th year. In 1979-80, the group made £1.15m and paid 7.14p gross in dividends.

Commodities

COPPER was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £867.50-68.00 a metric ton; three months, £892-92.50. Sales, 5,275. Cash cathodes, £861-61.50; three months, £883-83.50. Sales, 2,100 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars £862.50-63.00; three months, £886.50-87.00. Settlement, £863. Sales, 4,275 tons. Cash cathodes, £857-57.50; three months, £877-77.50. Settlement, £857. Sales, 1,650 tons.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash £6,430-50 a tonne; three months, £6,550-60. Sales, 540 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,430-50; three months, £6,550-60. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £6,385-6,400; three months, £6,505-6,508. Settlement, £6,400. Sales, 460 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,385-6,400; three months, £6,505-6,508. Settlement, £6,400. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, S$129.62 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £359.50-60.50 per tonne; three months, £367.50-68.00. Sales, 1,575 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £359-60; three months, £367-67.50. Settlement, £360. Sales, 3,875 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £414-16 per tonne; three months, £418.50-19.00. Sales, 3,150 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £417-18; three months, £418.50-19.00. Settlement, £418. Sales, 7,350 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £225.80 ($444) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 519.10p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,019.90); three months, 535.10p (1,063.70c); six months, 552.80p (1,104.30c); one year, 596.20p (1,200c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 519-20p; three months, 535-36p. Sales: 40 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 518.5-19.5p; three months, 534.5-35.5p. Settlement, 519.5p. Sales, 43 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £645-46 per tonne; three months, £665.50-66.00. Sales, 3,150 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £638.50-39.50; three months, £659-59.50. Settlement, £639.50. Sales, 3,750 tonnes.

NICKEL was quietly steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,130-40 per tonne; three months, £3,203-3,205. Sales, 48 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,135-45; three months, £3,205-3,210. Settlement, £3,145. Sales, 168 tonnes.

RUBBER continued quiet (pence per kilo).—July, 61.30-61.60; Aug, 62.50-62.90; July-Sept, 62.50-62.90; Oct-Dec, 65.30-65.50; Jan-March, 68.30-68.40; April-June, 71.30-71.40; July-Sept, 74.20-74.30; Oct-Dec, 77.10-77.20; Jan-March, 80.10-80.20. Sales: One at five tonnes; 158 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were quiet. Spot, 60-61.50. Cifs: July, 61.50-62.00; Aug, 62-62.75.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 862-865; Sept, 888-889; Nov, 886-887; Jan, 890-899; March, 895-896; May, 870-887; July, 875-900. Sales: 5,918 lots including 53 options. **ARABICAS** (officials at 1645).—June, unquoted; Aug, 120-130; Oct, 120-130; Dec, Feb, April and June unquoted. Sales: nil.

COCOA was steady (£ per metric ton).—July, 823-826; Sept, 850-851; Dec, 886-887; March 917-918; May 936-938; July, 955-957; Sept, 970-977. Sales: 3,068 lots. ICCO prices: daily (June 9) 72.67c; indicator prices (June 10): 5-day average 74.44c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £7 lower at £209; the "whites" price was £10 lower at £225. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 213.90-213.95; Oct, 215.45-215.70; Jan, 215.90-215.95; March, 218.15-218.20; May, 218.80-219.20; Aug, 219.60-221.45; Oct, 221.05-225.95. Sales: 6,385 lots, irregular. ISA prices (June 9): daily 16.55c; 15-day average 16.52c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was slightly steadier (£ per tonne).—June, 132-134; Aug, 133-133.20; Oct, 136.70-136.90; Dec, 139-139.50; Feb, 141.50-141.90; April, 141.60-143.00; June, 141-144. Sales: 130 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic). — **WHEAT**.— Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: June, £112.25; July, £111.75; Aug, £111.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent: June, £112.25; July £111.75; Aug, £112.50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: June, £117 paid east coast; Sept, £104.50; Oct, £106.50 sellers east coast.

MAIZE.—French: June, £128; July, £128-50 trans-shipment east coast sellers. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: June-July, £90 seller.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: July 27-Aug 10, £96.75 sellers south coast; Oct-Dec, £102.80; Jan-March, £107.50 sellers east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was quiet: Sept, £95; Nov, £98.70; Jan, £102.35; March, £105.60; May, £109.30. Sales: 54 lots.

WHEAT was quiet: July, £116.20; Sept, £100.70; Nov, £103.40; Jan, £108.45; March, £112.10; May, £115.65. Sales: 68 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£115	£113.50	£100.90
E. Mids	£115	£114.40	£102.90
N. East	—	—	£100.30
Scotland	—	£114	£98.40

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ United States per tonne).—June, 272-72.50; July, 272-72.50; Aug, 275.75-75.75; Sept, 279.80-79.75; Oct, 284.80-84.75; Nov, 288-88.50; Dec, 293.25-93.50; Jan, 298.25-98.50; Feb, 301.50-02.50. Sales: 1,065 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (gafta).—Nov, £57.30; Feb, £66.30; April, £73.30. Sales: 192 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Discount market

The Bank of England sold a large quantity of treasury bills to discount houses and to banks to mop up a surplus of funds in the market yesterday.

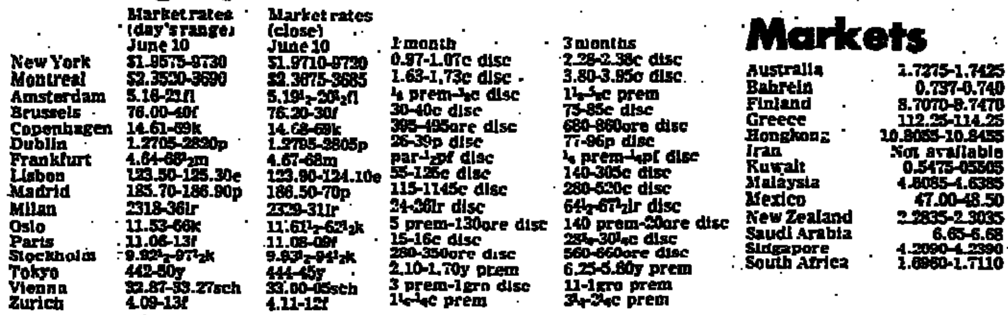
Early bids for secured money came in the range of 8½ per cent—8 per cent. Books were ruled off within a band of 7 per cent to 8 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Sharp and widespread losses were suffered by the dollar yesterday mainly on fears of an oil embargo and other Arab reprisals over the Israeli bombing of Iraq. New prime cuts by two smaller United States banks dealt the currency a further blow in later trading, though final losses were just above the worst.

The pound benefited from the weak dollar, closing near the top of the day at $1.9715 ($1.9405) some 310 cents up, while its trade weighted average ended 0.4 up at 95.0 after 95.3 earlier.

Although selling was not heavy, the dollar encountered early profit-taking dipping to 2.3670 against the Mark, rallying to 2.3815 and finally closing at 2.3682. Good dollar gains were also scored by the Swiss frac, 2.0855 (2.1105), and French franc 5.6300 (5.7125). The yen rose to 225.40 (228.10).



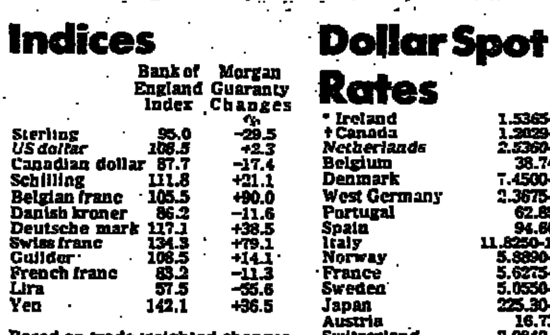
Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 10	Market rates (close) June 10	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.9575-9730	$1.9710-9720	0.97-1.07c disc	2.28-2.38c disc
Montreal	$2.3530-3690	$2.3675-3685	1.63-1.73c disc	3.80-3.95c disc
Amsterdam	5.18-21fl	5.19½-20½fl	¼ prem-⅛c disc	1⅛-⅝c prem
Brussels	76.00-40f	76.20-30f	30-40c disc	75-85c disc
Copenhagen	14.61-69k	14.68-69k	395-495ore disc	680-860ore disc
Dublin	1.2705-2820p	1.2795-2805p	26-39p disc	77-96p disc
Frankfurt	4.64-68½m	4.67-68m	par-½pf disc	¼ prem-¼pf disc
Lisbon	123.50-125.30e	123.90-124.10e	55-125c disc	140-305c disc
Madrid	185.70-186.90p	186.50-70p	115-1145c disc	280-520c disc
Milan	2318-36lr	2329-31lr	24-36lr disc	64½-67½lr disc
Oslo	11.53-66k	11.61½-62½k	5 prem-130ore disc	140 prem-20ore disc
Paris	11.06-13f	11.08-09f	15-16c disc	28⅛-30⅛c disc
Stockholm	9.92½-97½k	9.93½-94½k	280-350ore disc	560-660ore disc
Tokyo	442-50y	444-45y	2.10-1.70y prem	6.25-5.80y prem
Vienna	32.87-33.27sch	33.00-05sch	3 prem-1gro disc	11-1gro prem
Zurich	4.09-13f	4.11-12f	1⅛-⅛c prem	3¼-2¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.4 at 95.0.

Other Markets

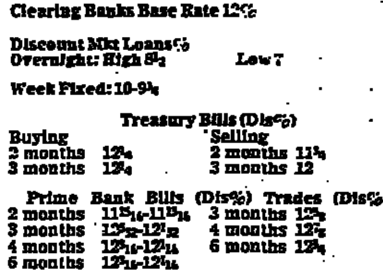
Australia	1.7275-1.7425
Bahrein	0.737-0.740
Finland	8.7070-8.7470
Greece	112.25-114.25
Hongkong	10.8085-10.8455
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5475-05505
Malaysia	4.6085-4.6385
Mexico	47.00-48.50
New Zealand	2.2835-2.3035
Saudi Arabia	6.65-6.68
Singapore	4.2090-4.2390
South Africa	1.6960-1.7110



Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	95.0	−29.5
US dollar	108.5	+2.3
Canadian dollar	87.7	−17.4
Schilling	111.8	+21.1
Belgian franc	105.5	+90.0
Danish kroner	86.2	−11.6
Deutsche mark	117.1	+38.5
Swiss franc	134.3	+79.1
Guilder	108.5	+14.1
French franc	83.2	−11.3
Lira	57.5	−55.6
Yen	142.1	+36.5

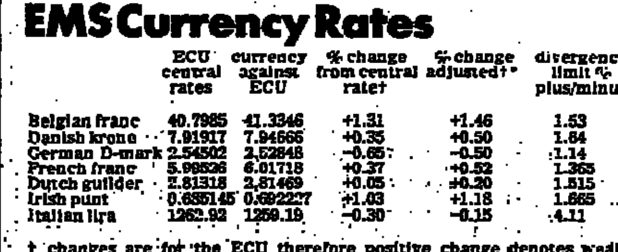
Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).



Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5365-1.5385
† Canada	1.2029-1.2032
Netherlands	2.5360-2.5390
Belgium	38.74-38.76
Denmark	7.4500-7.4600
West Germany	2.3675-2.3690
Portugal	62.85-62.90
Spain	94.60-94.70
Italy	11.8250-11.8350
Norway	5.8890-5.8990
France	5.6275-5.6325
Sweden	5.0550-5.0600
Japan	225.30-225.50
Austria	16.73-16.75
Switzerland	2.0840-2.0870

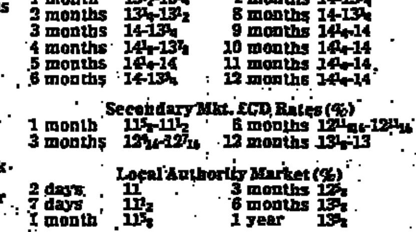
* Ireland quoted in US currency. † Canada $1 : US $0.8317-0.8320



EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3346	+1.31	+1.46	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.94666	+0.35	+0.50	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52848	−0.65	−0.50	1.14
French franc	5.99526	6.01718	+0.37	+0.52	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81469	+0.05	+0.20	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692227	+1.03	+1.18	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1259.19	−0.30	−0.15	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.



Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 18-19; seven days, 18⅛-18½; one month, 17-17¼; three months, 16⅝-17⅛; six months, 16⅝-16⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $463.25 (an ounce) pm, $465.25 close, $465.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $476-79 (£242-243.50).
Sovereigns (new): $115-117 (£58.5-59.5).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed (10/3/81))
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 8½ Low 7
Week Fixed: 10-9¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12⅛	2 months	11⅞
3 months	12⅛	3 months	12

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

	Prime Bank Bills		Trades
2 months	11¹⁵⁄₁₆-11¹³⁄₁₆	3 months	12⅞
3 months	12⁵⁄₃₂-12¹⁄₃₂	4 months	12⅞
4 months	12³⁄₁₆-12¹⁄₁₆	6 months	12⅞
6 months	12³⁄₁₆-12¹⁄₁₆		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13½-13¼	7 months	14-13¾
2 months	13¾-13½	8 months	14-13¾
3 months	14-13¾	9 months	14¼-14
4 months	14⅛-13⅞	10 months	14¼-14
5 months	14¼-14	11 months	14¼-14
6 months	14-13¾	12 months	14¼-14

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	11⅝-11½	6 months	12¹¹⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆
3 months	12⅜-12⁷⁄₁₆	12 months	13⅛-13

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11	3 months	12⅝
7 days	11½	6 months	13⅛
1 month	11⅝	1 year	13⅞

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 8½-8 Close 9

1 week	10⅝-10⅛	6 months	13⅛-13
1 month	11¹¹⁄₁₆-11⁹⁄₁₆	9 months	13⅛-13
3 months	12⅝-12½	12 months	13¼-13⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 13⅛ — 6 months 13½

Finance House Base Rate 12½%

Wall Street

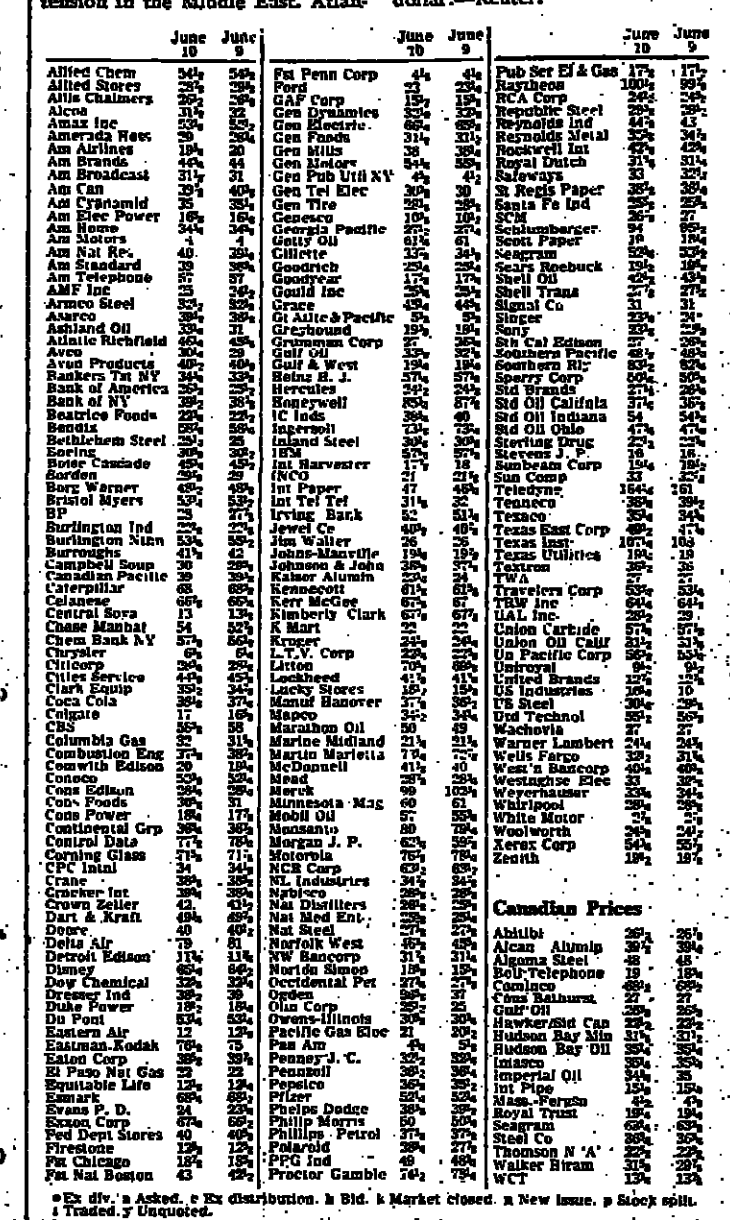
New York, June 10.—Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher with index up 0.24 to 76.78 and the average price per share rose 10 cents. The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.56 to 993.88 and advances led declines 897 to 653 as volume rose to 53,200,000 shares from 44,600,000 yesterday.

Of the utilities, American Telephone and Telegraph, at the top of the active list, was unchanged at 57. It sold 16.5 million shares at that price today.

Oil stocks were generally strong, which analysts attributed to the tension in the Middle East. Atlantic Richfield rose ⅝ to close at 46⅝. Exxon climbed 1½ to 67⅝ and Mobil also rose 1½ to 57. Standard Oil Ohio closed at 47⅝, up ⅝; Standard California rose ⅝ to 37⅛, but Cities Service fell 1⅛ to 44⅛.

Stocks of the big banks were strong with Bankamerica up ⅜ to 26⅞, Chase Manhattan up 1⅛ to 54, Bankers Trust up 1⅛ to 34⅛, Wells Fargo up ⅞ at 32½ and Marine Midland—one of a handful of banks lowering its prime rate today to 19½ per cent from 20 per cent—unchanged at 21⅛.

Data General fell 5⅛ to 54⅝. IBM rose by a ⅛ to 57⅝. Teledyne rose 3½ to 164⅝, Honeywell dropped 2⅛ to 85⅝ and Xerox was down 1⅛ to 54⅝. Merck fell 3⅝ points to 99 after projecting that its second quarter will be adversely affected by the strong dollar.—Reuter.



	June 10	June 9
Allied Chem	54¼	54½
Allied Stores	28⅝	29⅛
Allis Chalmers	26½	26⅝
Alcoa	31⅛	32
Amax Inc	53⅝	53½
Amerada Hess	29	28¾
Am Airlines	19⅝	20
Am Brands	44⅝	44
Am Broadcast	31⅞	31
Am Can	39⅞	40⅛
Am Cyanamid	35	35¼
Am Elec Power	16⅝	16⅝
Am Home	34¼	34⅝
Am Motors	4	4
Am Nat Res	40	39¼
Am Standard	39	38⅝
Am Telephone	57	57
AMF Inc	25	24½
Armco Steel	32⅞	32⅜
Asarco	38⅛	38⅛
Ashland Oil	33⅛	31
Atlantic Richfield	46⅝	45⅝
Avco	30⅛	29
Avon Products	40½	40⅛
Bankers Tst NY	34⅛	33⅝
Bank of America	25⅞	25½
Bank of NY	39½	38⅝
Beatrice Foods	22⅝	22½
Bendix	58⅝	58⅝
Bethlehem Steel	25⅛	25
Boeing	30⅝	30½
Boise Cascade	45⅝	45½
Borden	29⅝	29
Borg Warner	48½	48⅝
Bristol Myers	53½	53½
BP	28	27⅝
Burlington Ind	22⅝	22⅝
Burlington Nthn	53⅝	55½
Burroughs	41⅝	42
Campbell Soup	30	29⅝
Canadian Pacific	39	39⅝
Caterpillar	68	68⅝
Celanese	66⅛	66⅝
Central Sova	13	13⅛
Chase Manhat	54	52⅞
Chem Bank NY	57⅛	56⅛
Chrysler	6⅝	6¼
Citicorp	29⅛	28⅝
Cities Service	44⅛	45⅞
Clark Equip	35½	34⅝
Coca Cola	38⅛	37⅝
Colgate	17	16⅝
CBS	58⅝	58
Columbia Gas	32	31⅝
Combustion Eng	37⅛	38⅝
Comwlth Edison	20	19⅝
Conoco	53⅝	52¼
Cons Edison	28⅛	28⅛
Cons Foods	30⅝	31
Cons Power	18⅝	17⅞
Continental Grp	36⅝	36⅝
Control Data	77⅞	78⅛
Corning Glass	71⅝	71⅞
CPC Intnl	34	34⅛
Crane	38⅛	38⅛
Crocker Int	39⅝	39¾
Crown Zeller	42	41½
Dart & Kraft	49⅝	49⅝
Deere	40	40½
Delta Air	79	81
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11⅝
Disney	65⅝	64½
Dow Chemical	32⅛	32⅛
Dresser Ind	38½	39
Duke Power	18½	18⅝
Du Pont	53⅝	53⅝
Eastern Air	12	12⅝
Eastman Kodak	76⅝	75
Eaton Corp	38⅝	39⅛
El Paso Nat Gas	22	22
Equitable Life	12⅝	12⅝
Esmark	68⅝	68½
Evans P. D.	24	23⅝
Exxon Corp	67⅝	66½
Fed Dept Stores	40	40⅝
Firestone	13⅝	12⅝
Fst Chicago	18⅞	18⅝
Fst Nat Boston	43	42½

	June 10	June 9
Fst Penn Corp	4⅛	4⅛
Ford	23	23⅛
GAF Corp	15⅞	15⅝
Gen Dynamics	32⅝	32⅝
Gen Electric	65⅝	65⅝
Gen Foods	31⅛	31½
Gen Mills	38	38⅛
Gen Motors	54⅛	55⅝
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅝	4½
Gen Tel Elec	30⅝	30
Gen Tire	28⅛	28⅝
Genesco	10⅝	10½
Georgia Pacific	27½	27⅛
Getty Oil	61⅝	61
Gillette	33⅝	34½
Goodrich	25⅛	25⅛
Goodyear	17⅝	17⅝
Gould Inc	25⅝	25⅝
Grace	49⅝	44⅝
Gt Atlic & Pacific	5⅝	5⅝
Greyhound	19⅝	18⅝
Grumman Corp	27	26⅝
Gulf Oil	33⅞	32⅞
Gulf & West	19⅛	19⅛
Heinz H. J.	37⅛	37⅝
Hercules	24½	24⅝
Honeywell	85⅝	87⅝
IC Inds	38⅝	40
Ingersoll	73⅛	73⅛
Inland Steel	30⅝	30⅝
IBM	57⅝	57⅝
Int Harvester	17⅞	18
INCO	21	21⅛
Int Paper	47	46⅝
Int Tel Tel	31⅛	32
Irving Bank	52	51¼
Jewel Co	40⅝	40⅝
Jim Walter	26	26
Johns-Manville	19⅝	19⅝
Johnson & Johns	38⅝	37⅝
Kaiser Alumin	23⅝	24
Kennecott	61⅝	61⅝
Kerr McGee	67⅝	67
Kimberly Clark	67⅞	67⅞
K Mart	22	22
Kroger	24⅛	24⅛
L.T.V. Corp	23⅛	22⅝
Litton	70⅝	69⅝
Lockheed	41⅝	41⅝
Lucky Stores	15⅞	15⅝
Manuf Hanover	37⅛	36½
Mapco	34½	34⅝
Marathon Oil	50	49
Marine Midland	21⅛	21⅛
Martin Marietta	77⅝	77⅝
McDonnell	41⅝	40
Mead	28⅝	28⅝
Merck	99	102⅝
Minnesota Mng	60	61
Mobil Oil	57	55⅝
Monsanto	80	79⅝
Morgan J. P.	62⅝	59⅝
Motorola	76⅝	78⅝
NCR Corp	63⅝	63⅞
NL Industries	34⅝	34⅝
Nabisco	28⅝	28⅝
Nat Distillers	26½	25⅝
Nat Med Ent	25⅝	25⅝
Nat Steel	27⅛	27⅝
Norfolk West	46⅝	45⅝
NW Bancorp	31⅝	31⅛
Norton Simon	15⅝	15⅝
Occidental Pet	27⅝	27⅝
Ogden	38⅝	37
Olin Corp	25½	25
Owens-Illinois	30⅝	30⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	21	20½
Pan Am	4⅝	5⅛
Penney J. C.	32½	32⅝
Pennzoil	38½	38⅝
Pepsico	36⅝	35½
Pfizer	52⅛	52⅛
Phelps Dodge	38⅝	39⅝
Philip Morris	50	50⅝
Phillips Petrol	37⅛	37⅝
Polaroid	28⅝	27⅝
PPG Ind	49	48⅝
Proctor Gamble	76½	75⅝

	June 10	June 9
Pub Ser El & Gas	17½	17½
Raytheon	100⅛	99⅝
RCA Corp	24⅝	24⅝
Republic Steel	29⅝	29½
Reynolds Ind	44⅝	43
Reynolds Metal	35⅝	34½
Rockwell Int	42⅝	42⅝
Royal Dutch	31⅝	31⅛
Safeways	33	32⅞
St Regis Paper	38½	38⅛
Santa Fe Ind	25⅝	25⅝
SCM	26⅞	27
Schlumberger	94	95½
Scott Paper	19	18⅝
Seagram	52⅝	53⅝
Sears Roebuck	19⅝	19⅝
Shell Oil	42⅝	43⅝
Shell Trans	27⅞	27⅝
Signal Co	31	31
Singer	23⅝	24
Sony	22⅝	22⅝
Sth Cal Edison	27	26⅝
Southern Pacific	48⅞	48⅝
Southern Rly	83½	82⅝
Sperry Corp	50⅝	50⅝
Std Brands	27⅛	28⅝
Std Oil Califnia	37⅛	36⅝
Std Oil Indiana	54	54⅝
Std Oil Ohio	47⅝	47⅛
Sterling Drug	22½	22⅝
Stevens J. P.	18	18
Sunbeam Corp	19⅛	19⅝
Sun Comp	33	32⅞
Teledyne	164⅝	161
Tenneco	38⅝	39⅛
Texaco	35⅝	34⅝
Texas East Corp	49½	47⅝
Texas Inst	107⅛	103
Texas Utilities	19⅛	19
Textron	36⅝	36
TWA	27	27
Travelers Corp	53⅝	53⅝
TRW Inc	64⅝	64⅛
UAL Inc	29⅝	29
Union Carbide	57⅝	57⅝
Union Oil Calif	31⅝	31⅝
Un Pacific Corp	56⅝	55⅝
Uniroyal	9⅛	9⅝
United Brands	12⅝	12⅝
US Industries	10⅝	10
US Steel	30⅝	29⅝
Utd Technol	55½	56⅝
Wachovia	27	27
Warner Lambert	24⅛	24⅝
Wells Fargo	32½	31⅝
West'n Bancorp	40⅛	40⅝
Westnghse Elec	33	32⅝
Weyerhauser	33⅝	34⅝
Whirlpool	28⅝	28⅝
White Motor	7⅝	7⅝
Woolworth	24⅝	24½
Xerox Corp	54⅝	55⅝
Zenith	18½	19⅞

Canadian Prices

	June 10	June 9
Abitibi	26⅛	26⅛
Alcan Alumin	39⅞	39⅝
Algoma Steel	48	48
Bell Telephone	19	18⅝
Cominco	68⅝	68⅝
Cons Bathurst	27	27
Gulf Oil	26⅝	26⅝
Hawker/Sid Can	23½	23½
Hudson Bay Mng	31⅝	31½
Hudson Bay Oil	35⅝	35⅝
Imasco	36⅝	35⅝
Imperial Oil	34⅝	35
Int Pipe	15⅝	15⅝
Mass.-Fergsn	4½	4⅝
Royal Trust	19⅝	19⅝
Seagram	63⅝	63⅝
Steel Co	36⅝	36⅝
Thomson N 'A'	22⅝	22⅝
Walker Hiram	31⅝	29⅝
WCT	13⅝	13⅝

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]					

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 1. Dealings End, June 12. § Contango Day, June 15. Settlement Day, June 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
[illegible]						

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]							

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

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INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

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Fast expanding wine company needs a mature, capable PA to assist the Directors. This is a super opening for an all round Administrator with an "A1" Secretarial experience. Shorthand plus good written and spoken French essential.

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or Ring Neville Abraham on
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DANISH SPEAKING SECRETARY
£7,000

If you have a good secretarial background, fluent Danish/English, a busy Executive of International City Bank needs you. Excellent benefits include mortgage subsidy, subsidised restaurant, STL and many more. Call us now.

GLOBE APPOINTMENTS (AGY)
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Executive Secretary (Male) Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabian Parsons is part of one of the world's largest and most successful design and engineering construction companies. We are Managing Engineers on the vast Yanbu project on the Red Sea Coast where a complete city is being built.

A vacancy has arisen for an Executive Secretary to work at top management level. This is a rare opportunity for an experienced male secretary to use the skill and judgement gained over several years in a similar position. You must have sound secretarial experience at senior level and adopt a mature and flexible approach and be able to work on your own initiative. Min 120/60 wpm Shorthand/Typing is essential. Contracts are offered on 18 month, renewable, single status together with an excellent tax free salary, generous UK leave with air fares paid and some of the finest living, working and recreational facilities to be found in the Middle East.

Please write with full career details to Mark Skinner, c/o The Ralph M. Parsons Co. Ltd., Parsons House, Kew Bridge Road, Brentford, Middx. TW8 0EH, who are assisting Saudi Arabian Parsons in filling this important post.

PARSONS
Saudi Arabian Parsons

WP OPERATOR/SECRETARY
£5,000—£7,500 net of tax
Vauxhall Bridge

Inmarsat, a new international communications organisation, offers excellent employment conditions including five weeks holiday, pension, life and health insurance schemes to a well qualified secretary with first-class secretarial skills, including experience of word processing.

Working in a small but growing multi-national team, you'll provide the full range of secretarial services, coping with highly technical documentation and irregular hours at conference times.

Confidentiality and a good sense of judgment are essential qualities. Experience in an international organisation and a knowledge of languages would be useful.



For an application form and further information on Inmarsat please telephone 01-720 2288 or write to: Director of Administration and Finance Division, INMARSAT, Market Towers, 1 Nine Elms Lane, London SW8 5NQ.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SHORTHAND-TYPIST/COPY READER

This permanent post involves some audio and copy-typing to a very high standard, as well as copy-reading and secretarial and administrative responsibility. Candidates should have a perfect command of the English language and have had a good general education and several years' experience. They must be capable of assuming responsibility for the final checking of documents and, from time to time, organizing the work of a small typing team. A good knowledge of French is desirable.

Salary range after taxation and in accordance with United Nations Rules: 32,000-44,800 guilders rising by annual increments of 1,600 guilders. U.N. allowances, pensions, etc.

Applications, accompanied by a curriculum vitae, should be addressed to the Registrar, International Court of Justice, Peace Palace, 2517 KJ, The Hague.



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The Sales Director and Sales Manager require a smart and capable person able to work on own initiative in the running of our London Sales Office. This is an important position which requires diplomacy, discretion and enthusiasm, as it involves contact with members of the Company at all levels, and also with our clients. Shorthand and accuracy in typing essential. Own office. Hours 9.30-5.45. Age preferred 24-32. Salary £7,000 per annum plus luncheon vouchers and five weeks' holiday.

Please contact: B. C. Blyth,
Sales Director, Border Television Ltd.,
33 Margaret Street, London W1N 7LA.
Tel. 01-323 4711

c. £6,750 South Kensington, SW7
SECRETARY/P.A. TO SENIOR PARTNER
INTERNATIONAL CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Applications are invited from well-educated and well-groomed Secretaries, aged 30-40, who have proven secretarial experience and enjoy working under pressure. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Senior-Partner for all his correspondence and other associated duties, including organising U.K. and overseas travel arrangements.

Essential qualities include discretion, good telephone manner, the ability to communicate effectively at all levels, a flexible approach to work and impeccable secretarial skills.

Please apply privately in writing, enclosing c.v. to Rosalyn Mogilner, Buckle and Partners, 2 Harrington Gardens, London SW7 4LG.

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Join this distinguished organisation and enjoy one of the most lovely locations in London. Age is immaterial so if you have a deep interest in people, secretarial skills and are seeking a position with responsible administration content, call

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Graduate Girls Secretarial
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£5-5,500 + superb benefits

Illustrious City company seeks a Receptionist, aged 22+. Your bright and lively disposition is needed when meeting clients and applicants, your secretarial skills are needed to assist with personal matters. Your excellent presentation and voice are needed NOW. Call Ann Beck
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(Staff Consultants)

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Requires shorthand secretary (25/40) for Partner and his team in busy practice in Camden Town. Salary to around £6,000.

Please telephone
Monica Crooks
01-485 4161

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Wimpole St
Requires
Secretary

Medical experience unnecessary but good academic and secretarial qualifications essential.

Salary £6,000
Tel. 01-580 2460

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PA/Administrator working alongside young, dynamic chairman of trading company in the City. Age mid-30's, must have confidence, ability, initiative to make decisions in absence of boss, be prepared to travel worldwide at a minute's notice. Usual secretarial skills, sound education. £7,000 AAE plus large bonus.

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JOBS GALORE, HOLBORN VIADUCT (Emp. Agy.)

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COLLD YOU CONTROL A SMALL ARMY OF ARCHITECTS IN CHELSEA?

This brilliantly successful international practice of young (average age 29) architects are busy designing award-winning prestige projects around the world. With their heads permanently in the clouds they need someone whose feet are on the ground to take a firm grip of the money side of the practice.

No formal book-keeping qualifications are asked for but you would have to be mature and responsible (a sense of humour helps!) enough to cope with the vagaries of a highly-talented but sometimes unpredictable bunch.

The job includes balancing all outgoings and income, taking care of individuals' expenses and PAYE, ordering all office materials, etc. This key post will command a substantial salary, starting from not less than £8,000, attractive benefits, and an active social life. Telephone Juliet Hepburn NOW for further details.

Stella Fisher Bureau
110 Strand, W.C.2. 01-836 6644
Recruitment Consultants

Secretary PA

The GNC is the statutory body for nursing in England and Wales and deals with all aspects of basic nurse training, examinations and registration together with professional discipline.

The Acting Registrar, one of the top three executives, requires a first class PA to provide him with a full secretarial service plus assistance in the PA role.

If you have first class skills which include audio (much of the transcription is from tape), a good general education combined with previous experience at a comparable level we can offer you a challenging and interesting job.

Salary c.£5000-£6250, pa (review pending) + 20 days annual leave + pension and sick pay schemes + LVs in West End offices.

Contact: John Baker 01-580 8334.

GNC The General Nursing Council for England and Wales

BILINGUAL FRENCH
£8,000 + MORTGAGE

Is your banking experience earning you a salary in the £8,000+ bracket? If the answer is yes and you speak French fluently there is a Career Opportunity for you to help the French representative set up a London office of a European bank. The offices are luxurious and the benefits excellent. Our client is anxious for the successful candidate to be able to start immediately. Age 25-33. Skills 100/60.

Please ring 628 4835

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

ADMIN ASSISTANT
£6,000—E.C.3

Have you worked in an Architect's office or somewhere similar? If so you will be familiar with the hitches connected with a new building, and be of great help to the Property Manager of this large City-based Insurance Company. He needs you to hold the fort in his absence as well as to attend occasional site meetings. No Shorthand necessary, but accurate audio typing essential. Age 25-35.

Ring 628 4835

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JUNGE SEKRETARIN

mit guten Deutschkenntnissen für Tätigkeit in Deutschland zum 15.8.1981 gesucht. Schriftliche Bewerbungen erbeten an Tengelmann Warenhandelsgesellschaft, Mülheim/Ruhr, Wissollstr. 5-43. Tel. 010 49 208 581 356.

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UP TO £6,000

Join this newly created sales team and combine your enthusiasm and energy into organising their administration. Arrange appointments, smoothly run your day and use your secretarial skills to a minimum. A sense of humour they say is essential. If you have all these qualities please call

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Holiday arrangements honoured.

Tel. Lucy Jackson
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NO AGENCIES please

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Contact Sue Bowden
0753 71651

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28-30 with CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH, good educational background and excellent secretarial skills for prestigious position W.1. A sophisticated knowledge of London and interests in the Media and the Arts essential. Free to travel.

Phone Miller & McNish,
320 Regent Street.
637 7868
Recruitment Consultants

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

TRADITIONAL MAYFAIR HOTEL
requires an
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

for the General Manager's office. Variety in correspondence. Good accurate typing essential together with enthusiasm, a willingness to learn and to be part of a small team.

Very good conditions. Meals provided.

Please telephone 01-499 7070.

ARTS BOOK PUBLISHING

We are looking for an experienced, highly efficient Secretary, aged 25-35 with impeccable shorthand and typing to work for our Marketing Director.

The job would suit someone who would enjoy dealing with people at all levels and working in a stimulating environment involved with international book sales and marketing.

To apply please telephone or write, enclosing CV and day time telephone number to:

Elaine Wolf,
Thames & Hudson Limited,
30 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1
Tel: 01-636 5488

Thames and Hudson

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TELEVISION

The Independent Broadcasting Authority, based in Knightsbridge, requires an Assistant Secretary for varied an interesting work in the office of the Director of Television.

Applicants must have good secretarial skills, gained through a formal course; 2 years' office experience; pleasant telephone manner; the willingness to work as part of a team.

Conditions of employment are attractive with a starting salary in the range £4,413-£5,473; 4 weeks' annual holiday; subsidised meals; season ticket loan scheme; pension scheme.

For an application form please telephone 01-584 7011, extension 390.

BONHAMS KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Major firm of Fine Art Auctioneers have 2 vacancies for Secretarial Assistants; one in our Furniture Dept., the the other in our Valuations Dept. Both Secretaries will report direct the Managers of their respective departments.

We require someone who is methodical, self-motivating and with an out-going personality. Salary negotiable. Please contact: J. Meyer, 589 4072 (Valuations) Alex Kaye, 584 9161 (Furniture).

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY/P.A. £5,500

Based in a prestigious (Mayfair) office deal with the marketing of spirits throughout 80 countries. Use your conversational French for translations and telephone contact with clients in the Middle East. Prepare Budgets and coordinate the activities of overseas transactions. Plus use your excellent secretarial skills in this challenging position. Phone Karen Gee on 734 0911. Drake Personnel Consultants, Someone to believe in.

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Leading West End Publishers have excellent post for bright young Secretary with keen interest in photography, books and magazines. Some research and arranging translations and meetings. Chance for a little editorial work and proof reading. To £5,000.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU,
53 Fleet St., E.C.4.
01-353 7696

SECRETARY/REGISTRAR required for small international school in Lancaster Gate area. Should have good typing (no S/h needed), like to deal with people of all races, creeds and colours, including dynamic but demanding British bosses! Sense of responsibility and initiative needed. Must be organized but flexible. Salary negotiable, 4 weeks' holiday. Chance to travel on business. Write with CV, to the Director, CEPS, 59 Queen's Gardens, London, W2.

ADMIN. and Personnel Secretary. £5,500 + mortgage. E.C.2. Merchant Bank assisting charming Director/ Co. secretary dealing with Executive Recruitment. Good speeds (shorthand) and education ess. Suit secretary wishing to gain more work experience.—Wright Banking Personnel. 588 3446/588 1460.

SECRETARIES with shorthand and audio are needed by Centacom Staff for short and long term bookings with top rates. We will be happy to offer professional assistance in seeking that new permanent post. For appointment Tel. Miss Jan Atkins or Mrs Veronical Lapa 937 6525.

SMALL, FRIENDLY, expanding medical employment agency requires secretary for MD in NW8. You must be prepared to muck in and have the personality to work in a hectic office. Salary negotiable but not less than £5,000. Ring Christine on 586 4851.

TELEVISION, £5,500. Mature secretary with good speeds and admin. flair for prestige television organisation. Age 40 +.—Blue

CONSERVATIVE MP requires outstanding PA/shorthand typist with high speeds for office near Belgrave Square. Some political or diplomatic experience desirable. £7,500 p.a. Send detailed c.v to Box 0257 G, The Times.

INTELLIGENT young person required for general clerical duties in Chairman's office London E.C.1. Suit college leaver or second jobber seeking experience. Salary negotiable. Send CV to Box No. 0343 G The Times.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency, 01-734 0532.

BRUSSELS.—International co. seeks Secretary min. 3 yrs. exp. First interviews London next week. Please 'phone Sheila Burgess, Personnel Counsellor 01-351-4518 2-7 p.m.

SENIOR COPY TYPIST £5,700 with accounts figure typing exp. Prestigious co. in S.W.1 needs someone to lead team of 7 in accounts dept. Will be given training in word processing. Age 20+. Blue Arrow Staff Cons. 379 7444.

WE ARE LOOKING for two bright, well-presented secretaries, who enjoy variety and would like to work in Knightsbridge. Speeds 100/60 w.p.m. Age 22-28. Ring or call Brompton Bureau, 10 Beauchamp Pl, S.W.3. Tel: 01-584 9894.

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required for private medical practice, SW1. Pleasant interesting work, typing essential.

Tel. 245 9336
(No agencies please)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Requires intelligent Secretary for Director to work in small friendly office. Plenty of responsibility and involvement in this rewarding job. Minimum 5 years' experience. £5,750 neg.

Telephone 388 0671

TEMPTING TIMES

ADVANTAGE TEMPORARIES!

If your secretarial experience is at a senior level with matching skills; if you can cope with telex or if you know all about the latest electronic typing, YOU ARE IN DEMAND. Summer is increasing our clients' demand for good temporaries so take advantage of the situation. Ring Elizabeth Bogod.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA
01-606 1611

TEMPORARY Audio/Shorthand Secretary immediate start City co.—Jonathan Wren, pers. cons., 623 1266. Yvonne Cook.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

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We are prepared to offer a generous salary to a first-class shorthand secretary who is able to cope with a substantial workload and the demands of a busy office. Excellent Company benefits include 24 days' holiday per annum, twice yearly salary reviews and BUPA.

Please ring 01-242 6898 for further details (no agencies).

PLASTIC SURGEON CONSULTANT

Requires nurse to assist with private practice Central London. Weekdays only. Good salary and conditions.

Reply with references Box 0345 G, The Times.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE SOLICITORS

Require immediately an audio secretary with experience in litigation and commercial property work. Should be able to work under pressure with partner who thinks he is easy going but isn't. Please telephone Martin Raybould on 581 1957 immediately.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of JAY JAY MARINE Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 28th day of June, 1981, to send in their full Christian and Surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Joseph Beaumont Atkinson of 8, Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0AL the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 15th day of May 1981.
J. B. ATKINSON, F.C.A.

Re: FINCOM PUBLICATIONS Limited and The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948 that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ on Tuesday, the 16th June, 1981 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1981.
STUART M. KERNER
Director.

In the Matter of P. V. H. TRANSPORT Limited. By Order of the High Court of Justice dated 13 March 1981 Colin Ralph Sanderson of 7 Old Steine, Brighton BN1 1GA has been appointed Liquidator of the above Company.

Dated 2 June, 1981.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity of Miss B S Hencock for the Regions Beyond Missionary Union.

The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. (ref: 234349-A2-L1).

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

TELEX. Telephone answering and typing services. Including word processing. Available 24 hrs. a day, 7 days a week. Ring 01-903 6455 for brochure details.

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FRENCH MANUFACTURER with a new patent product for body odours and foot hygiene, seeks experienced distributors in chemists, perfumery and department stores to organize the distribution of specialized consumer goods. Write with references to HAVAS, 81 rue de la République, 69002 LYON, France, under ref. 9781.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
6¾% REDEEMABLE STOCK 1985/87

Barclays Bank Limited, Registration Department, Radbroke Hall, Knutsford, Cheshire, WA16 9EU hereby give notice that in order to prepare the interest due on 1st August 1981 the balances of several accounts in the above stock will be struck at the close of business on 1st July 1981.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

RENTALS

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RENTALS

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CHESTERTONS
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(Continued on page 28)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

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937 8294

(Continued on page 27)

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE

Lew Ayres in All Quiet on the Western Front (BBC 2, 8.30 pm) directed in 1931 by Lewis Milestone.

● HANGING FIRE: the state of Israel (BBC1, 10.05 pm) is no more topical now than it would have been at any time following the birth of the state a generation ago. The country has not been out of the headlines for more than two days at a time since then. There is nothing in these three films — tonight's is the first — about the jets' raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor earlier this week or the tension over the Sam-6 missiles in Lebanon (for coverage of the latter, see tonight's TV EYE, ITV, 8.30). These are reflective pieces, with Jews commenting on the conflicts within their own society and examining their own doubts about the future. Their topicality, if there is any need to look for it, lies in the fact that Israelis go to the polls on June 30.

● You and I may argue endlessly over whether ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT (BBC 2, 8.30) is, overall, the greatest war film of them all. But I doubt very much that we will disagree over those famous sequences which, 50 years and a thousand war films later, are still unsurpassed: the tracking shots across the trenches as all hell is let loose; the young German's soliloquy to his dead French victim in the shell-hole; the sad backward glance of the soldier-ghosts as they march away; the boots that link the dead with the next-to-die. And, above all, the final, beautiful image that bowls silently against the monstrous cruelty of war: the hand reaching out for the butterfly as the sniper takes aim.

● We were wrong if we supposed that when Fred Housego, the London cabbie won the Mastermind title because he knew all there was to know about the Tower of London, that was the end of the matter. It wasn't. Tonight (BBC1, 9.25) Mr Housego sticks to his last and answers further questions about the tower in INTERNATIONAL MASTERMIND. His opponents, from Australia, New Zealand and the Republic of Ireland will be tested on, respectively, the administrations of 20th century United States presidents, Tolkien's "Lord of the Rings" and the history of rock music. Battle will be joined in Sydney's Opera house.

● Last night, on Radio 3, we learnt why the Chinese went wild about the touring BBC Symphony Orchestra last month. This afternoon (Radio 3, 3.00) that knowledge is underlined by a two-hour recording of another BBC SO concert in Peking's Hong Ta theatre. We hear the Brahms No 3, the Enigma Variations and Nicholas Maw's Sonata for strings and two horns (soloists Alan Civil and Michael Baines)... More good music later tonight on Radio 4 (9.05) — Dvorak's Symphony No 8 played by the BBC Northern SO. What an outpouring of melodies! Listen to it, "New World" addicts, and prepare to transfer your allegiance to it.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC1

6.40 am Open University: Low Pay; 7.05 Portraiture; 7.30 Handicapped in the Community. 9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Mao Tse-tung; 9.47 Everyday Maths; 10.10 Merry-go-Round; 10.35 Jackie McCafferty's Romance; 11.05 It's Maths; 11.30 The Coastline of Wales. Closedown at 11.50.
1.15 pm News. 1.30 Chock-a-Block: for the very young viewer. Closedown at 1.45. 2.00 You and Me: another programme for the tiny tots.
2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time (the garden); 2.40 Television Club: A Place Like Home: Tommy. Closedown at 3.00.
3.55 Play School: The Secret of the Mountain. Also on BBC2 at 11.00 am. 4.20 The Perils of Penelope Pitstop: cartoon. 4.40 Oscar, Kins and the Laser: Three-part serial about a magic laser and a kidnapped boy.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Blue Peter: Results of the Blue Peter competition for the best designed Royal Wedding plate.
5.40 News. 5.55 Regional news magazines. 6.20 Nationwide: Mary Marquis, from Reporting Scotland, presents the Grass Roots item.
6.55 Tomorrow's World: The glowing insect that tells you how suitable your soil is for planting potatoes. Also, new treatment for cancer.
7.20 Top of the Pops: with Jimmy Savile and Legs and Co.
7.55 The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy: Episode 2 of this space fantasy. The Earth has been destroyed. Arthur Dent and Ford Prefect are aboard the spacecraft that demolished it. Now, they face an awful decision (r).
8.30 Butterflies: Last episode. Ria (Wendy Craig) faces the ultimate temptation when her husband and sons are away. The danger is in the shape of her friend Leonard (Bruce Montague).
9.00 News: with John Edmunds.
9.25 Mastermind International: London cab-driver Fred Housego, reigning Mastermind champion, represents Britain against the rest of the world at Sydney Opera House.
10.05 Hanging Fire: The State of Israel. Part one of a three-part study of the Israelis more than 30 years after their return to the Promised Land. (See Choice.)
10.35 Question Time: The panel consists of Lord Evans of Claughton, former president of the Liberal Party; Neil Kinnock, MP, Labour spokesman on education; Sally Oppenheim MP, Consumer Affairs Minister, and Usha Prashar, Director of the Runnymede Trust.
11.35 News headlines.

Regions

BBC1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 5.55-6.20 pm Wales Today. [illegible] 11.36 News. Close. SCOTLAND: 5.55-6.20 pm Reporting Scotland. [illegible] NORTHERN IRELAND: 5.55-6.20 pm Scene Around Six. [illegible] ENGLAND: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional news magazines. [illegible]

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Mining; 7.05 Statistics: sampling; 7.30 Maths: Dual Cones.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC1, 3.55 (The Secret of the Mountain). Closedown at 11.25.
2.00 International Tennis: Live coverage of the Stella Artois Grass Court Championships, from The Queen's Club, London. Can John McEnroe make it a hat trick in this tournament? The commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Mark Cox and Richard Evans. Highlights of play tonight at 11.30pm.
5.15 Open University: A Local Government System; 5.40 The Greek Liturgy; 6.05 Housing, 1840-1895; 6.30 Brickworker.
6.55 Tex Avery Double Bill: two cartoons — Northwest Hounded Police, and Red Hot Rangers.
7.10 News with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
7.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course: How to succeed at preserving. Spiced plum chutney, and strawberry jam.
7.50 The Pursuit of Power: Robert McKenzie interviews David Steel, the leader of the Liberal Party. How his political life and philosophy have been shaped — a philosophy that has brought the Liberals close to an alliance with the Social Democrats. Repeated next Wednesday night.
8.30 Film: All Quiet on the Western Front* (1930) Probably the most famous war film of all time. The First World War seen through the eyes of German soldiers. Said to be the most complete version of the film in existence. Starring Lew Ayres, Louis Wolheim, Slim Summerville. Director: Lewis Milestone (see Personal Choice)
10.35 Consort of Musicke: Emma Kirkby and David Thomas perform Henry Lawes's Dialogue on a Kiss, and William Lawes's Venus and Vulcan.
10.45 Newsnight: bulletins and analysis.
11.30 International Tennis: Highlights of today's play in the Stella Artois Grass Court Championships, from The Queen's Club in London. Ends at 12.15.

Thames

9.30 For Schools: Healthy hearts and lungs; 9.52 All about corners; 10.09 How microprocessors affect our lives; 10.31 Pre-natal care; 10.53 A1-level physics; 11.10 Metamorphosis; 11.27 Greenwich; 11.44 Cartoon version of Rossini's The Thieving Magpie.
12.00 The Ark Stories: new series. Animated story, with Percy Edwards doing the animal voices. 12.10 Get up and Go! For the very young. With Beryl Reid.
12.30 The Sullivans: Australian wartime family saga.
1.00 News: 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish estate serial. An awkward moment over the bill for dinner.
2.00 Here Today: Including Toni Stopani's recipe of the week. And a song from Fred Wedlock.
2.25 Film: The Man from the Diners' Club (1963) Danny Kaye comedy about a club employee who has to retrieve a membership card from a gangster (Telly Savalas). Director: Frank Tashlin.
4.15 Watch It! Tweety Pie. 4.20 Little House on the Prairie: Adam, now in practice, has to defend a man accused of cheating. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm: More about the fund-raising for the play-group.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames area news. 6.25 Help! The wide range of organizations and advice centres in the booklet Health Help.
6.35 Film: Genevieve (1953) Evergreen British comedy about the London to Brighton old crocks rally and the funny things that happen en route. With Kenneth More, John Gregson, Kay Kendall, Dinah Sheridan.
8.00 Young at Heart: Comedy, set in the Potteries. How Albert (John Mills) comes to be locked out of his own home.
8.30 TV Eye: Exclusive film of the Sam-6 missiles in the Bekaa valley of Lebanon which have brought the threat of a Middle East war closer.
9.00 Funny Man: Part 7 of this comedy-drama. Teddy Gibson proposes marriage to Iris, and the family are about to begin a new tour. With Jimmy Jewel, Pamela Stephenson, Andrew Fell.
10.00 News from ITN. And Thames news headlines.
10.30 Thames Report: A follow-up to last night's disturbing film about the mentally-handicapped. Silent Minority. What alternative forms of treatment are available?
11.00 Lou Grant: Newspaper drama. Billie has to write a story about a professional baseball player down on his luck. She falls in love with him.
12.00 What the Papers Say: with Sean Usher.
12.15 Close.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.30 Today. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.05 Checkpoint. 9.30 The Living World. 10.00 News. 10.02 Policing the 80s: the SPG. 10.45 Morning Story. 11.00 News. 11.05 Analysis. 11.50 Enquire Within. 12.00 News. 12.02 pm You and Yours. 12.27 Brain of Britain 1981.† 1.00 The World at One. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Woman's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Afternoon Theatre. 4.00 The Laughtersingers.† 4.15 Bookshelf. 4.45 Story Time.† 5.00 PM. 6.00 News. 6.30 Any Answers? 6.55 It's a Bargain. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 Time for Verse. 7.30 Kaleidoscope.
8.00 Concert from Carlisle†: Gyorgy Pauk (violin) and The BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra (part 1).
8.45 Gemmell's Gardens.
9.05 Concert from Carlisle † (part 2).
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping Forecast.
VHF
9.05 For Schools: Service.
10.00-10.20 For Schools: Sounds, Words and Movement; Music Interlude; Stories and Rhymes.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
11.00-11.40 For Schools: Time and Tune; Man; Advanced Studies: Geography.
2.00-2.40 pm For Schools: Living Language; Capricorn Club; Living through History.
5.50 PM.
11.00 Study on 4: Prefaces to Shakespeare.
11.30 Open University: Music Interlude, Architecture and Design.
12.10 am Close.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert† Vivaldi, Haydn, Bizet; records. 8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Boyce, Granados, Pierne, Delius; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers.†
9.35 Dezso Ranki.†
10.25 Amphion String Quartet† recital: Haydn, Bartok, Debussy.
11.50 Weber and Hindemith† BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra concert. 1.00pm News.
1.05 Manchester Summer Recital† song recital: Schubert, Schumann, Faure, Duparc, Barber, Butterworth.
2.00 Violin and Harpsichord† recital: Geminiani, Handel, Vivaldi, Albinoni.
3.00 BBC Symphony Orchestra in the Far East: concert: Brahms, Nicholas Maw, Elgar.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Chopin.†
7.30 [illegible]
9.15 Martinu's Field Mass† on record.
9.45 Words (series): Peter Porter.
9.50 Haydn and Schoenberg† recital by Jane Manning (Soprano) and the Nash Ensemble.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Reger† on record.
VHF 5.55-6.55am Open University: Speech in Telephone Systems; A Model of Deposition; History of Research Institutes.
11.15pm-12.55am Maths Foundation Tutorial; Chomsky: Language and Mind; Looking at Fracture Surfaces; Two Wittgensteins or One?; The Economics of Intervention.

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan. † 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm The Ed Stewart Show.† 4.00 Steve Jones.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 The Impressionists. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.00 Brian Matthew.† from 12.00 1.00 am Trucker's Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell. 6.00 Top 30 Album Chart. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Walters.† 12.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times: [illegible] 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 A Composer Speaks. 11.30 Business Matters. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Music Now. 1.00 Short Story. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Music from Scotland. 2.30 The Poetry of Europe. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Rattle of a Simple Man* (Harry H. Corbett, Thora Hird). 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England, Their England. 10.30 England, Their England. 11.15 News. 11.20-12.20am Lou Grant.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 South of England Agricultural Show. 4.20 Tarzan. 5.15-5.45 Captain Nemo. 6.00 Day By Day. 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Three's Company. 10.35 People Rule! 11.05-12.00 The New Avengers. 12.20am Weather followed by Human Being First.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.25-4.15 Film: Molly and Lawless John (Vera Miles). 4.20 Anna and the King. 4.50-5.45 Story Hour. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Father, Dear Father. 10.30 Celebration. 11.00 What The Papers Say. 11.20-12.20am Lifetime.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.25-4.15 Film: Fallen Idol* (Ralph Richardson, Michele Morgan). 4.20 Herculoids. 4.45-5.45 Tarzan. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Benson. 10.30 News. 10.32 Soap. 11.00 Check It Out. 11.30 Double Top. 12.00-12.05am Mysterious Power.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20pm News 1.30-2.00 Square One. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Leave it to Charlie. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 Scottish History. 11.25 Tennent's Golden Arrow Darts. 12.10am-12.15 Late Call.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Tick, Tick, Tick. (Jim Brown, George Kennedy) 4.20 Jason of Star of Command. 4.45-5.45 Sierra. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Survival. 10.30 Calendar Carousel. 11.00-12.00 Monte Carlo Show.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.20 Police Six. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England Their England. 10.30 N. Ireland Talent Competition Final. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Border

As Thames except: 12.0pm-1.30 Border News. 2.25-4.15 Film: Tick, Tick, Tick. (Jim Brown, George Kennedy). 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Survival 10.30 Lou Grant. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Survival. 7.30-8.00 Benson. 10.30 Against the Grain. 11.00 240 Robert. 12.00 Paris by Night. 12.30am Themes.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Television Programme. 7.30-8.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.32 News 10.36 The Sweeney. 11.35 Faith for Life. 11.41 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Spiderman. 4.45 The Flying Kiwi. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Happy Days. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England, Their England. 10.28 News. 10.35 Scene. 11.20-12.20am Fireside Theatre.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 9.30am-9.45 Cymru a'r mor. 12.00-12.10pm Owain a'r olion. 4.15-4.45 Brendan Chase 4.45-5.15 SER. 5.15-5.20 Waltz of the Flowers. 6.00-6.15 Y dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales 10.35-11.20 In Search of the past.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00pm-12.30 Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 The Television Programme. 7.30-8.00 Mork and Mindy. 10.28 News. 10.36 The Sweeney. 11.35 Closedown.

Grampian

As Thames except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.10-5.15 Police News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Top Club. 7.30-8.00 Father, Dear Father. 10.30 Soap. 11.00 Thriller. 12.15am-12.20 News.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

ABBEY OPERA BRITISH PREMIERE OF PALESTRINA By Hans Pfitzner Collegiate Theatre, Gordon St. W.C.1 (01-387 9629) June 10, 11, 13, 13 at 7 p.m. (Sat 6.30 p.m.) Tickets £4.50, £3.60, £3.00, £2.50.

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 STUTTGART BALLET Until Sat. Evgs. 7.30. Sat. Mat. 2.30. Tonight: SWAN LAKE. Fri & Sat.: PRESENCE, RETURN TO THE STRANGE LAND, RITE OF SPRING. "One of the most exciting and beautiful classical ballet companies" D. Mail. "For me no dance company is more welcome to London . . . because it is a splendid group of artists with an interesting repertory" N. Stand.

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258 June 15 to July 11 NUREYEV FESTIVAL From Mon. next to June 20 GISELLE with London Festival Ballet Nureyev dances every performance.

COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 'S' (Gardencharge cc 836 6903). 65 amphiseats avail. for all perfs. from 10 a.m. on the day of perf. THE ROYAL OPERA. Ton't, Sat. & Tues. at 7.30 Luisa Miller. Mon. at 7.30 Madam Butterfly. SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET. Tomor. at 7.30 Sinfonietta, Checkmate, Paquita. Sat. at 2.00 Sinfonietta, The Two Pigeons.

GLYNDEBOURNE Festival Opera with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Few tkts still avail some August perfs only. Tomor & Tues 5.55, Sun 4.55 Il barbiere di Siviglia. Sat 4.55 Le nozze di Figaro. SOLD OUT. Tel for possible returns. BOX OFFICE 0273 812411/813424.

SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET Ton't at 7.30 Paquita, Checkmate, Elite Syncopations. Tues at 7.30 Sinfonietta, The Two Pigeons. Wed at 7.30 Brouillards, The Two Pigeons. Fri at 7.30 Sinfonietta Checkmate, Paquita. THE ROYAL OPERA Mon & Thurs at 7.30 Luisa Miller.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, ECT. Tel. 01-837 1672/1673/3856. Credit Cards 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. 01-278 0871. Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061. Until June 20. Evs 7.30, Sat Mats 2.30 MERCE CUNNINGHAM DANCE COMPANY. Tonight Torse 1—Exchange/Gallopade. Tomor Fielding Sixes/Tango/Locale/10's with Shoes (London Prem.) Sat Mat Duets/Inlets/Locale. Sat Eve Fractions/Tango/10's with Shoes/Gallopade. Tkts £1.50 to £7.

THEATRES

ADELPHI S cc 01-836 7611. Evgs. at 7.30. Sats. 4.0 & 7.45. Mats. Thursday at 3.0. TONY BRITTON JILL MARTIN, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA NEAGLE in MY FAIR LADY "A MARVELLOUS SHOW"—Now! "SPECTACULAR"—D. Express. "STUNNING"—Time Out. Now Booking through to Oct. For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061.

ALBERY—OMEGA SHOW GUIDE ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, EDUCATING RITA, HANK WILLIAMS—THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE DUET FOR ONE, PAL JOEY CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 8 a.m. all major cards. No bkg. fees GROUP bkgs. 836 3962. STUDENT STANDBY £2.90.

ALBERY S 836 3878 cc bkgs 379 6565. Grp. bkgs. 836 3962. 379 6061. Eves. 8. Thurs. mat. 3.0. Sat. 5 & 8.15 "SIAN PHILLIPS 'A KNOCKOUT'" S. Times. DENIS LAWSON Most promising New Actor DRAMA AWARD '80 MARVELLOUS MUSICAL Sunday Times. PAL JOEY "TO BE SEEN AT ALL COSTS" (F.T.) RODGERS & HART'S GREATEST HIT (D. Mail) SHEER THEATRICAL RAZZLE DAZZLE. Std

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY NICHOLAS NICKLEBY Ton't Part 1. 7.00 pm Few day seats and returns avail. But seats avail. for final perfs (June 15/16) of THE KNIGHT OF THE BURNING PESTLE 'Riotously funny' Times. 'Fabulous & imaginative' F Times. Postal booking now open for new London season. Troilus & Cressida, Merchant of Venice, As You Like It. Prestel 22023. Group Sales 379 6061. RSC also at The Warehouse/Piccadilly.

ALMEIDA THEATRE, 1a 1b Almeida St., Islington N1: 01-359 4404. Festival June 10-21, 1981: Music (see 'Concerts'). Dance. Theatre. 11/6 Omlette Broadcasting Co. 10.30 pm; 13/6 Anna Scher Children's Theatre. 4.00 pm: Tanztheater Bremen, Yoshi Oida, Compagnie Jerome Deschamps, Steven Berkoff, etc. to follow.

AMBASSADORS S cc 836 1171 Evgs 8. Tue 3. Sat 5.30 & 8.30. RECORD-BREAKING RUN of J. B. PRIESTLEY'S Mystery Play DANGEROUS CORNER "One of the cleverest plays ever written" Daily Telegraph. Seat prices from £3.00.

APOLLO cc Shafts. Ave. 437 2663 Evenings 8.0. Sats. 6.0 & 8.45. CLIVE JAMES PAMELA STEPHENSON RUSSEL DAVIES in CHARLES CHARMING'S CHALLENGES An epic with 1,000 voices

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. THESE MEN by Mayo Simon. Tues-Sun 8 p.m. £2.30. "Continually funny" S. Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Earlham St., WC2. 01-836 6056/836 7040. Credit Card bkgs 930 0731 (4 lines)/836 7040. (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group booking only 839 3092. WELCOME BACK FOR A LIMITED SEASON. THE EVER POPULAR AFRICAN MUSICAL IPI-TOMBI Evgs 8.0 Fri & Sat 6.0 & 8.45. Prices from £3.50-£6.80. LAST PERFS. MUST END SAT.

CHICHESTER Festival Theatre 0243 781312. Season sponsored by Martini & Rossi Ltd. Claire Bloom in THE CHERRY ORCHARD. Today 2.30 & 7.0.

COMEDY THEATRE 01-930 2578 Panton St., S.W.1. cc The award winning musical hit BILLY BISHOP GOES TO WAR "HIGHLY ENTERTAINING . . . BRILLIANTLY SIMPLE . . . SPECTACULAR", Daily Tel. "DAZZLING . . . CONSTANTLY ALIVE", Guardian. "BREATHTAKING . . . MAGICAL", Fin. Times. "SENSITIVE . . . SUPERBLY CONSTRUCTED", Times.

COTTESLOE (NT's small auditorium—low price tkts). Ton't, tomor and Sat ONE WOMAN PLAYS perfs cancelled.

CRITERION S 930 3216 cc 379 6565. Grp Bkgs 836 3962. Evrs 8. Sat 6 & 8.45. 3 WEEKS ONLY CARL CHASE in HANK WILLIAMS THE SHOW HE NEVER GAVE Liverpool Everyman prod. Dir by Ken Campbell & Terry Canning. "A DYNAMIC MIX OF MUSIC, TRUTH & MYTH", Times. "Superb performance", Std. "ENTHRALLING TO WATCH & HEAR", Gdn.

DUCHESS cc 01-836 8243. Evgs 8.0. Wed 3.0-Sat 5.30 & 8.30 FRANCIS MATTHEWS GEORGE SEWELL and LYNETTE DAVIES in "Best Thriller for Years" S. Mir. THE BUSINESS OF MURDER BY RICHARD HARRIS "Welcome to a thriller that achieves it all . . . Sensational" Times. "An unabashed winner" S. Exp. "The most ingenious murder mystery for a decade" D. Mail.

DRURY LANE. Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108. THE BEST LITTLE WHOREHOUSE IN TEXAS "A SUCCESS? I SHOULD SAY SO", S. Times. "BAWDY . . . LOTS OF FUN . . . A BRIGHT, BRASH AMERICAN MUSICAL", Sun. "EXHILARATING" Times. "VERY FUNNY INDEED . . . WILL RUN 150 YEARS", BBC Radio 4. "A MARVELLOUS MUSICAL". Now mag. Evgs. Mon. to Thur., 8.0. Fri. Sat. 5.30/8.30. Group Sales Box Office 379 6061.

DUKE OF YORK'S S 836 5122. Credit Cards 379 6565; 930 0731 (4 lines) (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group bookings 836 3962; 379 6061. Evgs 8.0. Saturdays 5.0 & 8.30. Stalls & Circle from £2.90 FRANCES DE LA TOUR ACTRESS OF THE YEAR Swet awards '80. BEST ACTRESS New Standard Drama Awards '80. BEST PERFORMANCE BY AN ACTRESS 1980 Drama Awards and DAVID DE KEYSER BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR Drama Awards of the Year 1980 in TOM KEMPINSKI'S DUET FOR ONE BEST NEW PLAY Drama Awards '80 "THE AMAZING NEW PLAY." D. Tel. "VERY STRONGLY RECOMMENDED." S. Times LAST 7 WEEKS

GARRICK S&CC Box off Tel. 836 4601. MIKE LEIGH'S SMASH HIT GOOSE-PIMPLES "THIS IS A TERRIBLY FUNNY PLAY . . . STRONGLY RECOMMENDED" (S. Times). "1ST-CLASS THEATRE — IT'S BLISTERING ENTERTAINMENT" (Time Out). "ANTONY SHER GIVES ONE OF THE FUNNIEST PERFORMANCES CURRENTLY TO BE SEEN IN LONDON" (D. Mail). MON TO SAT 8 P.M., SAT MAT 5 p.m. Group Sales 379 6061.

GREENWICH THEATRE S cc 858 7755. Evgs. 7.45. Mats Sats 2.30 THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA by Bernard Shaw "This wonderful play . . . this production gives the most faithful account I have yet seen" Times.

HAMPSTEAD THEATRE 722 9301. Evgs 8. Mat Sat 4.30. TRANSLATIONS by Brian Friel "THE PREMIERE OF A NATIONAL CLASSIC. A RESPLENDENT CAST" I. Wardle. The Times

HAYMARKET. THEATRE ROYAL 930 9832 DEBORAH KERR IAN CARMICHAEL in OVERHEARD a new play by PETER USTINOV Evgs. Mon-Sat. 8.0 p.m. Mats. Wed. at 2.30. Sat. at 4.30.

HER MAJESTY'S. 930 6606/7 cc 930 4025/6. Now booking: Reduced price prevs from 27 June. FRANK FINLAY IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S MULTI-AWARD WINNING PRODUCTION OF AMADEUS by PETER SHAFFER Directed by PETER HALL "TREMENDOUS PLAY . . . GIGANTIC BOX OFFICE SUCCESS." BERNARD LEVIN. TMS.

KINGS HEAD 226 1916. Dnr 7. Show 8. OUR MARIE.

LONDON PALLADIUM 01-437 7373 OPENS TONIGHT at 7.0. Subs evgs 7.30. Mats Weds & Sats 2.45. MICHAEL CRAWFORD in the Broadway Musical BARNUM Use the Barnum hot lines 01-437 2055. 01-734 8961 for instant credit card reservations. A few opening night upper circle seats now available at Box Office.

LYRIC HAMMERSMITH cc 01-741 2311. Evrs 7.30. Sat 4.30 & 8.15. HAVING A BALL! (Private Practices) by Alan Bleasdale. Dir: Alan Dossor. With Julie Walters. "Rough, coarse, manic & funny" Gdn. "Lovely performances" Times. "Marvellous farce . . . slick, brilliantly acted" Fin Times. LYRIC STUDIO: Eves. 8.0 BRITANNICUS by Racine. "A triumphant stirring success." N Std.

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage). Ton't and tomor 7.45 THE CARETAKER by Harold Pinter.

MAYFAIR 629 3036 (Green Pk. Tube). Last Three Perfs. Evgs. 8. QUENTIN CRISP "Continual laughter" S. Tel. "Not to be missed" D. Mail.

NATIONAL THEATRE S cc 928 2252 FOR REPERTOIRE SEE SEPARATE ENTRIES UNDER OLIVIER/LYTTELTON/COTTESLOE. Excellent cheap seats from 10 am day of perf all 3 theatres. All standby 45 mins. before start. Car park Restaurent 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 5933. TOURS OF THE BUILDING daily (incl. backstage) £1.50. Info 633 0880.

OPEN AIR REGENT'S PARK, cc 486 2431. THE COMEDY OF ERRORS. "Very funny production" D. Exp. Evgs 8.00. Mats today and Sat, 2.30. Shakespeare Comedy Workshop today 12 noon MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING opens next Tuesday, 7.45.

NEW LONDON THEATRE C.C. Drury Lane, WC2. 405 0072 or 01-405 1567. Booking now until Feb 1982. (nearest Underground Covt Gdn) Evgs 8.0. Tues. Sat 3.0 & 8.0. Credit card and telephone bookings from 9 a.m. CATS THE ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER/T. S. ELIOT MUSICAL ADDITIONAL BOX OFFICE (at normal theatre prices) The Ticket Centre (next to Wyndham's Theatre) St. Martin's Court, Charing Cross Road, London WC2. 01-240 2150. Group Sales 01-405 0075 or 01-379 6061. LATECOMERS WILL NOT BE ADMITTED WHILST AUDITORIUM IS IN MOTION. PROMPT ARRIVAL IS THEREFORE REQUESTED & BARS OPEN 1 HOUR PRIOR TO PERFORMANCE.

OLIVIER (NT's open stage). Sat (low price preview) 7.15 THE SHOEMAKERS' HOLIDAY by Thomas Dekker.

PALACE. S cc 01-437 6834 "OH WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EVENING!" Daily Mail. Rodger's & Hammerstein's OKLAHOMA! "A MAGICAL MUSICAL EXPERIENCE" S. Times. Evenings 7.30. Wed. Sat. 3.00. For group bookings 01-379 6061. Better selection of seats available Mon.-Thur.

PHOENIX. cc S. 01-836 2294 SATYRICON Mon-Thurs. 8.00. Fri. Sat. 6.00 & 8.30. Decadent prices. "Striking ebullience"—T.L.S.

PICCADILLY S 437 4506 cc 379 6565. Grp. Bkgs. 01-379 6061/836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8. Mat. Wed. 3. Sat. 6 & 8.40. Stalls from £2.90. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO. in Willy Russell's hit comedy EDUCATING RITA COMEDY OF THE YEAR SWET AWARD 1980 "SPLENDID THEATRE EVENING QUITE ASTOUNDING"—Time Out. "A MARVELLOUS PLAY, HILARIOUS . . . IT SENT ME OUT MOVED, EXCITED AND EXHILARATED" S. Tms. RSC also at Aldwych/Warehouse.

PRINCE EDWARD. S cc Box Off. 437 6877. cc Hotline 439 8499 Grp sales 379 6061. Eves 8.0 Mats. Thurs. (Economy price) & Sats. 3.0. EVITA by Tim Rice & Andrew Lloyd Webber. Dir. by Harold Prince

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE 930 8681. Credit Card bookings 930 0846. PAUL DANIELS in IT'S MAGIC "TRIUMPH" Fin. Times. "A WINNER" Variety. "PURE MAGIC" Sun. Mirror. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.45. Group Sales box office 379 6061.

QUEENS S cc 01-734 1166 01-439 3849 01-439 4031. PENELOPE KEITH PETER JEFFREY BARBARA FERRIS MOVING A new play by Stanley Price Directed by Robert Chetwyn. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0 Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Grp sales 379 6061 "STRAIGHT FROM THE HEART . . . A FUNNY AND MOVING STORY OF SELLING A HOUSE" Daily Mail. LAST 6 WEEKS.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year! Fully air conditioned.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS: 01-741 2311 Till Sun Evgs 7.30. DAVID GORDON/PICK UP CO with Valda Setterfield. "A brilliant theatricality . . . he puns in two languages—English & Dance" Dance Magazine.

ROUND HOUSE 267 2564 ROYAL EXCHANGE THEATRE CO. Max Wall Trevor Peacock in WAITING FOR GODOT Until June 27. Evgs 8. Mat Thurs 2.30. Sat 4.30. TOM COURTENAY & Christopher Gable in THE MISANTHROPE Opens July 1 at 7. Sub Evgs 8. Mat Fri & Sat 4.30. Until August 1

ROYAL COURT S CC 730 1745 NO END OF BLAME by Howard Barker. Evgs 8. Mat June 27 at 4.15. Mon-Thurs all seats £2. Fri & Sat all seats £3. "Fascinating" Gdn.

SAVOY. S. 01-836 8888. For credit card bookings, ring 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Evgs. 8.0 Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 6.0 & 8.45. SUSAN HAMPSHIRE GERALD HARPER in FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S HOUSE GUEST with PHILIP STONE "A REALLY EXCITING THRILLER. IT NEVER RELAXES ITS GRIP." D. Tel. "Supremely successful, there are shocks and twists galore" Sun. Mirror.

SHAFTESBURY. cc Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2. Box Office 836 6596 or 836 4255. Credit card bkgs. 930 0731 (4 lines). (9.30-6.0, Sats. 9.30-4.30). Group Bookings Only 01-839 3092. TOM CONTI & GEMMA CRAVEN THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG "This show is a real stunner. Two of the most engaging performances" D. Mail. Prices: Stalls, Royal Circle £8.00, £6.50, £5.00. Circle £3.50, £2.50. O.A.P's £4.00 (Wed. Mats. only, best seats). Student standby £4.00. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 3.0. Sats. 5.0 & 8.30.

ST. GEORGE'S. Tufnell Pk 607 1128 Tonight, Tomor & Sat. 7.30 SHAKESPEARE'S LOVE ROYAL & THE LOVES OF HENRY VIII 'Love in many moods—shines, touches & amuses' Stage.

ST. MARTIN'S. cc 836 1443. Evgs. 8. Tue. 2.45. Sats 5 & 8. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MOUSETRAP 29th YEAR SORRY we never do reduced prices.

STRAND cc 01-836 2660. 01-836 4143. Evs. 8.0. Mat. Thurs. 3.0 & Saturdays 5.30 & 8.30. NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH Directed by Allan Davis Group sales box office 379 6061.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789) 292271. Amex Cards (0789) 297129. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in THE MERCHANT OF VENICE today 2.00 "a production that glistens with intelligence and heart" Guardian AS YOU LIKE IT tonight, tomor 7.30, Sat 2.00. ". . . Irresistible". Special offers: Balcony seat/pizza or lasagne £4.95. Stalls or circle seat/3 course meal £13.50. Call (0789) 293226. Also Shakespeare Stopover. Call (0789) 67262.

THEATRE ROYAL Stratford E15 534 0310. Lindsay Anderson prodn of HAMLET. Mon-Sat 7.30 "thrilling" The Times. "Fine production" D. Tel "a dashing . . . very impressive Hamlet from Frank Grimes" Gdn.

TRICYCLE THEATRE, 269 Kilburn High Rd. NW6. 328 8626. An Evening with IVOR CUTLER. Until Sat. Evgs 8.

VAUDEVILLE s cc 836 9988 EVENINGS 7.45 Mats. Wed. 2.45. Saturdays 4.0. DONALD SINDEN DINAH SHERIDAN GWEN WATFORD POLLY ADAMS in PRESENT LAUGHTER "THE BEST OF NOEL COWARD'S PLAYS" . . . "A TOTAL SUCCESS" F.T. "TERRIFIC" S.Tms. Grp. Sales Box Office 379 6061.

VICTORIA PALACE cc 01-828 4735/6. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Wednesday & Saturday 2.45 Group Sales 01-379 6061. ANNIE "UNBEATABLE FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT" Observer

WAREHOUSE Donmar Theatre, Earlham Street, Covent Garden. Box Office 836 6808. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Seats avail ton't 7.30 p.m. OUTSKIRTS by Hanif Kureishi—joint winner of the George Devine Award 1980. "A fine play" Times. All seats £3.50. Students £2.00. [illegible] from Aldwych Box Office.

WHITEHALL. Box Office Tel: 01-839 6975. 930 8012/7765. New Credit Card Lines 01-930 6693/6694. Whitehall's Latest Farce: "ANYONE FOR DENIS?" by JOHN WELLS, directed by DICK CLEMENT. Mon.-Sat. Evenings 8.15 p.m., Sat. Mat. 5.00.

WINDMILL THEATRE. cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly. Mon-Sat. 7 & 9 p.m. Sun 6 & 8 p.m. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981. The erotic experience of the modern era. 5th Great Year.

WYNDHAM'S. S 836 3028. cc 379 6565. Red. price. Gps 836 3962. Mon.-Fri. 8.00. Sat 6 & 8.45. Belt & Braces in Dario Fo's ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST. The West End's longest running farce! "A brutally funny political satire", S. Times. "A BIG HIT", Newsweek.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363 Eves 7.30 From June 12 Fri & Sat 8.00 GODSPELL New Production. All seats £2.30

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2981. 9th month Joseph Losey's film of Mozart's DON GIOVANNI (A) perfs. 1.00 (not Sun), 4.10, 7.40.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Andrei Tarkovsky's haunting new film STALKER (A). Progs. 1.50 (not Sun), 4.50, 8.00. Last weeks.

ACADEMY 3. 437 8819. Cocteau's LES ENFANTS TERRIBLES (X). Progs. 4.40 (Sat/Sun only), 6.40, 8.45.

CAMDEN PLAZA, Camden Town. 485 2443 (opp. Tube) ANDRZEJ WAJDA'S ROUGH TREATMENT (AA). Progs. 1.15 (Sat & Sun only), 3.35, 6.10, 8.45. Ends Wed. 17 June. FROM THURS. 18 JUNE Luis Bunuel's surrealist masterpiece THE PHANTOM OF LIBERTY (X). Advance Booking last evening show now available.

COLUMBIA Shaftesbury Ave. (734 5414) THE COMPETITION (A) Cont. progs. dly. 1.10 (not Sun), 3.30, 5.50, 8.15 p.m.

CURZON. Curzon St. W1. 499 3737. BURT LANCASTER, SUSAN SARANDON in LOUIS MALLE'S ATLANTIC CITY (AA). Film at 2.0 (not Sunday) 4.05, 6.20, 8.40. Opening June 18 Truffaut's THE LAST METRO (A)

DOMINION. Tott. Court Rd. (580 9562). ASSAULT ON PRECINCT 13 (X). Cont progs wks 2.10, 5.35, 9.0. Sun 4.40, 8.05. HALLOWEEN (X). Cont progs wks 3.45, 7.10. Sun 6.15.

EMPIRE Leicester Square 437 1234. A Roman Polanski Film TESS (A). Seats bookable for the last performance only (not late shows). Advance box office opens from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (not Suns.). Credit card bookings ring Teledata 200 0200. Sep. progs. daily 12.30 (not Suns.), 4.00, 7.30. Now RITZ, Leicester Square THE FIRST DEADLY SIN (AA). Sep. progs. daily. 1.00, 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.

GATE TWO CINEMA (837 8402/1177). Russ Sq Tube. THE EUROPEANS (U). 4.00, 5.45, 7.30, 9.15. Lic'd BAR.

GATE CINEMA. Nott. Hill. 221 0220/727 5750. MELVIN AND HOWARD (AA). 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Last day. Starts tomorrow AND QUIET ROLLS THE DAWN. MONTY PYTHON AND THE HOLY GRAIL (A) & BAD (X) 11.15 p.m.

GATE THREE CINEMA. 267 1301/485 2446. Camden Twn. Tb. PORTRAIT OF TERESA (A) 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00.

GATE MAYFAIR. 493 2031. MAYFAIR HOTEL, Stratton St., Green Pk. Tb. KAGEMUSHA (A) 5.30, 8.30.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). GREEN ICE (AA). Sep progs dly 2.05, 5.10, 8.15. Late night show Fri & Sat 11.45. Seats bookable w/ends, last eve prog and late shows.

MINEMA, 45 Knightsbridge, 235 4225/6. Franco Brusati's FORGET VENICE (X) (Italian dialogue—English subtitles). Daily: 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. Extra perf. Fri. & Sat. 11.00 p.m. "It is all stunningly beautiful" S. Times.

ODEON HAYMARKET (930 2738/2771). CHARIOTS OF FIRE (A). Sep progs dly 2.35, 5.50, 8.50. Late night show Sat 11.45.

ODEON LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE (X). Sep progs. Drs. open Sun-Sat 1.00, 4.15, 7.30. Late night show Fri & Sat. Drs open 11.15. All seats bookable in advance at Box Office or by post.

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W.2 (723 2011/2) A STAR IS BORN (AA). Sep. Progs. Drs. Open Dly. 2.30, 7.00.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. THE POSTMAN ALWAYS RINGS TWICE (X). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep progs wks 1.00, 4.15, 7.45. Sun 4.15, 7.45.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus 437 1234. Advance booking facilities same as Empire, Leicester Square.
*1. NIGHTHAWKS (X). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.00, 6.00, 8.40.
•*2. THE FAN (X). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.50, 6.00, 8.30.
*3. THE LONG GOOD FRIDAY (X). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.30.
*4. ORDINARY PEOPLE (AA). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 (not Suns.), 3.30, 6.00, 8.40.
• *No smoking area
*No smoking

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. British Premier Presentation CALIGULA (X). Sep. Perfs Dly (inc Sun) 3.15, 6.30, 8.45. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.55. Seats bkble. Lic'd bar

SCREEN ON THE HILL. 435 3366. Helma Sanders-Brahm's GERMANY, PALE MOTHER, (AA). 2.45, 4.50, 7.00, 9.10. Tel. 435 9787 after 3 p.m. for advance bookings

SCREEN ON ISLINGTON GREEN. 226 3520. Winner of 3 Oscars. MELVIN AND HOWARD (AA). 3.50, 5.40, 7.30, 9.30. (Evg. Perfs. bookable on 226 3791 after 4 p.m.)

STUDIO 4, Oxford Circus 437 3300 Lic'd Bar. SUPERMAN II (A) Progs 12.25, 2.45, 5.30, 8.15. Lte show Fri & Sat, 11.00.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St. W1. 629 6176. LIFE AND LANDSCAPE IN BRITAIN 1670-1870. Until 31 July. Also special exhibition of ALESSANDRO ALGARDI'S marble portrait bust of Monsignor Antonio Cerri. Until 17 July. 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7 pm.

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 & 23 Dering St., W.1. British Art 1900-80. Richard Long. 629 1578.

BERNARD DE CLAVIERE. Equestrian paintings. June 3-19. Mon-Fri. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. PARTRIDGE Fine Arts Ltd., 144-146 New Bond St., London W.1.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in British Museum). TREASURES FOR THE NATION, until 4 Oct. TUDOR MAP-MAKING, until 31 Dec. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork St. W.1. 01-734 7984 LESLIE HURRY Artist of Dream and Theatre.

GALLERY 10, 10 Grosvenor Street, London, W1. 491 8103, presents PAINTINGS OF CRETE BY JOHN WILKINSON. Until 4 July.

COVENT GARDEN GALLERY, 20 Russell St., WC2. 836 1139. KNELLER TO EPSTEIN Portrait & figure watercolours & drawings. From 17th to 20th century. Daily 10-6. Thurs. 7 pm. Sat. 12.30. Opens today.

GOYA TO CHAGALL Fine Prints for Collectors Mon.-Fri. 10—6. Sats. 10.30—1. WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY 7, Royal Arcade, Albemarle St. W.1

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council), South Bank, S.E.1. PHILLIP KING: SCULPTURE and PHOTOGRAPHS BY RAYMOND MOORE. Until June 14. Mon.-Thur. 10-8, Fri., Sat. 10-6, Sun. 12-6. Adm. £1. All day Mon and Tues-Thurs 6-8: 50p.

HAZLITT, GOODEN & FOX, 38 Bury Street, St. James's, SW1. 01-930 6422. NINETEENTH CENTURY FRENCH DRAWINGS, Monday to Friday, 10-5.30, until July 10.

KENWOOD G.L.C. The Iveagh Bequest, Hampstead Lane, NW3. ANTHONY CARO. Recent Bronzes, 1976-81. Every day incl. Sunday 10-7. until 31st August.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: 30 Bruton St., W1. 01-493 1572/3. AN EXHIBITION OF IMPORTANT XIX & XX CENTURY WORKS OF ART. Mon-Fri 10-5. Sats 10-1.

LUMLEY CAZALET, 24 Davies St., W.1. 499 5058. Fine prints by: Braque, Matisse, Miro, Picasso, Folon, Hamaguchi.

MALL GALLERIES, The Mall, S.W.1. Royal Society of British Artists. 264th Exhibition. Daily inc. Suns. 10-5. Until 30th June. Admission 50p.

MARGARET FISHER, 2 Lambolle Road, London, N.W.3. 794 4247. Drawings and Lithographs by JEAN COCTEAU.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St W1. IRVING PENN. 60 photographs in platinum metals: images 1947-1975. Until 19 June.

NEW ART CENTRE, Gallery I: MARY POTTER. Gallery II: Epstein, Hitchens, Maillol, Moore, Pasmore, Picasso, Piper, Sutherland until June 25th, weekdays 10-6, Saturdays 10-1. 41 Sloane Street, SW1. 235 5844.

PARKIN GALLERY, 11 Motcomb St. SW1. 01-235 8144. A SALUTE TO MARCEL BOULESTIN & JEAN-EMILE LABOUREUR. To 3 July.

RICHARD GREEN, 44 Dover Street, London, W.1. 01-491 3277. EDWARD SEAGO (1910-1974). Oil Paintings and Watercolours. Daily 10.00-6.00. Sats. 10.00-12.30.

ROY MILES Summer Show of Post Impressionist & Victorian Paintings 6 Duke Street, St. James's, SW1 Gallery hours: Mon.-Fri. 9.30 am-5.30 pm, Sat. 11.00 am-1.00 pm

ROYAL ACADEMY Piccadilly, W1. Summer Exhibition until 16th August Adm. £1.80, concessionary rate £1.20 Exhibs open daily 10-6. Concessionary rate applies—OAPs, students, children and until 1.45 pm Sundays. students. children and until 1.45 p.m. Suns.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1. ROBERT RAUSCHENBERG. Until 14 June. Adm. £1. Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Recorded information 01-821 7128.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W8. 937 5883. LINDSAY BARTHOLOMEW and JAMES GUNNELL. Until 26 June.

12 DUKE STREET GALLERY, St James's SW1. 930 5247. Paintings by Helen Lessore. Monday-Friday 10-5, until 19th June.

VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. SPOTLIGHT: Four Centuries of Ballet Costume. A Tribute to The Royal Ballet. Until 9 August. Adm. £1.50. Wkdys. 10-5.30 Suns. 2.30-5.30. Closed Fridays.

WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 34 Cork St., W1. 01-439 1866. ELIZABETH FRINK recent sculpture. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1. Until June 27th.

EXHIBITIONS

23rd ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR, Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Sq., London, W.1. LAST DAY. Admission £1. Loan Exhibition from National Libraries. Open 11 a.m.-8 p.m.

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'Wedgie-gate' tapes shock Labour MPs

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Labour backbenchers heard with dismay last night about the so-called "Wedgie-gate tapes" which have been put together by Mr Michael Cocks, the Opposition chief whip, and which are calculated to undermine Mr Wedgwood Benn's appeal for support in the contest for the deputy leadership of the party.

With Mr Benn extending his stay in hospital to a second week for further tests, his backbench supporters were angry that the Labour chief whip, a colleague in the Shadow Cabinet, should have used this method of "underhand attack", as they saw it.

The five-minute tape recording, which will be available for wider circulation to local Labour parties, consists of Mr Benn's voice, speaking at the last Labour Party conference, and a counter-commentary. His speech was a virulent attack on the party leadership for not including many conference decisions in the last general election *manifesto*.

Mr Benn is heard to claim that five union-backed conference decisions, including those on the introduction of a wealth tax, import controls, increased public spending and a cut in arms spending, were left out of the manifesto.

Over his voice is superimposed the voice of a woman who quotes chapter and verse from the 1979 manifesto to counter Mr Benn's points.

A senior member of the party executive, a left-winger who is by no means a Bennite, said: "This is a smear campaign which in the end will turn out to Mr Benn's advantage". He preferred not to be named because he is alarmed about the present schism in the party and the lengths to which some members are prepared to go.

Mr Cocks made the tape with the help of Mr Len Smith, a Bristol City Labour councillor, and Mr Smith's daughter, Mrs Mary Ann Rischmieller.

"Everything on the tape is a matter of public record: all I have done is to collate various points and now I want people to hear them", Mr Cocks said. "Everything said there is true and it is important that people should know. I do not see how anyone could get upset about them if they believe in freedom of information."

Mr Smith said: "I hope the *tape will show* this gentleman [Mr Benn] up for what he is. It is not hostile to the Labour Party. It might be hostile to Mr Benn, but if he puts inaccuracies into his speech, he has to suffer that."

Mrs Rischmieller, aged 25, a clerk, said: "It was the general antics of Mr Benn that made us do it".

Mr Cocks' constituency party chairman, Mr Victor Jackson, was reported as saying that he would be surprised if Mr Cocks had been involved in the making of the tape. "As an individual he has a right to do as he likes. Whether the constituency party will agree with him is another matter."

Our Medical Correspondent writes: Mr Benn's illness is understood to affect his legs and to be neurological, which implies some disorder either of the nerves or muscles. It could be anything from a short-lived inflammation of the nerves to a more serious and prolonged muscle disease.

The diagnosis of neurological disorders is often a lengthy business especially if specimens of muscle or blood vessels have to be removed and examined microscopically. Speculation about the outcome is futile until a firm diagnosis has been made.

☐ Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader, yesterday dismissed claims by supporters of Mr Wedgwood Benn that a witch-hunt was in progress against him (Our labour Editor writes from Brighton). In a restatement of his differences with the left-wing challenger for the deputy leadership Mr Foot rejected the idea as a strange proposition and untrue.

Speaking at the policy conference of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, he said the principal reason he asked Mr Benn to stand against him was a desire to end the party's internal controversies.

It was the first time in history an alleged witch had been invited to contest the leadership, he said.

Brezhnev letter, page 8



King Khalid and Mrs Thatcher after talks and luncheon at 10 Downing Street yesterday. Report, page 3.

Social worker criticized over baby

Continued from page 1

thigh bone, and bruising to her forehead, right cheek, below her right eye, and around her right knee and thigh. Subsequent examination of X-rays taken showed that she also had three fractured ribs.

Those injuries were the third sustained by the child, but, because previous suspicions were not communicated, the incident was treated as an isolated one though sufficiently alarming for immediate action to be taken. The baby's father was charged, and subsequently convicted of causing actual bodily harm. He was placed on probation for two years.

A case conference was convened at the hospital on January 23 and adjourned for a week while a safety order was obtained and more information gathered. The family doctor declined to attend the conference because he considered them a waste of time, for which the report criticizes him.

A representative of the juvenile bureau was also absent but two detectives attended as well as a nursing officer, the health visitor who first took action, and two social workers from Southwark.

When the conference reconvened, relevant information about previous suspicions of abuse and feeding difficulties were not considered. Administrative decisions were taken, but the baby's future was not considered. She remained in hospital for nearly six months, while a succession of interim care orders were obtained.

She was finally discharged from hospital on June 13 to foster parents who could have taken her in February, which would have been preferable, according to the report. A conference on July 6 decided that she should be sent home to her parents.

The first home visit was on July 25, when the probation officer collected her from the foster parents and delivered her to her parents, Lorraine and Oskan, a 23-year-old Turkish Cypriot, then living at Thurlow Street, Southwark, London. The social worker visited that evening and found them "happy, relaxed and being very much a family". Then he went on leave and returned on the day of an official strike, which he joined. He never saw the child again.

Her home visits continued, with social work assistants taking over the job of collecting her from the foster home and taking her to her parents. Both assistants noticed that Maria had facial scratches and bruising, and the foster mother was also worried about her condition.

A senior social worker failed to grasp the significance of injuries reported to him and did not tell a superior. That was a serious error, the report says.

Despite the danger signals, a case conference on October 11 decided to continue with the plan to send the baby home full-time, though still on trial and subject to a care order. She went home on October 16. Nine days later she was found to have lost 11.5oz in weight in a week, but the health visitor took no action.

She was admitted to hospital on October 31 suffering from severe brain damage, a fractured skull, a bite mark and *multiple minor bruises*. She died four days later. Her father was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for causing actual bodily harm, but cleared of manslaughter.

The report comments: "The surveillance during the final week was limited due to shortage of workers and leave periods but by the time of her return full-time no extent of practicable monitoring could have guaranteed her safety. As we have indicated the errors and failures came earlier."

Maria Mehmedagi—Report of an Independent Inquiry, published by London Borough of Southwark, Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham Area Health Authority, and the Inner London Probation and After-Care Service. Available from Southwark Town Hall, Peckham Road, London SE5 8UB, £3.50.

Petrol giants set to raise prices

By Edward Townsend

Mobil is expected to be the next oil company to announce a big increase in United Kingdom petrol prices from midnight tonight, adding up to 10p on a gallon of four-star.

The new round of increases comes after BP Oil's decision to end subsidies to its 5,000 BP and National filling stations in an attempt to end the petrol price war.

Esso and Shell, the market leaders, will also be raising their prices but will not make formal announcements until their retailers have been told.

About 60 per cent of Mobil's 1,200 petrol stations in Britain are in town and city centres. The company claims that its profit margins on sales have been more adversely affected by discounting than others.

Mobil calculates that in the highly competitive urban areas price support for retailers has averaged 10p a gallon. The new price increases, it hopes, will provide garages with a 7p a gallon margin, just enough to make a profit.

It is almost certain that all of the big oil companies will follow BP's lead and that four-star prices of between 156p and 160p will be commonplace

Police take over from the ambulancemen

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Police vans and squad cars were used to provide emergency cover yesterday after 500 Scottish ambulancemen staged an unannounced 24-hour strike which left the city of Glasgow without any service.

Ambulancemen in Strathclyde and Argyll walked out early in the morning after being told that local union officials had decided to *call a lightning all-out strike*, six days before next week's scheduled national one-day ban on all work except emergency calls.

Police, operating a contingency plan, ferried the injured and seriously ill people to hospital and by last night had handled 80 emergency calls. Police disclosed that personnel carriers, equipped with stretchers and blankets had been prepared in case of serious industrial or domestic accidents.

Police reported that most of the emergency calls had been patients who had collapsed from illness, including heart and asthma attacks. One of the most serious accidents, minutes after the strike began, was a head-on road crash just outside the Stobhill Hospital in the north-west of the city.

Local union officials said *that the action*, which had apparently been planned in secret on Tuesday, had attracted 100 per cent response in the affected areas, including Paisley and Greenock, and with a total population of 1.75 million.

Elsewhere, to the relief of senior union officials 530 Northern Ireland ambulancemen voted yesterday to support the union's call to join the officially planned stoppage on Wednesday. London ambulancemen are due to take part in a 24-hour strike on Monday in protest at the Department of Health and Social Security's 6 per cent pay offer.

Mr Ronald Keating, national officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said that the action in Scotland illustrated the strength of feeling.

"These people have seen the armed forces, the police and the firemen win rises which are more or less index linked and the ambulancemen feel they have been left out in the cold again", he said.

Mr John Elliott, Transport and General Workers' Union district officer in Glasgow, made clear last night that any plans for further lightning strikes in the west of Scotland would be considered by union officials today.

Scottish ambulancemen's leaders have issued a warning that they will again ban emergency calls when they take part in next Wednesday's national industrial action. Pressure in Wales and South Yorkshire was also said to have been building up for an all-out one-*day action*.

The Department of Health and Social Security last night told health authorities that troops would only be brought in if police and voluntary services proved incapable of coping with the effects of walkouts by ambulancemen.

Photograph, page 3

Minister disturbed by film

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said last night that ATV's programme *Silent Minority* was "very moving and very disturbing". He added: "That is why I have asked the health authorities to investigate."

But the programme was wrong in stating that the Department of Health and Social Security's policy was to maintain large mental handicap hospitals, and it had concentrated on some of the worst aspects of the care provided.

St Lawrence's Hospital, Caterham, one of the two hospitals featured in the programme, had some bungalow accommodation where patients lived much more normal lives in a more domestic setting. The fact that children at the hospital received schooling was now mentioned in the commentary, but was not shown.

Mr Jenkin said: "Since 1971 it has been the policy of successive governments to move mentally handicapped people into the community and to run down the large hospitals. In 10 years the number of children in such hospitals has been reduced from 7,000 to 2,800 and is falling."

The Spastics Society has submitted a request for £50,000 to the Department to establish a second special unit for mentally handicapped children on the lines of Beech Tree House, featured in the programme.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen opens National Westminster Tower, 11.30 am.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Chancellor of University of Cambridge attends honorary degree congregation and confers honorary degrees, Senate House, University of Cambridge, 10.35 am.

His Majesty King Khalid of Saudi Arabia entertains the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to a banquet, Claridge's, 8.30 pm.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opens physiotherapy department, King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers, 3.30 pm.

Princess Margaret attends beating retreat by regimental bands of the Queen's Division, Horse Guards, Whitehall, 6.25 pm.

The Duke of Gloucester visits South of England Show, Ardingly, Sussex, 10.30 am; attends banquet accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester given by King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Claridge's, 8.15 pm.

The Duke of Kent, president of King Edward VII Hospital for Officers attends opening of new physiotherapy department by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 3.25 pm; accompanied by the Duchess of Kent attends Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London's 75th Anniversary Dinner, Dorchester Hotel, 7.25 pm.

Festival of Flowers presented by National Association of Flower Arrangement Societies, Westminster Abbey, 9 am-9 pm.

Antiquarian Book Fair, Europa Hotel, Grosvenor Square, 11 am-8 pm. Last day.

Talks, lectures

Excavating William Paget's Manor House by Jon Cotton, *Museum of London*, 1.10 pm.

Bath Geological Society: the water supply of Bath since Roman times by R J Whitaker, Kimball Room, 18 Queen Square, Bath, 7 pm.

Cuckoos, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, 3 pm.

Exhibitions

Royal Academy Schools finals exhibition, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 10 am-6 pm. Last day.

"Trolleybus"—*the story of the* trolleybus from earliest experiments by von Siemens in Germany to the present day, London Transport Museum, 39 Wellington Street, 10 am-6 pm.

New Sculpture — 1, Arnolfini Gallery, Narrow Quay, Bristol, 11 am-8 pm.

Lunchtime music

Life Guards Band, Paternoster Square, noon.

Susanne Pinkerton, soprano, Nicholas Byron, piano, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05 pm.

Anniversaries

John Constable, painter, was born at East Bergholt, Suffolk, 1776, and Richard Strauss, composer, at Munich, 1864.

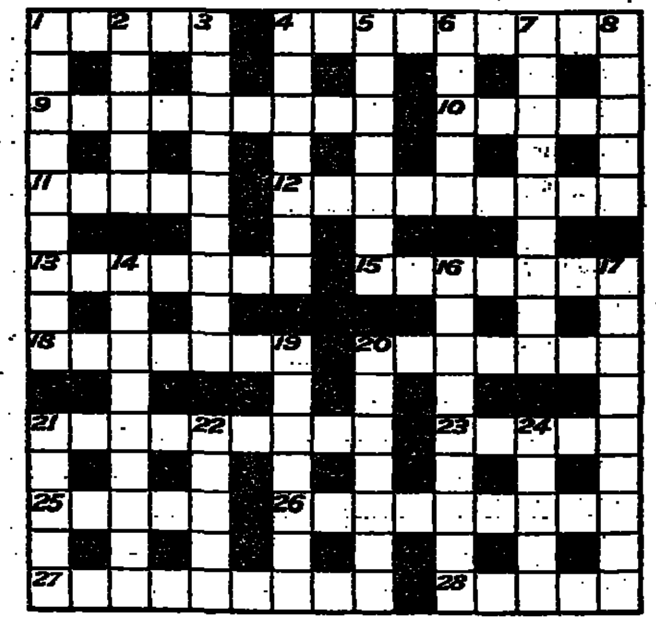
Roads

London and the South East: The ceremony of beating retreat will be performed again tonight. Horse Guards approach road will be closed from 5.30 pm, while restrictions in many other roads including Birdcage Walk and The Mall will be imposed at 6 pm for about two hours. There will be only one lane open on the southbound carriageway of the M1 between junctions 8 (Hemel Hempstead) and 7 (M10 interchange). This closure operates from 8 pm until 6 am.

Midlands: M1—Due to cracks and subsidence between junction 26 (Nottingham) and junction 27 (Mansfield) a speed limit applies *on the southbound carriageway* where only one lane is open. Long delays. M6—Two way flow system in use between junctions 9 (Wednesbury) and 11 (Wolverhampton). Junction 10 (Walsall) is closed completely. Northbound entry and exit roads are closed at junction 9. Southbound entry prohibited to junction 11 between 7 am and 9.30 am, Monday to Friday.

Wales and the West: Temporary signals are operating on the A40 between Raglan and Abergavenny. M4 lane closures at various points, east and westbound between junctions 24 (Monmouth) and 25 (Newport).

The Times Crossword No. 15,549



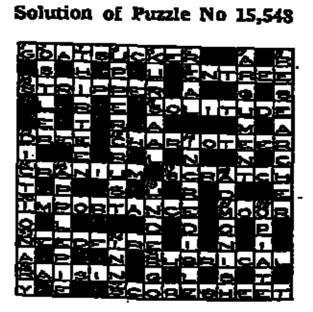
ACROSS

1 Pay by a quarter to eight, perhaps (5).
4 Little boy and relatives found in bar? (9).
9 Music might be played on board (9).
10 Nurse initially holds business in contempt (5).
11 Another main centre for heat (5).
12 Current user of car becomes drunk without a complaint (4-5).
13 Inclined to favour the family man (7).
15 His love no longer missed (7).
18 *Some surprise if it's raised* (7).
20 He complains right after the game (7).
21 Play upon words? Just the opposite perhaps (9).
23 Demand made about letters in mail (5).
25 State of the Oriental scholar? (5).
26 Outfit for partner of 15 (9).
27 Fish makes bow before dance (6-3).
28 Break in court proceedings (5).

DOWN

1 Matter of transport raised, and position of driver (9).
2 Rascal identified by accent —lost head (5).
3 Reading that would reveal a certain power (9).
4 £1 tonic for treatment of an African banker (7).
5 Housing for two dozen singers (7).
6 *Upholder of Turner's work?* (5).
7 Weed seen by bird and haymaker (9).
8 Music of the Muses? (5).
14 Exactness of summary upset no-one (9).
16 Entertainment patients found in museum, perhaps (4-5).
17 Missile thrown at speaker in Devon (9).
19 Sound surprised the painter hasn't finished (7).
20 Stick taken to cook—painful thing (7).
21 Funny little volume—order one in (5).
22 Adler's predecessor remembered by Dr Watson (5).
24 Girl makes note of the French style (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,548



The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.80	1.73
Austria Sch	34.40	32.30
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.41	2.32
Denmark Kr	15.18	14.48
Finland Mkk	9.05	8.65
France Fr	11.40	10.90
Germany DM	4.84	4.60
Greece Dr	116.00	110.00
Hongkong $	11.20	10.60
Ireland Pd	1.32	1.26
Italy Lir	2375.00	2275.00
Japan Yn	470.00	445.00
Netherlands Gld	5.38	5.12
Norway Kr	11.98	11.38
Portugal Esc	125.00	119.00
South Africa Rd	2.15	2.00
Spain Pta	188.00	179.00
Sweden Kr	10.35	9.80
Switzerland Fr	4.26	4.04
USA $	2.02	1.95
Yugoslavia Dnr	77.00	72.00

Rates for small denomination banknotes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency

London: FT index closed at 545.6 (2.3 down).

New York: The Dow Jones industrials average closed 0.56 point to 993.88.

New coins

Ten years after decimalisation the description of new penny and pence has been dropped from Jersey's coinage. This has allowed the Arms of Jersey to divide the year date and simplifies the reverse design of the coins. A Presentation set of the seven coins, which includes the Battle of Jersey commemorative one pound coin, is available from the Coinage Adviser, States Treasury, Jersey, CI, at a cost of £2.50. Details of the Royal Mint Proof Set of these coins are also available on request.

The papers

Prince Philip comes in for some criticism from the Daily Mirror today. He said yesterday that a few years ago people wanted more leisure—today, when they've got it, they complain they are unemployed. Says the Mirror "people want jobs which pay well enough for leisure to be enjoyed". The Prince's remark was insensitive. The Sun has some trenchant views on the ambulance men's strike: people who deal in matters of life and death should be forbidden to strike—by law. And the Daily Express strongly supports Mr Whitelaw's view that there should be no political interference with police operations.

The Western Morning News Plymouth agrees that the recent fall in sterling will provide a strong stimulus to the economy, but doubts the will of management or workers to counter competition from the Japanese. The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield accuses the Government of turning a blind eye to the welter of reports emphasizing the harm United Kingdom energy prices are doing. In a comment on discrimination against women, the Northern Echo, Darlington says legislation is not the entire answer.

Abroad the main editorial in the New York Times criticizes the Reagan administration's lack of support for positive action programmes to improve the condition of blacks. The Washington Post discusses nuclear non-proliferation in the light of the Israeli air-strike last Sunday. Le Monde, in Paris comments on the exceptional taxes to finance 6.5 thousand million francs supplementary expenditure by the government.

Times worldwide

Noon in London is: 6 am in New York; 3 am in San Francisco; 8 pm in Tokyo; 9 pm in Canberra; 1 pm in Johannesburg; 3 pm in United Arab Emirates; 2 pm in Kenya; noon in Nigeria; 2 pm in Moscow; 7 pm in Hongkong.

Parliament

Commons (2.30): Debate on effect of Government policies on women. Lords (3): Transport Bill, committee. Food and Drugs (Amendment) Bill and Insurance Companies Bill, third readings.

Auctions today

Sotheby's, Bond St: Old Master drawings 10.30 and 2.30; Scientific instruments, watches and clocks 11.0 and 2.30; Printed books 11; Sotheby's, Belgravia: Oriental works of art 11; Christie's, King St: English furniture, eastern rugs and carpets 11 and 2.30; Finest and rarest wines 11; Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art 10.30; European ceramics 2; Phillips, Blenheim St: Books, atlases, maps and manuscripts 1.30; Bonham's, Montpelier St: Printed books (theatre, costume, travel 11 and 2.30; Modern paintings 11; Good English and Continental furniture 2.30.

Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Holt Products Trophy (11.30 to 6.30); Derbyshire v Australians. County championships (11.0 to 6.30); Gloucestershire v Northamptonshire at Bristol; Hampshire v Glamorgan at Bournemouth; Kent v Leicestershire at Tunbridge Wells; Lancashire v Warwickshire at Manchester; Surrey v Worcestershire at the Oval. Other matches (11.30 to 6.30): Cambridge University v Sussex at Cambridge; Oxford University v Middlesex at Oxford.

Equestrianism: Cornwall Show at Wadebridge; South of England Show at Ardingly.

Golf: Greater Manchester Open at Wilmslow; EGU Seniors championship at Copt Heath, Solihull.

Racing: Meetings at Beverley, Newbury.

Rowing: Cambridge May Races.

Tennis: Queen's Club tournament; Surbiton tournament.

Yachting: Weymouth Olympic Week.

Weather

Frontal trough will be slow moving in S but pressure will slowly build from NW.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Mostly cloudy, some rain, mainly early and late; wind SW, moderate to fresh, locally strong early, becoming NW later; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Mostly cloudy, rain or drizzle in places tending to die out inland, perhaps bright intervals in well sheltered places; coastal fog; wind SW, strong to gale, decreasing moderate; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Midlands, E, central N England, N Wales: Outbreaks of rain dying out; wind variable, moderate, later NE; max temp 17C (63F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Occasional rain then dry with sunny periods; wind E, then NE, moderate; max temp 17C (63F).

NE England: Occasional rain then sunny intervals and a few showers; wind E to NE, moderate, locally fresh early; max temp 15C (59F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and showers, some heavy; wind E then NE, moderate, locally fresh early; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny periods and showers; wind E then NE, moderate; max temp 15 to 16C (59 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Many places will be dry with sunny periods although rain will reach N Ireland and Scotland on Saturday. Becoming warmer but cooler near coasts with coastal fog in S.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind SE, becoming cyclonic, strong to gale, decreasing fresh; sea moderate or rough.

Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong to gale, decreasing fresh; sea moderate or rough.

Pollen count: 3 (very low). Forecast: Higher. Issued by the Asthma Research Council.

Sun rises: 4.44 am. Sun sets: 9.17 pm. Moon sets: 2.25 am. Moon rises: 2.46 pm. Full Moon: June 17.

Lighting up time

London 9.47 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 9.56 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.28 pm to 3.57 am
Manchester 10.7 pm to 4.10 am

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 956R 22.57-23.0; S*; 45 SE; NE. Dod 22.24-22.28; SE*; 45 NE; N. Intercosmos 14R 22.30-22.36; WNW; 25 WSW; SSW. Seasat 23.36-23.46; NNE; 80 WNW; SW.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 956R (June 12) 0.33-0.36; W; 15 WNW; NNW. Seasat 23.36-23.45; NE; 75 SSE; SSW.

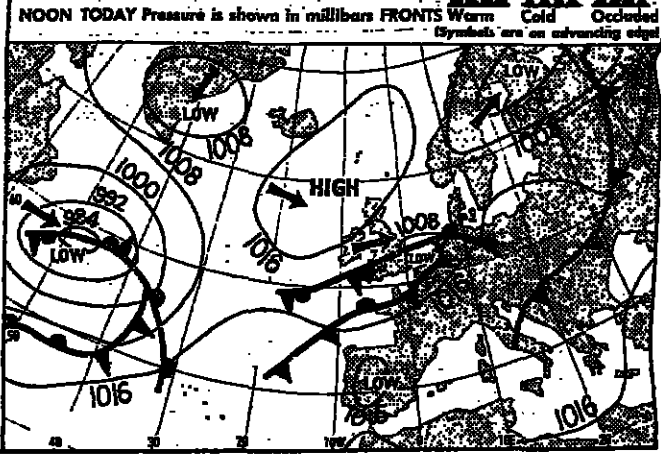
Yesterday's weather

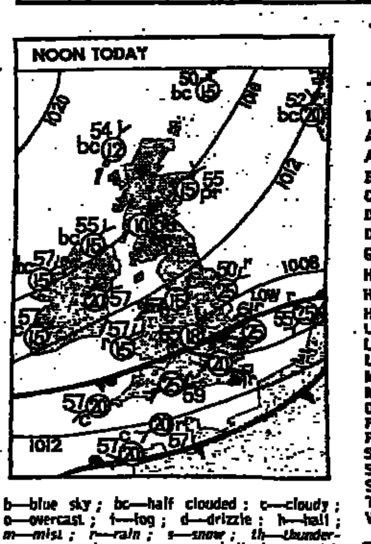
Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	13	55	Guernsey	f	14	57
Birmingham	f	16	61	Inverness	r	11	52
Blackpool	f	14	57	Jersey	f	16	61
Bristol	f	15	59	London	c	15	59
Cardiff	c	15	59	Manchester	c	14	57
Edinburgh	f	15	59	Newcastle	f	14	57
Glasgow	c	12	54	Ronaldsway	f	13	55

London weather

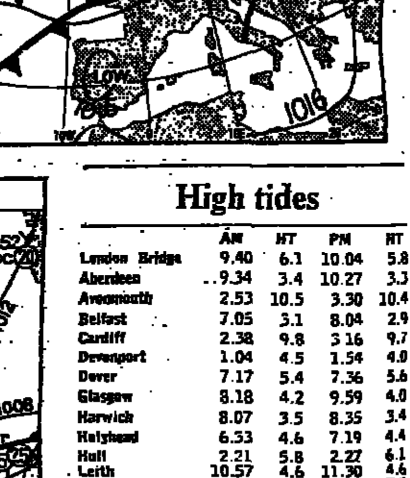
Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm 17C (63F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 9C (48F). Humidity, 7 pm, 71 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, Trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 6.9hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,019.9 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	9.40	6.1	10.04	5.8
Aberdeen	9.34	3.4	10.27	3.3
Avonmouth	2.53	10.5	3.30	10.4
Belfast	7.05	3.1	8.04	2.9
Cardiff	2.38	9.8	3.16	9.7
Devonport	1.04	4.5	1.54	4.0
Dover	7.17	5.4	7.36	5.6
Glasgow	8.18	4.2	9.59	4.0
Harwich	8.07	3.5	8.35	3.4
Holyhead	6.33	4.6	7.19	4.4
Hull	2.21	5.8	2.27	6.1
Leith	10.57	4.6	11.30	4.6
Liverpool	7.22	7.6	8.03	7.5
Lowestoft	6.01	2.1	5.35	2.1
Margate	8.09	4.0	8.20	4.0
Milford Haven	1.56	5.5	2.37	5.3
Oban	2.09	3.8	2.44	3.9
Portland	2.03	1.4	3.10	1.3
Portsmouth	7.30	3.8	8.17	4.0
Shoreham	7.12	4.7	7.50	5.1
Southampton	7.17	3.6	8.00	3.8
Swansea	2.2	7.5	2.44	7.3
Tees			12.2	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	7.42	3.5	8.03	3.4

Tide measurements in metres: 1m = 3.2808 ft.

Weather at home and abroad

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	13.1	.05	17	63	Shwr am
Bridlington	11.7	—	17	63	Sunny
Clacton	8.4	—	18	64	Sun pds
Thanet	7.9	—	17	63	Sun pds
S COAST					
Hastings	12.0	—	16	61	Sunny
Eastbourne	12.5	—	15	59	Sunny
Bognor	10.0	—	15	59	Sun pds
Southsea	8.4	—	16	61	Sun pds
Bournemouth	—	—	16	61	Sun ints
Exmouth	6.7	—	16	61	Sun ints
Torquay	6.0	—	—	—	Sun ints
Falmouth	5.2	—	14	57	Sun ints
W COAST					
Morecambe	7.8	.11	14	57	Sun pds
Blackpool	7.3	.02	15	59	Shwrs am
Anglesey	8.2	—	14	57	Sun ints
Ilfracombe	5.3	.20	15	59	Rain pm
Newquay	6.1	.05	16	61	Rain pm

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; th, thunder; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	25	77	Copenhagen	c	17	63	Majorca	s	33	91	Salzburg	c	17	63
Akrotiri	s	31	88	Corfu	s	30	86	Malaga	s	24	75	Sao Paulo	s	21	70
Alexandria	s	30	86	Dallas	f	33	91	Malta	s	30	86	San Fr'cisco	s	21	70
Algiers	f	25	77	Dublin	c	15	59	Melbourne	c	11	52	Santiago			
Amsterdam	f	16	61	Dubrovnik	s	27	81	Mexico City	c	22	72	Seoul	c	21	70
Athens	s	25	77	Faro	s	29	84	Miami	c	31	88	Singapore	f	32	90
Barbados				Florence	f	29	84	Milan	s	26	79	Stockholm	c	19	66
Barbados	c	30	86	Frankfurt	f	20	68	Montreal	s	21	70	Strasbourg	f	22	72
Barcelona	s	25	77	Funchal	f	22	72	Moscow	s	29	84	Sydney	c	14	57
Beirut	s	27	81	Geneva	c	19	66	Munich	c	17	63	Tangier	s	25	77
Belgrade	s	28	82	Gibraltar	c	23	73	Nairobi	c	21	70	Teheran			
Berlin	f	20	68	Helsinki	c	16	61	Naples	s	26	79	Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Bermuda	c	27	81	Hongkong	c	27	81	New York	c	20	68	Tenerife	f	24	75
Biarritz	c	18	64	Innsbruck	f	20	68	Nice	s	23	73	Tokyo	f	25	77
Boulogne	f	13	55	Istanbul	f	21	70	Oslo	c	15	59	Toronto	th	15	59
Bordeaux	f	20	68	Jeddah	s	35	95	Ottawa				Tunis	f	34	93
Boston	s	26	79	Johannesburg				Paris	f	18	64	Valencia	f	26	79
Brussels	c	15	59	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Prague	f	19	66	Vancouver	c	14	57
Cairo	s	37	99	Lisbon	f	26	79	Reykjavik	c	7	45	Venice	f	25	77
Cape Town				Locarno	s	25	77	Rhodes	s	27	81	Vienna	c	21	70
Casablanca	s	25	77	Los Angeles	s	23	73	Riyadh	s	39	102	Warsaw	f	24	75
Chicago	f	24	75	Luxembourg	f	15	59	Rio de Jan	s	22	72	Washington			
Cologne	f	17	63	Madrid	s	30	86	Rome	s	27	81	Zurich	c	16	61